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TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

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ARMY HOSPITALS.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1854-55.

TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FOURTH VOLUME.

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Crimea and Scutari:

- ✓ [1920.] Report upon the State of the Hospitals of the *British Army* in the *Crimea* and *Scutari*; together with an Appendix - - - p. 1

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

1854-55

REPORT

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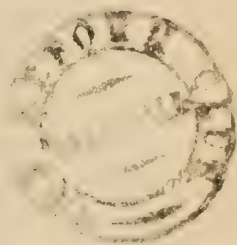
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REPORT
UPON THE
STATE OF THE HOSPITALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY
IN
THE CRIMEA AND SCUTARI,
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
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REPORT

UPON THE

STATE OF THE HOSPITALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA AND SCUTARI.

My Lord Duke,

Scutari, February 23, 1855.

HAVING concluded the inquiry directed by our Commission into the state of the hospitals of the British Army in the Crimea and Scutari, we beg to lay before your Grace the results of our investigation, together with some account of the means which we adopted for prosecuting it.

The Commission required us to make “a combined and personal examination and inquiry into the following subjects :

- 1st. “The present condition and wants of the sick and wounded officers
“and soldiers of the British Army now serving in the East, and
“who at the present time are, by wounds, injuries, or disease,
“disabled from active service with the Queen’s troops.”
- 2d. “The state and condition of hospital accommodation provided for the
“British Army in the East, especially at Scutari, Varna, Gallipoli,
“and the Crimea, including in such inquiry the amount of provision
“made and in actual operation for the supply of medical and other
“attendance, medicines, medical stores, and comforts necessary
“for the relief and preservation of the sick and wounded soldiers
“of Her Majesty’s army in the Crimea and Turkey, and the
“adequacy or inadequacy of such provision for any further con-
“tingencies, according to our opinion and belief.”

The Commission also desired that we should present to your Grace—

“The most comprehensive Report and the most desirable suggestions with
“respect to all the several matters thus entrusted to our investigation
“and consideration, with a view to the correction of any deficiencies
“which might exist or arise in the conduct of the hospitals, hospital
“establishments, the amount of the medical staff, the supply of
“medicines, medical stores, medical comforts, and the accommoda-
“tion necessary for the use and welfare of the wounded and sick
“soldiers of the Queen’s Army serving in the Crimea and Turkey,
“and the means of transport placed at the disposal of the medical
“authorities, with a view to the proper distribution of such stores
“and medicines, as well as the medical staff itself, where they might
“be from time to time most required, whether with the army in the
“field or with the regimental or general hospitals.”

Upon considering the terms of these instructions, we found at first some difficulty in determining satisfactorily in what sense we should understand the words “the present condition.” To give them a strict construction, confining the inquiry to the state of things on the day and date of the Commission, or, on the other hand, to attach to them a sense which would have extended our labours over a period much anterior to that date, would equally have been, it seemed to us, at variance with your Grace’s intentions. We resolved, ultimately, that the interpretation which would most exactly accord with those intentions was that which treated the “present” as comprising the period between the invasion of the Crimea and the date of our Report ; and this is accordingly the sense which we have attached to that word.

In entering upon our task, we found that the subject ramified into so many branches, that we considered it inexpedient to bind ourselves to any fixed

course, either as to the order in which we should investigate the several questions which arose for consideration, or as to the means by which we should conduct the inquiry. For the purpose of collecting information, we resorted partly to written questions, partly to oral examinations, and partly to personal inspection. We also gathered many facts by conversations with officers and men in the field and elsewhere, under circumstances which did not admit of a formal examination.

It is upon the information collected in these various ways that we have formed the opinions which we now submit to your Grace.

We have to observe, with respect to the evidence obtained by means of written questions, that we were not insensible, at the outset, of the disadvantages incidental to this mode of inquiry. We were aware that opinions instead of facts, irrelevant matter, hearsay, and other faulty evidence, might be introduced into their answers by witnesses so examined; but we thought that the great saving of time which would be effected by resorting to that process would more than counterbalance the disadvantages to which it was subject.

In laying the results of our inquiry before your Grace, the most convenient course will be to follow the career of the sick or wounded man, step by step, from the moment when sickness supervenes, or the wound is received, until he leaves our great military hospitals.

Taking the subject in this order, we have to consider,—

- I. The means of transport provided for the carriage of the sick and wounded, and for the carriage of hospital furniture, medicines, surgical appliances, and medical comforts, on a march or off the field of battle ;
- II. The hospital accommodation in the field, together with the supply of medical attendance, medicines, and medical comforts there ;
- III. The accommodation, and the supply of medical attendance, medicines, and medical comforts on board the vessels destined for the transport of the sick and wounded from the Crimea to Turkey ; and,
- IV. The accommodation, supply of medical attendance, medicines, and medical comforts in those hospitals.

I.

No vehicles of any kind were appropriated for the carriage of the men who were compelled to fall out from sickness during the march from Kalamita Bay to Balaklava. The arabas used for carrying commissariat stores and artillery waggons appear to have been the only conveyances to which the men, under such circumstances, were able to resort ; but this accommodation was necessarily limited and precarious.

The marches in the Crimea were not long, but cholera existed in the army ; and we have reason to fear that men were lost in consequence of the want of means for carrying those who fell ill on the march. We beg to refer on this subject to the communications appended to our Report of Lord West, of the 21st Fusiliers, and of Mr. Hearn, the surgeon of the 1st Royals, and Mr. Howard of the 20th. Lieut.-Colonel Egerton mentioned to us, on the occasion of our visiting the field hospital of the 77th Regiment, on the 9th of January, that a man of that regiment having been taken sick on the march was placed on the side of the road along which the commissariat arabas and artillery waggons were expected to pass, in the hope that he would be taken up by them, but that he had never been heard of afterwards.

After the battle of the Alma, the wounded were carried to the shore, partly on stretchers by bandsmen, sailors and others, partly in arabas, or waggons of the country, and partly by the mules of the French ambulance.

The want of the ambulance waggons was much felt on this occasion, and we believe that great delay in collecting the wounded, and dressing their wounds,

was the consequence. The action on the Alma was fought on the 20th September, and, according to Dr. Hall, it was not until the evening of the 22d that all the wounded were dressed and sent on board ship.

The ambulance waggons, from the time of their arrival in the Crimea early in October, until about the middle of November, appear to have been of much service, both in carrying the sick and wounded from the camp to Balaklava, and also in removing the wounded from the front to the rear at the battle of Inkerman. When the wet weather set in, however, and the roads, or rather tracks, between the camp and Balaklava, became wet and broken up, the waggons were found less and less available, and the use of them was finally abandoned early in January. They are considered by Dr. Hall and many other officers as too heavy; and this opinion appears to us to be well founded.

Their number also, two to each division, was insufficient for the removal of the large number of sick brought down from the camp to Balaklava since the end of November.

Artillery waggons were called in aid for this purpose, and artillery horses were harnessed as leaders to the ambulance waggons, when the state of the roads or of the ambulance horses rendered the latter unable to draw their load. The valuable assistance of the mules belonging to the French ambulance was also obtained, and as many as 500 of these animals, equipped each with a pair of seats, or a pair of litters hanging on either side of the pack-saddle, have been employed on a single day in carrying our sick from the heights before Sebastopol to Balaklava. Our own cavalry horses have been lately employed in bringing down such of the patients as could ride; but this means of transport is unsuitable for the sick, and is wholly unavailable, except for the least severe cases of illness or injury.

The ambulance corps does not appear to have answered the expectations which were originally entertained respecting it. "From their habits and age," says Dr. Hall, speaking of these men, "they are quite unfitted for their situation." They "could not drive. There were no smiths, farriers, or wheelwrights with them, so that the most trifling damage rendered the carriages "useless." We found that this opinion was shared by many other persons.

The animals belonging to them have for the most part died; and at present, we believe, the corps is of no service whatever.

For the carriage of medicines, surgical appliances, and medical comforts, one bāt poney was allotted to each regiment. The articles in question were packed in two small panniers. No provision was made for the carriage of the A. and B. canteens,—the two boxes in which culinary and other articles of the regimental hospital furniture are contained. These were not carried on the march to Balaklava; but, under ordinary circumstances, a second bāt poney is allotted for their carriage.

The suggestions which we would beg to make with respect to this branch of the subject are,—

- 1st. That every regiment should be provided with one or two light vehicles, for the carriage of the sick, wounded, and fatigued soldiers on the march. Such vehicles as those recommended by Dr. Hall, resembling the Bianconi Irish jaunting car, would probably be found suitable for this purpose.
- 2d. That our ambulance corps should be formed of carefully selected men in the prime of life, and younger than those who now constitute that body; that there should be in their ranks wheelwrights, farriers, harness-makers, and other artisans, so that any injuries to the vehicles, harness, and equipments of the animals employed should always be easily repaired; and that the men should also undergo some training as hospital orderlies.
- 3d. That the ambulance waggons should, if practicable, be made of a lighter construction than those now in use.

- 4th. That a body of mules, equipped like the mules of the French ambulance, should be formed, as an auxiliary to the ambulance waggons. The animals should be of the largest and most powerful kind. As experience has proved, they would be found of essential service in carrying sick and slightly wounded men, where ambulance waggons, from the want of roads, or the badness of them, would be of no avail.
- 5th. That more ample means than those hitherto allowed should be supplied for the transport of hospital stores, furniture, medicines, medical comforts, surgical instruments and appliances, and culinary apparatus. We think that the several articles now packed in the regimental panniers, and in the A. and B. canteens, might be more easily carried in a small two-wheeled cart resembling that taken from the Russians by the artillery, which we examined at Balaklava, and of which we append a sketch by Major Hamley, sent to us by Dr. Elliot, Ordnance Principal Medical Officer.
- 6th. Larger vehicles, like the French four-wheeled "caissons," might be advantageously employed in carrying the reserve stores of medicines and medical comforts of the division.

II.

With respect to the hospital accommodation, medical attendance, supply of medicines and medical comforts in the field, we examined Dr. Hall, and Mr. Jenner, the purveyor at Balaklava; and in order to collect in the shortest time as large a mass of information as possible on the same subject, we addressed to the surgeons of regiments a series of written questions, copies of which were also forwarded to the commanding officers of regiments, with the request that they would favour us with any information in their possession on the subject referred to in our queries.

These questions formed the subject of a correspondence between the Adjutant-General and two of our body, which we append to our Report.

The hospital accommodation allowed to each regiment upon the invasion of the Crimea was one bell tent. A few marquees were put on board the "John Masterman," which carried the purveyors' and apothecaries' reserve stores of the expedition. Three of these were landed on the 18th of September, but only two of them were put up on the day of the battle of the Alma. The men who were wounded in that engagement were, according to Dr. Hall, collected in some houses in a vineyard, or placed in rows in a farmyard littered with hay. The supply of medicines and surgical appliances, exclusive of those carried in the regimental panniers, and medical comforts landed in Kalamita Bay, and taken with the army on its march, is set forth in the two following lists, which have been furnished to us by Dr. Hall. We believe that this supply was found sufficient at the battle of the Alma, with the exception of long thigh splints, and brandy. Complaints have been made to us by two surgeons, that they could not get long splints on that day; and it appears from the evidence of Mr. Jenner, the purveyor, that he did not fully comply with the demands made upon him for brandy.

RESERVE STORES.

RETURN of the RECEIPTS and ISSUES of MEDICAL STORES with the Expeditionary Army between the 17th and 27th of September 1854, the Date of Disembarkation in the Crimea, to the Date of Arrival at Balaklava.

DATES.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED, and TO WHOM ISSUED.	Lint.	Bandages, Calico.	Oiled Silk.	Gutta Percha.	Sets of Splints.	Old Sheets.	Tow.	Full Sets of Capital Instruments.	Cases with Four Am- putating Knives.	Cases with Six Am- putating Knives.	Ligatures, Silk.	Ligatures, Thread.	Sponges.	Thigh Splints, Whalebone.	Corkscrew.	Med. Chest, incom- plete.	Tinct. Opil.	Pulv. Cret. comp. c.	Pulv. Creta comp.	Quina Disulph.	Ammon. Sesqui.	Sp. Ammon. Arom.	Chloroform.	Emplast. Adhes.
		lbs.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	oz.	oz.	No.	No.	No.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	8 oz. Botts.	Yds.
September 17	Received from Disp. Kersey	200	1000	17	17	47	15	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	-	-
"	Ditto	150	1000	-	-	-	50	-	3	2	1	5	12	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 50
	Total received	350	2000	17	17	47	65	36	3	2	1	5	12	24	3	1	-	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	
Sept. 20 & 21	Issued to various Hospitals	18½	462	-	-	17	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0 4	0 4	-	-	-	0 4	-	-
"	Ditto	7½	60	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	0 0½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 23 to 27		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total issued	26	522	-	-	18	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	1	0 4	0 4½	-	-	-	0 4	-	-
	Remaining in reserve store on reaching Balaklava	324	1478	17	17	29	57	33	3	2	1	5	12	8	2	-	-	9 12	4 11½	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	10 50	

(Signed) DAVID FITZGERALD,
Purveyor's Clerk in Charge.

MEMORANDUM OF MEDICAL COMFORTS and HOSPITAL STORES landed at KALAMITA BAY and ALMA for Service in the FIELD.

General Hospital, Balaklava,
November 12, 1854.

	Tea	Arrowroot.	Cocoa and Milk.	Preserved Milk.	Essence of Beef.	Port Wine.	Brandy.	Palliasses.	Bolster Cases.	Bearers for wounded Men.	Waterdecks.	Waterproof Bedsheets.	Blankets.	Large H. Marquises.	Small ditto.	Bedpans.	Urinals.	Tea Kettles.	Chamber-pots.	Close Stools.	Wash-hand Basins.	Spitting-pots.	Tin Cooking Kettles.	Boxes of Tools.
Landed from Transport "John Masterman," No. 9., at Kalamita Bay, Sept. 18, 1854	Lbs. —	Lbs. 74	Tins. 60	Tins. 144	½ pts. 520	Doz. 12	Galls. 16	No. 350	No. 400	No. 50	No. 24	No. 20	No. 125	No. 1	No. 2	No. 20	No. 6	No. 6	No. 30	No. 12	No. 16	No. 20	No. 24	No. 1
Ditto, at the Mouth of the Alma, Sept. 22, 1854	Lbs. 177	—	138	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes.—Five arabas were provided for the transport of the above, and they also had to carry the whole of the medicines, medical materials, instruments, &c., which were ordered to accompany the army on the line of march.

A sixth araba was provided on the line of march after the battle of Alma.

(Signed) JOHN HALL, I. G. H.

(Signed) R. JENNER, P. F.

By an oversight, no candles were included among the stores brought to the Crimea. Lamps and wicks were brought, but not oil. These omissions were not supplied until after possession had been taken of Balaklava, and the purveyor had an opportunity of purchasing candles and oil from the shipping and the dealers in the town.

With respect to the state of the hospital accommodation since the army arrived at Sebastopol, we beg to submit the following Table, which shows the substance of the information upon that point which we have gathered from the replies to the questions above referred to, with such modifications and additional matter as we collected upon our inspection of the hospitals early in January.

STATE of HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION in the FIELD between the middle of December 1854 and the middle of January 1855.

Regiments.		No. of Sick on Day of Visit.		No. of Marquees.	No. of Bell Tents.	Stretchers.		Close Stools.	Bed Pans.	Other Conveniences.	Blankets.	Boards and Trestles.	Remarks.
No.	Corps.	Sick in Hospital.	In Company's Tents.			Issued.	Used.						
1	Royal Dragoons	17	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	1	10	—	18 hair mattresses and 10 buffalo robes.
2	N. B. D.	21	10	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	12	—	
4	Dragon Guards	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	12 rugs, 10 buffalo robes. Buffalo robes and sheepskins.
5	"	22	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	30	—	
6	Dragoons	16	—	Hut	—	16	10	1	2	—	—	—	12 sets of bedding, consisting of bolster, palliasse, a rug, 2 blankets and sheets.
4	Light Dragoons	—	—	—	4	—	?	1	1	1	—	—	
8	Hussars	—	—	—	4	12	?	—	1	—	—	—	12 mattresses, 6 water-decks, 26 mats.
11	Hussars	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	
13	Light Dragoons	—	—	—	3	—	—	?	2	2	—	—	12 sets of bedding.
17	Lancers	—	—	1	2	10	?	3	2	1	—	—	
Rt. Att.	R. Art.	22	24	1	3	12	12	1	2	—	22	—	A trestle and blanket for each patient, and 10 hair mattresses.
Left Att. Depôt.	—	—	—	—	—	12	?	1	3	—	—	—	
Head Quarters Staff.	—	13	—	Hut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 sets of bedding and 10 Turkish mats.
P. Field Battery.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1 urinal	—	—	
R. H. A.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1 urinal, and the conveniences in A. and B. Canteens.	—	—	4 palliasses.
—	R. Sappers and Miners.	28	—	Hut	—	27	?	1	1	—	—	—	
—	G. Guards	16	54	1 Marquee	—	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	12 sets of bedding.
—	C. Guards	71	31	1	7	16	16	—	5	9	16	6	
—	Fus. Guards	57	70	1	6	?	?	—	4	—	—	—	1 marquee fully, and the other half supplied with boards and trestles.
1	Foot	52	84	1	3	12	—	—	1	—	50	—	
			109	2	1	12	12	6	6	6	37	—	9 sets of bedding.
4	"	54	53	1	4	12	?	4	—	—	Rugs. 2 Blankets each.	—	
7	"	—	200	1	4	6	6	1	2	—	—	—	14 mats, 1 tarpaulin, and 1 waterproof.
9	"	36	43	1	8	9	9	—	—	—	80	7	
17	"	45	41	—	4	20	—	?	?	?	?	—	3 tarpaulins, 25 rush mats.
19	"	52	63	1	5	—	—	—	3	2	28	—	
20	"	61	19	2	4	20	20	1	1	—	121	—	2 tarpaulins, 6 water-decks.
21	"	—	150	—	3	20	20	4	3	1	100	—	
23	"	—	147	1	3	26	?	1	2	5	23	—	Water-decks, and 3 blankets for each patient.
28	"	40	82	1	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	12	
30	"	46	—	—	6	26	26	—	—	—	20	—	Turkish mats. Patients on mats.
33	"	—	141	1	4	?	?	—	?	?	—	—	
34	"	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Mattings. 12 sets of bedding, and 6 tarpaulins.
38	"	26	78	1	1	12	3	1	3	1	—	—	
41	"	49	20	—	7	22	?	—	—	1	70	—	Men had only a single blanket.
42	"	59	—	4 Rooms	4	—	—	—	—	6	29	—	
44	"	80	—	1 Marquee	4	12	12	1	1	7	45	—	12 sets of bedding, and 6 tarpaulins.
46	"	—	—	—	?	20	20	1	?	—	159	—	
47	"	50	2	—	6	A few	2 or 3	—	—	1	—	—	1 small Marquee supplied.
49	"	28	—	1 small	6	24	5	—	—	1	20	—	
50	"	40	41	1 Marquee	6	1 Marquee	—	?	?	?	—	—	One large, one small.
55	"	—	131	—	11	24	2	—	1	—	—	—	
57	"	37	11	—	1	20	20	—	—	Sufficient	—	—	1 small.
62	"	66	—	—	5	21	6	3	2	—	59	—	
63	"	108	—	2	8	20	5	3	4	6	—	—	1 F. House
68	"	—	—	—	8	20	—	3	1	—	—	—	
71	"	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Part of House
77	"	43	42	1	5	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	
79	"	22	—	—	4	—	—	3	1	8	—	—	House
83	"	25	85	—	4	—	—	3	3	7	—	—	
89	"	23	200	—	4	10	10	—	—	1	24	12	1 small Marq.
90	"	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	
95	"	33	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rides
96	"	78	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	
97	"	34	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1st Batt.
98	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1st Batt.	"	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	1	1	115	—	2d Batt.
2d Batt.	"	56	19	—	4	14	Few	1	1	—	49	—	

It appears to us, upon this state of facts, that the hospital accommodation in the field for the sick and wounded has been very inadequate.

The nature of this accommodation was, in our opinion, wholly unsuitable for the treatment of the sick and wounded in winter. Even the most comfortable marquee is not free from objection for such a purpose; but bell-tents, as well from the materials of which they are made as from their shape and size, are peculiarly ill adapted for hospital purposes. They are not always wind or water-tight, and they do not admit of more than three or four stretchers or any other form of bedstead being used in them.

The quantity as well as the quality of hospital accommodation was in our opinion insufficient. In numerous instances we found that many of the sick were treated in their own tents, for want of room in the hospital tents or marquees of their regiments. Although all the men who were on the sick list did not necessarily require admission into hospital, we have reason to believe that a considerable number of those described as attending hospital were not admitted into it simply because there was no room for them. In the 88th Regiment, of the 120 men on the sick list on the day of our visit, 24 or 25 alone were in hospital, but more than double that number, we were assured by the surgeon, needed hospital accommodation. On the day of our visit to the field hospital of the Sappers and Miners, the surgeon in charge informed us that he had 14 patients whom he was desirous of getting into the hospital marquee, but that he was unable to do so from want of room.

We found a general want of bedsteads, stretchers, and every other means of raising the men above the ground. Even of the small supply of Smith's and Clarke's stretchers at the disposal of the surgeons only a portion was used, owing partly to the insufficient number of marquees and tents available for hospital purposes, and partly to the incompleteness of the stretchers, many of which were without legs and without the transverse bars which keep them stretched. With few exceptions, the men were without mattresses or palliasses. They lay, in general, on a blanket stretched over water-decks or rush mats. In one case, underwood was placed under them. In another, the surgeon had spread white marl over the ground. In the tents of the 5th Dragoon Guards the patients had hay under them. We saw no bolsters or pillows; the patient's knapsack ordinarily served for this purpose. The supply of blankets was in some cases sufficient; but the men were often limited to their field allowance. This was, in some cases, a single blanket, for although a second had been generally distributed towards the middle of December, as we were informed, this distribution had not been universal. We did not see sheets in the camp.

Few of the marquees or tents were supplied with stoves, or any other means whatever of heating.

The supply of hospital utensils, also, appears to us to have been far too limited, when regard is paid to the number of sick, and the prevalent complaints,—diarrhœa and dysentery. Mr. Jenner informed us that he had not, on the day when we examined him (January 10th), a single urinal, bed-pan, or close-stool complete. He said that he had plenty of frames, but that the pans had not reached him. He also said that he had often been obliged to refuse requisitions for such things to regiments, especially recently. We found, however, in his store plenty of frames and metal vessels, which, though not destined for this purpose, answered for completing the article in question.

Hospital clothing was not used in the Crimea. Six hundred hospital dresses were brought into the country; but neither those dresses, nor flannel waistcoats, nor any articles of hospital clothing, were ever issued, as no requisitions were made for them either from the regiments or from the hospital at Balaklava. We found the men in the field hospitals lying in their uniforms and great coats. The only portion of their dress of which they appeared to be divested was their boots.

In the hospitals in the camp the men appeared in general supplied with warm under clothing; but their coatees, trowsers, and great coats seemed, in many cases, much worn. In the hospitals of the heavy cavalry, which we visited some days later, we found the patients supplied with pea coats, buffalo robes, sheepskins, and waterproof coats.

With respect to the medical attendance in the field, we think that it has been sufficient, notwithstanding that sickness, and detachment on other duty, have thinned the ranks of the regimental surgeons. The only case in which we thought the supply insufficient was in that of the Sappers and Miners, numbering

altogether about 300 men, and having on the day of our visit 16 men in hospital, besides 54 off duty. The only medical officer attached to this body was a young staff assistant surgeon, the eighth medical man, according to the hospital sergeant, who had been in charge of it since the Army left England. From Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, of the 77th, who accompanied us through his hospital marquee and tents, we learnt that the surgeon of his regiment was ill at the time of our visit, that the first assistant surgeon was in medical charge of the artillerymen of a battery, that the second had been sent in charge of sick to Scutari, and that upon the third fell the entire attendance of the sick of the regiment. The 44th Regiment was equally unfortunate in this respect. But this inconvenience was quite temporary, and, with the single exception above mentioned, of the Sappers and Miners, we have no reason whatever to doubt the sufficiency of the supply of regimental medical officers.

The orderlies and other hospital attendants were also, in point of numbers, sufficient; but we are informed that in some instances many of these men did not receive the pay of orderlies, but were employed as fatigue men. With respect to their qualifications for their office, we reserve our remarks to a later portion of our Report.

The means of cooking were deficient. Fuel was very scarce, and consisted either of charcoal brought up from Balaklava, or of the roots of trees dug up chiefly at the extreme right of the camp, where the battle of Inkerman was fought. The supply of the most necessary culinary utensils was everywhere scanty, although Mr. Jenner assured us that he had never been without them in store. The cooking was everywhere performed in the open air.

When it could be procured, fresh meat was, according to Dr. Hall, given to the sick; but, according to the same authority, they had not had any for weeks. In that case, preserved meat was issued by the purveyor; but, according to the evidence of Dr. Alexander and some of the regimental surgeons, the sick have been frequently left upon salt rations.

The supply of medicines and medical comforts appears to have been in some important particulars very insufficient. Upon this point we have the almost unanimous testimony of regimental surgeons, surgeons of divisions, and the Principal Medical Officer of the British Army in the East. We have also the evidence of Mr. Kersey and Mr. Jenner, the dispenser and the purveyor at Balaklava, from whose stores the camp is supplied. The former gentleman informed us that his first stock of the preparations of opium and astringents was exhausted by the middle of October. It would appear that this want continued to be felt, more or less severely, from the period mentioned by Mr. Kersey, down to the middle of January. From copies which we obtained of requisitions which the apothecary was unable to comply with, between 1st and 9th of January, it appears that the want still existed down to the latter date; but as we saw in his office, a few days later, a box containing 50 lbs. of crude opium, then just arrived from Constantinople, we hope and believe that the army is at the present moment fully supplied with the usual preparations of that drug.

The medicines of which the want was chiefly felt were the different preparations of opium, except morphine, of which, it appears from Dr. Hall's evidence, there was always a supply. The articles of medical comforts which were deficient were chiefly sago, arrowroot, ground rice, essence of beef, preserved meat, and brandy. The purveyor informed us that he had often been obliged to buy candles, tea, and other articles from the sutlers and the shipping.

It was for the purpose of forming some estimate of the extent of these deficiencies that we addressed to the surgeons of regiments the tenth of the questions above referred to. According to the ordinary practice, when a regimental surgeon is in want of medicines and medical comforts, he applies to the principal medical officer of his division for a supply. This officer, if he approves of the requisition, countersigns it, and the required articles are issued by the apothecary or the purveyor's clerk in charge of the stores attached to the division. When the stock of medicines and medical comforts in these stores began to fail, the regimental surgeons endeavoured to get their wants supplied by the apothecary and purveyor at Balaklava, where the principal stores in the Crimea are kept. This practice entailed upon these latter gentlemen a great addition to their ordinary labours, and upon the surgeons the inconvenience

of sending several miles for their supplies. This inconvenience became gradually aggravated in proportion as it became frequent, and its frequency became more and more necessary as the quantities that were dealt out at a time to them, in answer to their requisitions, became smaller. The practice, under such circumstances, of requiring the counter-signature of the medical officer in charge of divisions, operated very vexatiously.

We obtained the required information from a few surgeons only, but from their returns a fair estimate may probably be formed of the deficiencies under consideration. With the same object, we subsequently requested the medical officers in charge of divisions to favour us with returns of the requisitions which they had made for the replenishment of their stores, and the extent to which those requisitions had been complied with. Such returns we obtained from Dr. Alexander and Dr. Linton, the medical officers in charge of the Light and 1st Divisions. We have only to observe respecting these several documents, that while the answers to the demands show the poverty of the stores on which the demands were made, the demands themselves are by no means to be understood as exhibiting the extent of the wants experienced; for we ascertained that when it became known that the supplies were short, the requisitions were framed with reference, not to the just wants of the stores to be replenished, but to the probable or ascertained state of those on which the demands were made. The extreme scarcity of powdered opium in December may be judged of from the statement in Dr. Alexander's communication, that on the 1st of that month four ounces of the medicine in question was the quantity issued to the Light Division, which then had a sick list of 636 patients suffering from cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever, while on the 13th only one ounce was issued to the same division, which then had 619 sick.

We have to add, that we found the patients in the field hospitals generally in a very filthy condition. The want of bedsteads, already noticed, partially accounts for this, for it was impossible that the men should, under such circumstances, escape from the mud. But besides the dirt arising from this cause, they had evidently been long unwashed and uncombed. The loss of their kits, which had been made so frequently the subject of complaint to us at Scutari, appears one of the chief causes of the vermin which was, if not general, at all events not uncommon among them. This loss arose principally from their having, in obedience to orders to that effect, left their packs on board the vessels which transported them to the Crimea, and from their having been unable to recover them afterwards.

As we are enjoined by the terms of our Commission to offer suggestions for the correction of existing deficiencies, it was necessary that we should inquire into the causes of the several wants above mentioned. From the evidence of Dr. Hall, Dr. Anderson, Messrs. Jenner, Kersey, and Fernandes, it would seem that the want of medicines, medical comforts, and several articles of hospital furniture was attributable partly to tardy and imperfect compliance with orders and requisitions on Scutari, and partly to the difficulty of ascertaining on board what vessels stores were laden, and of landing those stores when such information was obtained. The want of huts, marquees, stores, fuel, and bedsteads, of which Mr. Jenner says he always had a supply, was generally imputed to the want of means of transporting such articles from Balaklava to the camp. The imperfect state in which we found Smith's and Clarke's stretchers in the camp was stated by Dr. Hall to have been owing to the fact that different portions of them were shipped on board different vessels. The frames, it would seem, arrived at Balaklava by the *Jura* last November, while the legs were sent by the *Robert Lowe*, which did not reach that harbour until the end of December.

To test the accuracy of the first statement, it would have been necessary to enter upon an inquiry into the conduct of individuals, and this we thought it was not competent for us to do. We confine ourselves, therefore, to the statement, that the supply of medicines and medical comforts was in point of fact greatly deficient in the Crimea, without expressing any opinion as to the causes of that deficiency. With respect to the alleged want of means of transport, any formal inquiry was superfluous, as we personally witnessed, day after day, during our three weeks' stay in the Crimea, the transport of fuel, clothing, and

food from Balaklava to the camp by fatigue parties. We were informed, besides, by several officers, that they had obtained orders for huts and marquees, but that they had not got these up to the camp, as they were required to transport them, and they did not possess sufficient means for that purpose.

We learnt that the issue to regiments of huts and marquees and other articles was made only upon requisition. We think that the consequence of this practice may be observed in the hospital accommodation which the above table exhibits. The condition of the sick varies in every regiment, and it varies in great measure with the energy and zeal of the commanding and medical officers, and with the means of transport at their disposal. We think that the state of the men should not be left dependent on such circumstances.

From the evidence of Dr. Hall and Dr. Anderson, it appears that the notice of the intended removal of sick from the camp which is given to the medical officers has sometimes been very brief. As this removal has been frequently dependent on the assistance of the French ambulance corps, it may not have been always possible to give more time for preparation than that which has been allowed; but the want of timely notification has occasionally caused great hurry and confusion, both in despatching the men from the camp and in preparing for their embarkation at Balaklava.

The suggestions which we would beg to offer with reference to this branch of the subject are—

- 1st. That the sick should, with the exception only of such slight cases as appear to need but a few days' hospital attendance, be removed with all practicable despatch from the field to the rear. Under the most favourable circumstances it is extremely difficult to treat successfully in the field any but very slight cases; and we think that this is especially difficult under canvas, in winter, with cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, and frost-bite,—the prevalent affections which we found in the camp.
- 2d. That the sick should not be removed without a reasonable notice having been first given to the medical officer whose duty it is to provide for their wants upon their arrival at their immediate destination.
- 3d. That every regiment should always be supplied at once with its due allowance of hospital accommodation and furniture, without requisition.
- 4th. That a store of medicines and medical comforts sufficient for the probable wants of the army for three months, should always be kept at head quarters, or some other place easily accessible to the various divisions of the army.
- 5th. That the store of medicines and medical comforts kept with the regiment should always be sufficient for at least a fortnight's probable consumption.
- 6th. That these stores should be replenished periodically from the principal store without requisition.
- 7th. That when the regimental stores fail before their periodical replenishment, the requisition of the regimental surgeon should be complied with, without needing the approval of the medical officer of the division; and, to prevent fraud, that the whole of the requisition should be in the handwriting of the surgeon.
- 8th. That the men should be daily inspected on their return from duty, whether in the trenches or on picket or elsewhere, by one of the medical officers of the regiment. We attach peculiar importance to this step in winter, when men are exposed to frostbite,—an injury of which they frequently are not conscious until it has assumed a grave character.
- 9th. With a view of obtaining a good class of hospital attendants for the service, we shall have to offer some suggestions when we come to the hospitals at Scutari. In the event of those suggestions not meeting with your Grace's approval, we would recommend, in this place, that the rank, pay, and pension of the hospital sergeant should be equal to that of the highest non-commissioned regimental officer, and that the pay of hospital orderlies should be raised to such an amount as would attract serviceable men to the situation.

Before dismissing this part of the subject, we think it right to state that we have strong reason to believe that our visit to the Crimea took place at the time when the condition of the sick and wounded, and the state of the hospital accommodation provided for them, were at their worst. We believe that they have much improved since our departure. Signs of improvement were already perceptible before we sailed from Balaklava; for abundance of warm clothing was in course of distribution, and the materials for huts were being carried up to the camp. Since then, commodious huts have been, we learn from trustworthy sources, erected in the encampment of each regiment, for hospital, as well as other purposes, and the sickness which prevailed among the troops in December and January has become both less general and less severe.

When the sick and wounded are carried from the camp to Balaklava, they are either admitted into the hospital in that place, or they are embarked on board vessels for Scutari.

The General hospital at Balaklava was formerly the village school, and consists of two parallel ranges of buildings about forty feet apart, situated on the side of a hill, the building which was the school dormitory being on the higher level. There are two smaller buildings, one roofless, and both in bad repair, at right angles to these, but not connected with either, one of which is allotted to the medical officers for their quarters and for the purveyor's stores, while the other is occupied as a pack store. The school-rooms, three in number, are in good repair, with the exception that a few panes of glass were broken when we visited it. The rooms are heated by stoves of Russian construction. Two of these rooms are 29 ft. 9 in. long by 27 ft. 5 in. and 14 ft. 5 in. high; the third is 28 ft. 8 in. long by 21 ft. 9 in. broad and 14 ft. 5 in. high.

The school dormitory consists of four rooms, measuring each 33 ft. 3 in. by 19 ft. and 10 ft. in height.

The means of cooking are sufficient. The kitchen has three coppers, two of which are used for soup, and one for the preparation of extras and tea. The flues are carried round the coppers, by which means a saving of fuel is effected. Over the coppers is a cupola, which collects the steam, and transmits it through three openings into the chimney.

For washing, there is a small wash-house containing a boiler. The washing is done by a fatigue party, but is not, we learnt, done very effectually.

The privies are very bad. The smell from the drains is offensive, and has been, according to Dr. Anderson, the cause of fever and bowel complaints among several surgeons who lived in the immediate vicinity. The pack store was roofless, unprotected against depredation, and in great confusion.

Two marquees stood in front of the hospital; and four wooden huts, each measuring 28 ft. 2 in. by 16 ft. 2 in., were in course of erection near them; while we were at Balaklava,—the first three weeks in January.

The number of patients which the wards can, according to the hospital regulations of the service, accommodate, is ninety-eight. These regulations allow five feet in width for every man in rooms ten feet or upwards high, and we think that that space is probably sufficient, when the room is lofty enough to give each person 800 cubic feet. The three wards, accordingly, which we have described as the school-room wards may properly contain 16, 16, and 14 patients respectively. The four other wards, however, if they contained thirteen men in each, which would be the allowance by superficial measurement, would afford about 485 cubic feet only per man—at least 300 feet less than ought, in our opinion, to be allowed. Even allowing only 700 cubic feet for each person, each of these last-mentioned wards would not accommodate more than nine men; and the total number in the two buildings ought, therefore, not to exceed eighty-two. The two marquees might perhaps properly contain fourteen patients each. The whole number of patients, therefore, which in our opinion the hospital at Balaklava could properly accommodate, is 110.

The following Table, showing the daily state of this hospital from its opening on 27th September to 30th November 1854, exhibits a far larger number constantly in the establishment. But it is necessary to observe, that this hospital has been used, not merely for the treatment of the sick, but also for the reception, frequently for a single night, of sick and wounded men on their arrival from the camp at too late an hour for embarkation. Upon this subject

we have the evidence of Dr. Tice and of some of the soldiers whom we examined at Scutari; but the columns showing the daily admissions and discharges are alone sufficiently indicative of this practice. We applied for a continuation of this return to the end of January, but it has not been yet supplied.

NUMERICAL RETURN showing the NUMBER of MEN DAILY ADMITTED INTO and DISCHARGED FROM the GENERAL HOSPITAL at BALAKLAVA, from 27th September to 30th November 1854.

Date of Admission.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained.	Date of Admission.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained.
Sept. 27	—	295	—	4	291	Oct. 30	368	1	39	7	323
28	291	69	—	7	353	31	323	11	4	—	330
29	353	57	—	1	409	Nov. 1	330	3	—	—	333
30	409	24	4	2	427	2	333	3	14	—	322
Oct. 1	427	31	—	4	454	3	322	14	10	3	323
2	454	62	14	3	499	4	323	29	25	—	317
3	499	32	10	6	515	5	317	8	74	—	251
4	515	19	25	—	509	6	251	9	48	5	207
5	509	33	74	—	468	7	207	2	41	12	156
6	468	—	48	—	420	8	156	3	61	3	95
7	420	20	41	12	387	9	95	16	3	3	105
8	387	15	61	3	338	10	105	10	1	1	113
9	338	1	3	5	331	11	113	9	5	—	117
10	331	5	1	5	330	12	117	10	—	—	127
11	330	—	5	4	321	13	127	13	4	5	133
12	321	27	—	—	348	14	133	4	2	1	134
13	348	11	4	5	350	15	134	43	1	2	174
14	350	8	2	4	352	16	174	15	13	1	175
15	352	6	1	3	354	17	175	168	11	2	330
16	354	25	13	8	358	18	330	23	62	5	286
17	358	23	11	4	366	19	286	4	—	1	289
18	366	5	62	1	308	20	289	6	—	2	293
19	308	7	—	7	308	21	293	9	11	—	291
20	308	9	6	3	308	22	291	19	21	3	286
21	308	26	11	—	323	23	286	21	42	2	263
22	323	5	21	3	304	24	263	19	—	1	281
23	304	5	42	2	265	25	281	3	3	2	279
24	265	14	—	—	279	26	279	16	—	1	294
25	279	45	3	4	317	27	294	2	—	2	294
26	317	56	—	—	373	28	294	22	7	2	307
27	373	5	—	6	372	29	307	13	—	1	319
28	372	2	7	—	367	30	319	16	39	2	294
29	367	1	—	—	368						

We concur, however, with Dr. Anderson, in the opinion that the hospital at Balaklava is not large enough for the number of patients he has. It was overcrowded on the day of our visit, the three school-room wards containing thirty-three, twenty-seven, and twenty-five men respectively, while in each of the four dormitory wards there were twenty men, exclusive of the orderlies. Each of two marquees contained fourteen patients.

The supply of bedsteads and bedding was sufficient. With the exception of two or three men who had been admitted the night before our visit, every patient had a bedstead and a paillasse; and the supply of blankets and rugs appeared ample. Mr. Jenner informed us, that, besides 200 sets of boards and trestles in store, about 1,000 were lying in the harbour on board the "Manilla."

There were no sheets. The means of ablution consisted of a portable bath. When we visited the hospital we found it in use by a French soldier, who had been picked up in Balaklava on the preceding night in a state of exhaustion.

With respect to the supply of medical attendance at this hospital, we failed to ascertain what number of surgeons and hospital attendants were employed from the date of the opening of the hospital, September 27th, down to the time of our visiting it. At the latter date the number of surgeons on duty in the hospital was five, exclusive of the Principal Medical Officer of Balaklava, who has also the supervision of the hospital, and we think that that number was sufficient for the number of patients in hospital. The supply of orderlies

has, we believe, always been sufficient in point of numbers; but the men of the ambulance corps who acted at one time in this capacity, were even less suited for their duties than the men usually so employed.

The observations which we have above made respecting the supply of medicines and medical comforts in the field apply equally to this hospital.

The sick and wounded who are destined for Scutari are at once taken to the wharf, where a medical officer is in attendance to see to their embarkation, and to afford medical assistance when necessary. The men are embarked in boats, under the orders of a naval officer, and put on board the vessels which have been prepared for their reception.

This duty was at first entrusted altogether to the principal medical officer at Balaklava. On one occasion, we learn, boats were not ready for the reception of the sick. This arose, according to Dr. Tice, who was then Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava, in consequence of his not having received the verbal notice which had been sent to him by another medical officer of the intended arrival of patients. Except in this instance, we did not hear of any delay having arisen, beyond that incidental to the necessarily slow process of embarking a large number of helpless men in a limited number of open boats, and transshipping them to larger vessels. We think, however, with Dr. Anderson, that the practice of sending down to the harbour from 600 to 1,200 men together for embarkation, has endangered the lives of many, in wet weather, from the long exposure on the beach to which they were subjected. They ought to be sent in much smaller detachments, so that the whole number in each detachment might be taken on board at once.

Subsequently to the occasion referred to, a General Order directed that an officer of the Quartermaster General's department should accompany the men from the camp to the harbour, with a view of seeing to their proper embarkation. A medical officer is sent on board before the sick embark, in order to see to their proper arrangement and accommodation.

III.

It appears from the evidence of Dr. Hall that the vessels which carried the wounded from the Alma to Scutari underwent no inspection by the medical authorities of the army, with the exception of the "Andes" and the "Cambria." Those two vessels were, at the suggestion of that officer, fitted up before the army sailed from Varna, to carry the wounded, in the event of the landing in the Crimea being opposed. They were fitted up as ordinary troop ships, and were properly provided with medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, and medical comforts. Two medical officers were sent on board each of them. This provision, however, proved wholly inadequate for the numbers who needed transport after the battle of the Alma. It was necessary to employ several other vessels for the same purpose, and these were not in any way prepared for such a service.

The embarkation of the wounded appears to have been effected under circumstances of great confusion, and without the superintendence of the medical officers of the army. Dr. Hall says that he knew neither the names nor the numbers of the vessels employed, but that when a vessel was reported to him to be full, he sent two or sometimes three surgeons on board to take charge of the men.

Shortly after the arrival of the army before Sebastopol, the Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava was charged with the duty of inspecting vessels destined for the transport of the sick and wounded.

On the 12th of December a General Order directed that this duty should in future be performed by a Board consisting of the Commandant of Balaklava, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General doing duty at that place, the Principal Medical Officer there, and an Assistant Commissary General, in the presence of the Transport Agent or his deputy. With the exception of the addition of the last-mentioned member, this Board is constituted in conformity with the regulations of the service.

These gentlemen, according to the evidence of Dr. Anderson, the present Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava, in estimating the number of patients which a vessel can properly carry, allow 6 feet by 2½ feet for sick, and 6 feet by 3 feet for wounded men.

For the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the accommodation provided for the sick and wounded on board the vessels which transported them from the Crimea to Scutari, and also the supply of medical attendance, medicines, medical comforts, and provisions on the voyage, we applied to the senior of the several medical officers who had been in charge of the patients, for information upon the following heads :

1. Names of all vessels of which he was in charge.
2. Registered tonnage.
3. Height between decks.
4. Number of voyages he made.
5. Number of cots.
 - „ of hammocks.
 - „ of standing bed-places.
 - „ of bedding.
6. Number of water-closets.
 - „ of night-stools.
 - „ of bed-pans.
 - „ of urinals.
 - „ of other such conveniences.
7. Supply of medicines.
8. Supply of surgical instruments.
 - „ of surgical materials and appliances.
 - „ of medical comforts.
 - „ of provisions.
 - „ of water.
9. Means of ablution.
10. Means and state of ventilation.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers on board, with the names of any of the officers which he might recollect.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under him, stating their names and rank, to the best of his recollection.
13. Number of them fit for duty on board.
14. Number of orderlies sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded.
15. Number of them fit for duty on board.
16. When the sick and wounded embarked.
17. When the vessel sailed.
18. When she arrived off Scutari.
19. When the sick and wounded disembarked.
20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, or disembarkation.
21. General character of wounds and diseases.
22. Number of deaths on board.
23. To what causes attributable.
24. Means, and deficiencies, for cooking.
25. Regularity of meals, and facilities for eating them.

We also requested him to inform us, 1st, whether the vessels were in his opinion suited for the transport of the number actually taken on board ; 2d, whether he needed the assistance of any surgeons, orderlies, or attendants, other than those sent on board under him, and whether he obtained such assistance, stating the number of surgeons, orderlies, and attendants who so assisted ; and, 3d, whether there was any deficiency of proper provisions, medicines, medical comforts, surgical instruments, materials, and appliances while on board.

The answers which we obtained are appended to our Report. The substance of the information which is contained in them, however, will be found in the following tabular form.

Where we did not obtain answers to our questions we procured from the office of the Principal Medical Officer at Scutari such information on the subject as the books of those establishments furnished. The names of such vessels are marked with an asterisk in the Table.

TABLE

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Height between decks.	Embarked on board.		Russian Prisoners.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Orderlies.		Cos.	Hammocks.	Standing Berths.	Mattresses, &c.	Blankets, Rugs.	Medicines.	Surgical Instruments, &c.
			Officers.	Men.				Em- barked.	Fit for duty.							
Kangaroo	-	Lofty.	20 or 24	{ 400 or more }	-	1	1	3	3	3	-	{ 100 or more }	3	-	S.	S.
* Dunbar	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Cambria	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vulcan	-	6 6	10	443	-	1	3	-	3	7	800	-	-	{ More than 1,000. Ab. }	S.	-
Andes	-	8 0	20	{ 420 to 430 }	-	1	4	7	7	?	A few.	100	?	-	A.	S.
* Colombo	-	9 & 7 ft.	27	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arthur the Great	-	-	4	362	18	1	1	{ 2 prison- ers and 3 women. }	-	?	?	?	{ Horse- pads. }	S.	S.	A.
Orient	-	About 1,000	4	230	40	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	130	-	S.	S.
Caduceus	-	7 0	1	430	-	-	2	-	-	-	{ 120 but not used. 400 90 in use. }	6	{ 12 and 150 horse-pds. }	-	?	S.
Courier	-	8 0	5	285	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	8	-	S.	S.	S.
Cornwall	-	-	6	276	-	1	1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Negotiator	-	6 to 7 ft.	4	200	-	-	1	?	?	8	{ Many but not used. }	-	?	?	S.	S.
Lady McNaughten	-	-	8	91?	-	-	1	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	G.	G.
Australian	-	6 7	10	173	20	-	2	12	6	-	-	-	50	50	Insuf.	S.
Cambria	-	-	7	219	-	1	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Echuunga	-	8 0	9	132	-	1	13	All?	-	-	-	-	150	300	S.	S.
Palmerston	-	6 to 7 ft.	-	200	100	-	1	8	8	8	{ Many but not used. }	-	{ Good supply. }	S.	S.	S.
Tynemouth	-	6 6	13	170	80	-	1	10	14	-	-	8	150	250	S.	S.
Shooting Star	-	8 0	7	260	-	-	1	12	9	-	-	-	50	300	?	S.
Colombo	-	9 & 7 ft.	15	278	-	-	3	6	6	-	-	?	S.	S.	A.	S.
Sidney	-	7 to 8 ft.	10	220	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	{ About 100 }	70	300	S.	G.
Talavera	-	7 0	6	172	-	1	1	8	2 or 3	-	-	-	?	?	S.	S.
Arabia	-	7 0	9	264	-	-	2	6	6	2	70	8	80	200	S.	S.
Mauritius	-	7 6	8	235	-	-	2	8	7	-	-	14	100	?	S.	S.
Andes	-	8 0	19	220	-	1	2	12	12	-	-	?	?	8 bales.	S.	S.
Edendale	-	8 0	6	208	-	-	3	8	2	-	-	8 or 10	56	198	S.	S.
Medway	-	7 6	20	235	-	2	1	12	8	-	Several	18	{ 230 or 240 }	?	S.	S.
Trent	-	7 0	17	175	-	-	2	12	5	-	-	-	-	S.	Insuf.	Insuf.
Avon †	-	6 6	18	278	-	-	4	24	18	?	?	86	100	1 each.	S.	S.
* Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gertrude	-	6 9	1	249	-	1	1	20	Few.	-	30	8	-	?	G.	G.
Blundell	-	7 0	2	74	-	1	7	3	-	-	-	4	4	-	Insuf.	S.
* Candia	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleopatra	-	8 6	-	358	-	-	2	33	18	-	6	8	50	1,200	S.	S.
Ripon †	-	7 6	-	242	-	-	3	21	21	-	-	?	-	-	-	-
Golden Fleece	-	{ 7 5 and 7 8 }	-	425	-	-	2	34	31	-	{ 1,000, but not used. }	320	250	300	S.	S.
Timandra	-	7 0	2	183	-	1	1	29	15	-	-	36	-	?	S.	S.
Victoria	-	7 6	5	290	-	1	1	25	?	-	773	160	160	150	S.	S.
Brandon	-	6 8	1	151	-	-	2	12	4	-	-	-	-	?	Insuf.	Insuf.
Gonzalez	-	6 6	-	118	-	-	1	11	9	-	20	50	50	428	S.	S.
Ottawa	-	7 3	4	139	11	-	1	16	15	-	-	-	50	-	S.	S.
Joseph Shepherd	-	63	-	68	-	-	1	8	4	-	8 or 10	4	27	Insuf.	Insuf.	?
Australian	-	7 2	9	146	-	-	2	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	G.	S.
Harbinger	-	7 0	-	110	-	-	1	10	10	-	40	73	26	-	S.	S.
Jason	-	8 0	4	152	-	-	1	10	8	-	-	-	-	152	S.	S.
* Belgravia	-	-	4	267	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Insuf.	-
* Thames	-	-	-	113	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Insuf.	-
Colombo	-	9 & 7 ft.	6	235	-	-	2	20	20	-	?	?	?	?	-	-
* St. Hilda	-	-	-	105	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niagara	-	8 0	3	320	-	1	2	26	23	-	-	9	?	-	S.	G.
* Nubia	-	-	-	294	-	2	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	S.	S.
Brandon	-	6 8	1	154	-	1	-	15	15	-	300	-	15	S.	A.	S.
Cleopatra	-	8 6	4	298	-	2	-	30	25	-	-	4	-	S.	S.	A.
Shooting Star	-	7 8	-	177	-	1	1	17	17	-	{ 66 Not used. }	12	-	350	S.	S.
* Pedestrian	-	-	-	198	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Golden Fleece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melbourne	-	About 2,000	3	150	-	1	1	18	15	-	40	130	{ 200 Turkish Rugs. }	600	A.	A.

† The information respecting this vessel is obtained partly from Lieutenant Gilby, of the 77th regiment.
S.—Sufficient. A.—Ample.

TABLE.

Medical Comforts.	Provisions.	Waterclosets, &c.	Night-stools.	Bed-pans.	Urinals.	Ventilation.	Means of Ablution.	Means of Cooking.	Water.	Date of first Embarkation.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Date of last Disembarkation.	Days on board.	Deaths.
		No.	No.	No.	No.										
G.	Salt.	4	?	?	?	Ordinary means, but deck-closets.	?	S.	G.	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	7	?
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	-	-	-
S.	-	7	2	1	1	G. Scuttles & wind-sails.	Buckets. Tubs and buckets.	S.	A.	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	4	18
A.	A. & G.	4 or 6	-	?	7 bowls.	-	-	Insuf.	G.	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	4	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 23	Sept. 26	-	-	30
A.	A.	-	-	Few	-	G. {	2 or 3 basins.	S.	A.	Sept. 22	Sept. 23	Sept. 26	Sept. 28	6	24
S.	S.	-	-	-	4 or 5 pails.	Port-holes & hatches.	-	Insuf.	-	Sept. 22	Sept. 23	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	5	32 or 33
S.	S.	2	2	-	Some ship's buckets.	B.	2 tubs or baths.	Insuf.	{ A. but bad.	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	6	114
A.	A.	7	2	-	-	-	4 or 5 buckets.	Insuf.	A.	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	6	16
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	-	-	6
A.	G.	2 or 3	?	?	?	G.	Insuf.	-	B.	-	-	-	-	-	3
G.	G.	1	-	-	1	G.	Insuf.	Fair	-	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Oct. 29	5	10
?	?	-	2	2	2	B.	-	Insuf.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Oct. 29	-	None.
S.	G.	2	-	2	2	G.	Buckets	?	G.	Oct. 17	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 6	20	7
S.	G.	2 or 3	?	?	?	G.	Insuf.	?	B.	?	?	?	?	-	11
S.	S.	?	2	3	6 or 8.	G.	-	Insuf.	-	Oct. 27	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	9	15
S.	S.	2	Buckets	2	Buckets	G.	Buckets	Insuf.	A.	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	17	20
A.	A.	Several.	-	2	6	G.	-	G.	A.	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	4	4
G.	G.	1 on deck.	1	2	2	G.	-	-	S.	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 11	5	2
?	G.	-	-	2	2	G.	-	Insuf.	G.	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	4	10
A.	S.	13	-	2	-	G.	Buckets	8 Coppers	S.	Nov. 1	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	12	4
G.	A.	On deck	-	2	1 and 2 tubs.	G.	-	-	S.	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	6	12
A.	A.	1	?	3	?	G.	12 buckets.	?	G.	Nov. 9	Nov. 11	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	6	8
S.	S.	-	-	About 36 porringers and 8 buckets.	-	G.	24 bowls	S.	A.	Nov. 8	Nov. 20	Nov. 22	Nov. 27	19	38
A.	A. & G.	4	1	3	Buckets	G.	Buckets and tubs.	-	G.	Nov. 7	Nov. 20	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	17	23
Insuf.	S.	-	-	3	-	G.	-	S.	Insuf.	Nov. 23	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	9	2
S.	S.	-	-	9	Buckets	Insuf.	?	S.	Insuf.	?	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	-	52
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	-	-
G.	Salt.	4	2	4	-	G.	-	Insuf.	G.	-	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	8	39
Ab.	Ab.	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	S.	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 20	Dec. 25	22	6
-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	-	-	-
A.	A.	9	-	7	12 buckets.	G.	Buckets Ab.	S.	S.	Dec. 11.	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	11	31
A.	G.	3 or 4	Buckets	Buckets	Buckets	G.	-	G.	G.	-	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	-	-	14
A.	G.	4	-	6	3	G.	Pump & 2 shower baths.	Insuf.	A.	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	4	15
S.	G. & S.	9	2	9	-	G.	Buckets	Insuf.	G.	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 20	Jan. 1	27	31
A.	S.	4	-	4	Tubs.	G.	Tubs	Insuf.	A.	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	13	20
S.	S.	8.	S.	S.	S.	Insuf.	G.	S.	G.	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	-	Dec. 30	9	5
S.	S.	3	2	3	-	S.	Tubs	-	G.	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	15	11
G.	G.	9	-	6	-	G.	-	G.	-	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	11	13
Insuf.	G.	1	-	2	-	G.	Insuf.	Insuf.	G.	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	18	12
S.	A.	1	1	6	-	G.	-	A.	G.	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	11	2
Insuf.	G.	1	1	4	1	S.	Bath	S.	S.	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 8	11	7
Insuf.	-	4	-	7	Buckets	S.	-	G.	G.	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Jan. 8	9	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 28	Jan. 3	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	-	-	-
-	S.	?	-	-	-	S.	Insuf.	-	-	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 18	11	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jan. 8	Jan. 18	-	-	20
A.	A.	?	-	30	-	G.	Buckets	A.	A.	Jan. 13	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	-	-	11
G.	G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	A.	-	Jan. 15	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	-	-	2
A.	A.	2 on deck.	5	6	1	G.	Tubs & bath.	Insuf.	A.	Jan. 18	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 24	6	8
A.	A.	6	6	5	-	G.	Insuf.	S.	Insuf.	Jan. 17	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	-	-	17?
S.	S.	5	-	20	Buckets	G.	S.	S.	G.	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	26	47
-	-	-	-	20	-	G.	-	-	G.	-	Jan. 13	Jan. 23	-	-	19
-	-	3	6	12	12	G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
A.	A.	5	6	12	6	G.	Wash-tubs.	G.	G.	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	7	2

The information respecting this vessel is obtained partly from Captain Howard, of the 44th regiment
G.—Good B.—Bad.

In addition to the above information, we desired to ascertain the length and breadth of the decks on which the sick and wounded were accommodated in each ship, and we requested Captain Christie, R.N., the transport agent at Balaklava, to procure for us these measurements if he could conveniently do so. We regret to say that we failed to obtain them; and as we are thus left without the means of ascertaining either the superficial or the cubic space allowed to each patient, we are not in a position to form an accurate judgment upon the first question that presents itself upon the consideration of the details presented in the above Table.

That question is, whether sufficient space was allotted to the sick and wounded soldiers on board the vessels in which they were transported. Although we are, however, from the want of the necessary data, unable to pronounce a confident opinion upon this point with respect to every ship, there are many on the above list as to which we do not hesitate to express our conviction that they were much overcrowded. Judging from the size of the "Kangaroo," and from the scanty information which we obtained from the junior medical officer on board,—the senior being dead,—we do not think that she was large enough to carry 400 sick men, besides 24 officers, suffering from cholera. We cannot doubt, also, that the "Andes" and "Colombo," on their first voyage, and the "Orient" and the "Caduceus," were greatly overcrowded. Having come from Balaklava to this place in the "Cleopatra" on her voyage in January, we think that she had at least 40 men too many on board on that occasion, and, consequently, that she was much overcrowded on her former voyage also. With respect to the vessels which have been represented to us by the medical officers in charge of them as too crowded, although we are not in a position to confirm their opinion with confidence, we have no reason to doubt the truth of their representations. We think, further, that whenever the men have been in fact limited to the space mentioned by Dr. Anderson as that which is allowed by the Board of Inspection at Balaklava in its calculation of the number of patients which a vessel can properly carry, they have been overcrowded; and if that rule has been strictly observed by the Board ever since its formation on the 12th December, we must declare that every vessel which brought down sick and wounded men from the Crimea to Scutari subsequently to that date was overcrowded. The superficial space of six feet by two and a half or three feet appears to us too small even in the loftiest decks, and we think that the height between decks ought to be made an element in the calculation, even when the ventilation is most perfect. We must add, however, that in estimating the number of patients which a vessel can accommodate, mere measurements, whether superficial or cubic, are not the only legitimate elements of computation. The character and gravity of the maladies under which the patients are suffering, or the injuries which they have sustained, the length of time that they are to remain on board, the state of the ventilation, and the season of the year in which the voyage is performed,—all these circumstances should be taken into consideration.

The supply of medical attendance on board has not always been sufficient. It is impossible, indeed, to determine exactly, *à priori*, what number of patients may be properly attended by one surgeon. This number must depend upon the character of the cases to be treated; severe wounds, for instance, obviously exacting more time and care than trifling indispositions. Considering, however, the general nature of the cases, both medical and surgical, that arrived at Scutari during our residence at that place, we think that a surgeon could not give to more than 100 patients daily, even for a short voyage of two or three days, that degree of attendance which a patient should obtain from a medical man. When a larger number was entrusted to his care, we think that the supply of medical attendance was insufficient.

The consequences of this defective supply were, that the medical men were overtaxed, and compelled in some instances to confine their services to the more serious cases on board. Upon this subject we may refer to the evidence of Corporal Buchanan, of the 19th Regiment, who came here on board the "Colombo" in September last. He states that the three surgeons were employed night and day in attending the wounded; and yet that he was obliged to dress his own wound, a slight one in the calf of the leg, from want of medical attendance. We believe that in this, and other vessels which were insufficiently supplied with medical officers, similar cases may have occurred.

Having heard that maggots had been bred, and that this was attributable to the neglect of wounds, we made inquiry upon the subject in various quarters.

We questioned an officer whose wound had presented this appearance, and he assured us that he had been properly attended to. Dr. O'Flaherty stated that in three cases he had found maggots in the dressings of wounds which had been dressed within twenty-four hours,—two of the cases being officers,—and that he had observed the same thing in hospitals at home. Dr. Taylor's evidence is of the same character. Miss Nightingale informed us that she had found maggots in several cases. In one, an amputation of the thigh, the stump was dressed regularly twice a day. In the other, a compound fracture of both bones of the leg, maggots were found within six hours after a most careful dressing. Without asserting, therefore, that they may not have made their appearance in neglected wounds, we do not regard their presence as an indication that the wounds in which they appeared were neglected; and we did not hear of any case in which their presence was attributed or appeared attributable to neglect. We may add, that the phenomenon is by no means a rare one, but is familiar to surgeons who have served in warm climates.

The number of orderlies sent on board to attend upon the sick and wounded has been almost invariably insufficient. Some vessels, as the "Arthur the Great," the "Orient," the "Caduceus," and the "Sidney," were sent to sea without a single attendant; while on board of others, such as the "Kangaroo," the "Courier," the "Arabia," the "Colombo," the "Edendale," and the "Palmerston," the number sent was merely nominal, and utterly disproportioned to that of the patients. In but few instances has the number allowed by the rules of the service (one in ten) been sent, and in still fewer have all the men employed been fit for duty. Indeed a memorandum issued from head quarters on the 18th October directed that the number to be sent on board transports should be 4 in 100; a number, in our opinion, wholly inadequate for the service on which the men were employed. It would be insufficient if the men had been in strong health, and accustomed to the arduous duties cast upon them; but they have been generally selected from the invalid depôt at Balaklava; and from bad health, and liability to sea sickness, as well as from want of training, they have not been properly suited for their employment. In numerous instances they fell sick on board, and became, in consequence, an incumbrance instead of an assistance. Those who were fit for duty were, until December last, under no efficient control. The medical officer had no authority whatever over them, and had no other remedy, in the case of misconduct, than that of reporting them to the military authorities on his arrival at Scutari. A military officer, however, has been sent on board of all vessels which have sailed from Balaklava since the beginning of December. One or more non-commissioned officers have also been sent with the orderlies, and we believe that order has been better maintained by this means. The power of the military officer is very limited, and might be extended with advantage.

With respect to the supply of hospital furniture on board ship, we think that it has not been in general sufficient. A comparison of the number of mattresses and blankets supplied on board each vessel with that of the patients, will not, indeed, give, in our opinion, an exact measure of this deficiency; for we think that in slight cases, whether medical or surgical, the want of a mattress is probably not the legitimate subject of complaint with men accustomed for many months to sleep on the ground and under canvass. In many cases, also, as in violent diarrhœa and dysentery, a mattress becomes unfit for use in the course of a few hours, and might properly be dispensed with. With all due allowance, however, for such cases, we are of opinion, after having inspected several vessels with sick on board, and become acquainted with the general character of the cases which have been brought down from the Crimea, that the supply of mattresses was in general deficient.

The supply of blankets has in general been sufficient; for, besides the number which appears in the Table, every soldier was provided, with rare exceptions, with his own field blanket, or two blankets.

The supply of hospital utensils and the ordinary appliances for meals appears to have been almost uniformly deficient. Latterly this want has been to some extent remedied; but we think that, with few exceptions, the supply has not been equal to the emergency.

The ventilation of the vessels has been almost uniformly dependent upon scuttles and hatchways. During fine weather these are in general sufficient for the

supply of fresh air, but in rough weather the scuttles must necessarily be closed, and then the ventilation of the decks becomes defective.

The means of cooking have in many cases been insufficient. With few exceptions the supply of water has been good.

Except in a few instances, the supply of surgical appliances, medicines, and medical comforts has been represented to us as sufficient, and we have no reason to doubt those representations. The ship's stores have been frequently available for the purposes of the sick and wounded; and although we think it probable that men have occasionally had reason to complain both of the quantity supplied and the manner in which their food was cooked, we are disposed to attribute these faults to the want of order, rather than to the want of a due supply of provisions or medical comforts.

The Table which we have above set forth shows that a considerable space of time has on some occasions elapsed between the embarkation of the sick and the commencement of the voyage. It will be observed that many days elapsed between the first embarkation of sick and wounded on board the "Echunga," the "Tynemouth," the "Shooting Star," the "Arabia," the "Edendale," the "Medway," the "Avon," the "Timandra," and the "Australian," and the sailing of those vessels for their destination. This was owing partly to boisterous weather, but more generally to the fact that the sick were brought down to the harbour in small numbers daily, and the vessels were detained until they had received their complements. The Australian appears to have been detained in discharging her cargo, which she was doing while the sick were being sent on board.

The length of time between the first embarkation and the final disembarkation has been in many cases very great. In three instances it exceeded three weeks; in six others it exceeded a fortnight. It has amounted frequently to ten days, and has rarely been less than a week.

The mortality on board has been very high. In the "Caduceus," out of 430 men, 114 died in six days. This vessel was filled with patients chiefly suffering from Asiatic cholera. In many other instances, however, the mortality, though not so great, has been nevertheless high, and this we believe is in some measure attributable to the length of time during which the men have been kept on board. We regret to add, that the rate of mortality on board continued high down to the end of January, and this we think is partly owing, also, to the more aggravated forms of disease which have appeared among the men, and also to the fact that their constitutions have been impaired by those causes to which Dr. Hall attributes the increase of sickness since last November:—severe duty, exposure, want of vegetable food, want of means of cooking, want of shelter, and, until latterly (Dr. Hall was speaking on the 16th January), want of clothing. We are happy, however, to state that a marked diminution in the mortality is now observable. On board the "Melbourne," which arrived on the 11th of February with 170 sick, two men died, while the "Brandon," which arrived two days later with 118 men, lost only one man.

The equipment of the two vessels first-mentioned, and, we are informed, of two others,—the "Australian" and the "Sidney,"—as hospital ships, relieves us from the task of offering any suggestions upon this portion of the subject, beyond recommending that both the medical officers and the orderlies should be permanently attached to the vessels, and that the embarkation, voyage, and disembarkation should always be performed with all practicable speed. The "Melbourne" is the only one of these vessels which we have had the opportunity of inspecting. She appears to us to possess all the substantial requisites for the service on which she is engaged. She is fitted up with standing bed places projecting at right angles from the sides of the ship. The bedding consists of thick wadded Turkish coverlets, which answer very well as mattresses, large bolsters, and a proper supply of blankets and rugs. The supply of hospital utensils is sufficient; and besides a large stern cabin used as a surgery, and amply provided with surgical appliances and medicines, the vessel is stored with an abundance of medical comforts.

IV.

When the transport arrives off Scutari, the sick and wounded are landed. Much delay, however, has frequently occurred in completing the disembarkation. This was at first mainly attributable to the difficulty, to which we shall have occasion presently to advert, in landing at the hospital wharf except in calm weather, and in some instances also to the want of the requisite supply of boats. Since the middle of December last, it has been caused principally by the crowded state of the hospitals, which were not always prepared to afford immediate accommodation to the patients on board.

Upon landing, those who are unable to walk are carried on stretchers, by fatigue parties, either of our own men or of Turks. We have observed more confusion than is desirable in effecting this landing, and we think that the patients might be distributed in the wards with less delay than frequently occurs. On their arrival at the hospital to which they are allotted, the clothes, packs, and arms of the patients are carried to the pack store.

The situation of the hospitals at Scutari is healthy, but in other respects it is open to objection. The shore of the sea of Marmora, near which the buildings stand, is comparatively shallow. Two small piers, one near the barrack, the other near the General Hospital, offer facilities for disembarkation from open boats and even from small steamers in calm weather; but during the prevalence of S. and S.W. winds, the sea on the shore renders this accommodation wholly unavailable. The late Mr. Ward, the purveyor, and Mr. Potgieter, the Deputy Assistant Commissary General at Scutari, informed us that in some instances boats loaded with clothing and baggage had been swamped in attempting to land at the hospital wharfs, which indeed are very insufficient. The nearest landing places, when these are inaccessible, are the wharfs of Scutari and Kadikoi, which are each about a mile and a half distant from the Barrack Hospital, and difficult to reach from that building, owing to the want of good roads. Under these circumstances, the hospitals at Scutari are frequently cut off from the market from which they derive their principal supplies,—Constantinople. Great delay, also, arises from the same cause in getting on shore the stores which are brought out from England, and similar delay as frequently occurs both in landing the sick and wounded men who are sent down from the Crimea, and in embarking drafts destined for home or for the seat of war. It has been suggested to us, that these disadvantages are in some measure counterbalanced by the removal of our soldiers from the contaminating influences of a large town population such as exists in Constantinople; but it seems to us probable that those influences are quite as active in the large town or suburb of Scutari as they would be found in the capital itself.

To the disadvantages of situation which we have above indicated, the magnitude and conveniences of the principal buildings which have been appropriated as hospitals for the use of our army may perhaps be regarded as a sufficient set-off. The edifices near Scutari at present occupied in this capacity by the sick and wounded of our army are four in number. 1st, a barrack erected by the Sultan Selim for Turkish troops; 2d, the hospital, and 3d, the stables attached to the barrack; and, 4th, a palace called Haidar Pasha.

The Barrack is a quadrilateral building, with turrets at the external angles. It is of great size; its two longest sides being 220 yards long, and its shorter, 194 yards. It is situated on a ridge, which inclines downwards towards the S., E., and W., and the erection has been so adapted to the shape of the ground that the storey which, at the main entrance on the north or upper side, is the ground floor, becomes, as it extends to the right and left and to the other sides of the building, the first, and a little further on, the second floor. Above this ground floor is another which extends along a portion of it only. Below the storey which we have called the ground floor lie two others, commencing at a little distance on each side of the main entrance. One half only, however, of the upper of these two floors is at present occupied by sick and wounded. The other half, and the whole of the lowest storey, are occupied by the dépôt, or given up to the Ordnance, Commissariat, and Purveyor's departments, for stores. The several floors are connected by large stone staircases, which have

very spacious landing places. There are two of these staircases on each of three sides, and one on the fourth or east side.

With the exception of the eastern and one half of the southern sides, the building was in good repair when we first inspected it in November last. The portions above mentioned were then in a state of dilapidation, and were not put into tenantable repair until from the middle of December to the middle of January last. This was done by the engineer department, by the direction of the British Ambassador, who furnished the requisite funds for the purpose.

The general arrangement of the apartments is well adapted for hospital purposes. It consists of a series of rooms occupying about two thirds of the entire depth of the building, and placed on its external side. They open upon a corridor which runs round the inner portion of it. The rooms vary in size; but they are, in general, large and lofty. The smaller ones, which were constructed for officers' quarters, have a servants' room, pantry, and privy generally attached to them. The large rooms, intended for soldiers' barrack rooms, are skirted by a low wooden sleeping bench, differing from that of our own guard rooms only in its being horizontal. Both the rooms and the corridors are amply lighted and ventilated by numerous windows, and are heated by stoves, which were placed in them during the months of November and December last by the engineer department. At the four inner angles of the building are extensive privies of the ordinary Turkish construction. Each corridor has access to them at its two extremities. They are sufficient in number, but are not adapted to the habits of Europeans, and are in consequence often in a most offensive state. A fatigue party of Turks and Armenians is employed daily in cleansing them; but this duty has been in general very imperfectly performed. The upper storey of the north side of the quadrangle, which we have described as not extending over the entire length of that side of the building, is wholly destitute of this kind of accommodation. The means of ablution are situated in ante-rooms to these places.

In the lowest floor there is a kitchen, used only by the dépôt. Within the quadrangle several wooden huts have been recently erected. We think that the site was injudiciously selected, for the structures impede the circulation of air through the barracks, and their occupants will receive but a vitiated atmosphere, which they will corrupt still further, to the injury of the inmates of the main building. In the same quadrangle are two kitchens of considerable dimensions, one of which, however, has not yet been made available, owing to some difficulty in procuring the requisite coppers for fitting it up. The other is supplied with thirteen copper boilers, containing about fifty-six gallons. The boilers are heated by a corresponding number of fire-places, fed at the exterior of the building. As the chimney does not communicate with the apartment, the latter is kept constantly damp by the steam which escapes from the boilers. No means exist in this kitchen of cooking in any other way than boiling.

Besides those which were in existence while the barrack was still in the occupation of the Turks, four supplementary kitchens have been recently constructed—one in the basement, for the exclusive use of sick and wounded officers, and three others for cooking the extra diets of the patients. One of these was constructed in the middle of November, for the use of Miss Nightingale; another, on a landing place, in December; and the last, in the present month.

In other landings surgeries and offices have been established.

The supply of water is good and abundant, but is not as conveniently distributed as would be desirable, there being but two or three places, besides the dépôt kitchen, in the entire building, at which it can be drawn.

At a short distance from the building is a wash-house, containing 62 wooden troughs. It was, until the beginning of this month, used as a store by the commissariat, but it is now undergoing repairs, to adapt it to the purpose for which it was erected.

The General Hospital is a quadrilateral building, resembling the Barrack in the general arrangement of its wards and corridors. It is spacious, well lighted, and in tolerable repair. The wards and corridors are heated by stoves, most of which were in the building while it was occupied by the Turks. The ventilation and lighting arrangements are similar to those in the Barrack. The privies, which are situated at the four outer angles of the building, are open

to the same remarks as those in the Barrack. The wash-house is furnished with a large fire-place, and with wooden troughs along the two adjoining sides. The stone flooring is broken, and in need of repair. A supply of cold water is laid on close to the fire; but no supply of either cold or hot water is carried to the troughs.

The kitchen was, until lately, very defective, but is now undergoing improvement. It is still but imperfectly lighted by a dome studded with small round panes of glass; and the floor, which is of stone, is uneven, broken, inclining towards the fire-place, and affording lodgment for dirt and wet. The fire-places are fed in the same manner as those of the kitchen in the Barrack Hospital, and are supplied with 11 coppers, 9 of which contain 24 gallons, and the others about 40.

The quadrangle is laid out as a garden, and partially cultivated for the supply of vegetables. In its centre is a large fountain, which affords the means of supplying abundance of water throughout the establishment, but at present the pipes are out of repair. The hospital possesses an excellent Turkish bath house.

The principal stores of the purveyor and apothecary are in this building.

The palace of Haidar Pasha is situated on a lower level than either of the preceding buildings. It lies at the bottom of a valley formed by the ridge on which the General Hospital stands and that on which the town of Kadikoi is built. It is about a mile from the sea of Marmora. It is approached from Scutari and Kadikoi by a roughly-paved road or causeway. It consists of a series of irregular buildings, consisting of a ball-room or theatre, harem and pavilion. The last-mentioned portion has been occupied but within the last few days. The building is of wood. The rooms are well lighted. They are ventilated by doors and loosely fitting windows, and warmed by stoves. The drainage is defective. Surface water lodges in considerable quantity in the adjoining meadow and road. This, however, may, we believe, be rectified by properly scouring or reconstructing a drain.

The harem is a building of two storeys; the rooms open from very large landings, on each of which there is a stove.

Near the Barrack hospital is a large stable, over part of which there are several rooms, opening on a corridor. These have been used as wards since the 8th of January. The wards are three in number. There are small privies at each end of the corridor, and at each end also are the quarters of the medical officers and the surgery. In the court-yard below is an abundant supply of water, and a kitchen with three coppers, amply sufficient for cooking for the patients in the building. There is no supply of water in the wards.

Besides the several buildings above mentioned, a cavalry barrack, with its hospital, at Kuleli, a town several miles up the Bosphorus, has been recently occupied by the sick and wounded of the army. The barrack is built close to the water's edge, under a precipitous cliff.

It consists of six lofty wards, with galleries nine feet wide. These apartments are well suited for hospital purposes, with the exception of the galleries, which, although well ventilated with windows, should, we think, be very sparingly used as dormitories, as they necessarily receive the heated and vitiated air from below.

The barrack has a good kitchen, supplied with seven large boilers, heated in the same manner as those of the hospitals at Scutari. It possesses also a wash-house, containing twelve marble troughs, each of which is supplied with cold water. There is also a fountain at one end of the apartment. Adjoining it is a Turkish bath-house.

The privies are of the usual Turkish construction, and are open to the observations which we have already made respecting those in the hospitals at Scutari.

Under one of the first-mentioned wards is a stable, the effluvium from which must necessarily be injurious to the patients.

The building which was appropriated as a hospital for the troops quartered in this barrack has also been occupied by us. It is a large square building, containing on the upper storey seven wards, opening on corridors. Below this storey is another, consisting of three wards, and of a corridor which is not occupied; and there is another in a still lower floor. The lower storey is wholly unsuited for the accommodation of patients.

This hospital is provided with a kitchen, containing six large boilers, and with an excellent wash-house, supplied with seven troughs. Adjoining to the latter are a drying room, a small apartment in which water is laid on for a boiler, and a small Turkish bath-house.

To ascertain the amount of hospital accommodation which these establishments supply, we prepared the following Tables, showing the measurement of the several wards and corridors occupied by patients, and the maximum number of men which, in our opinion, they may properly accommodate. In estimating this number we have allowed in the wards five feet per man, according to the hospital regulations of the service, except where the height of the rooms does not give, with that superficial measurement, the cubic space of 800 feet per man. In that case we have determined the number which can be accommodated by allowing that amount of cubic space to each person.

The corridors of the Barrack and General hospitals are at present occupied by sick and wounded. Those of the Barrack contain two rows of beds, and those of the General Hospital have a single row. We think it much to be regretted that they should be so occupied, for such occupation is not only injurious to the ventilation of the wards, but deprives the patients of the place in which they can most conveniently take exercise during their recovery. Making all due allowance, however, for the great demand for hospital accommodation which has existed here during this winter, and for future contingencies, we think that not more than a single row of beds should, under any circumstances, be placed in the corridors; and our calculation proceeds on the supposition that each man in that single row has five feet in width allowed to him.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the corridors and wards of the General hospital occupied by patients, and the number of patients which may be accommodated therein.

TABLE No. 1.
Corridors and Wards of the General Hospital.

Corridors.	Length.	Number of Persons by Superficial Measurement.		
4	Feet. 1,112	222		
2	674	134		
1	350	70		
Total number of persons in corridors - - -			426	
Number of Wards.	Measurement.			Number of Persons by Superficial Measurement.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
16	Feet. 53	Feet. 24½	Feet. 14	352
10	70	24½	14	300
1	19	24½	14	8
Total number of persons in wards - - -				660
Total number in corridors and wards - - -				1,086
Deduct 12 per cent. for wardmasters, assistant wardmasters, and orderlies - - -				118
Total number of patients - - -				968

From the evidence of Major Sillery, it appears that the western and half of the southern wings of the Barrack were given up to the medical authorities a few weeks before they were occupied,—that is, before the battle of the Alma. The apartments contained in these wings are now known as corridors B., F., G., and the western half of C., with the wards adjoining. The floor over the main entrance, now called corridors H. and I., with their wards, were set apart at the same period for Russian prisoners.

The following Table gives the dimensions and amount of accommodation which these corridors and wards are calculated to give.

TABLE No. 2.
Corridors and Wards of B, F, G, I, H., and Western Half of C.

Corridors.	Length.	Number of Persons by Superficial Measurement.		
	Feet.	Feet.		
B.	536	107		
F.	465	93		
G.	325	65		
H.	141	28		
I.	285	57		
$\frac{1}{2}$ C.	348	69		
Total amount of persons in corridors		-	-	419

Corridors.	Number of Wards.	Dimensions.			Number of Persons by Superficial Measurement.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
B.	5	42	32	15	110
F.	6	42	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	132
"	1	66	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	32
G.	5	42	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	110
H.	1	64	31	$15\frac{1}{2}$	32
"	1	41	31	$15\frac{1}{2}$	22
I.	3	42	32	$15\frac{1}{2}$	66
"	1	66	$32\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	32
$\frac{1}{2}$ C.	5	42	32	$15\frac{1}{2}$	110
Total number in wards		-	-	-	646
Total in corridors and wards		-	-	-	1,065
Allowing 12 per cent. for ward-masters, assistant ward-masters, and orderlies		-	-	-	114
Total number of patients		-	-	-	951

The other apartments now occupied by sick and wounded were given up on or about the 5th November, and are now called corridors A., D., E., and the eastern half of C.; but of these, only corridors A. and E. and their wards were occupied between the 5th November and the middle of December, with the exception of a few wards in the eastern half of C. corridor, which were occupied for some days by dysenteric patients.

The accommodation thus afforded is as follows :

TABLE No. 3.
Corridors and Wards A. and E.

Corridors.	Length.	Number of Persons by Superficial Measurement.	
A.	Feet. 561	Feet. 112	
E.	183	36	
Total number of persons in corridors			148

Corridors.	Number of Wards.	Dimensions.			Number of Persons by Superficial Measurement.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
A.	5	42	32	15½	110
E.	2	42	32	15½	44
Total number of persons in wards					154
Total number of persons in corridors and wards					302
Deduct 12 per cent. for ward-masters, assistant ward-masters, and orderlies					33
Total number of patients					269

Both that half corridor and corridor D. and their wards were totally out of repair, and did not, with the exception above mentioned, receive any patients until the 19th December, when corridor D. and the wards of that corridor and of the eastern half of C. were first occupied.

The following Table gives the accommodation which was then gained :

TABLE No. 4.
Corridors and Wards of D. and Eastern half of C.

Corridor.	Length.	No. of Persons by Superficial Measurement.
D.	Feet. 520	Feet. 104
Total number of persons in corridor		- - - 104

Corridors.	No. of Wards.	Dimensions.			No. of Persons by Superficial Measurement.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
D.	7	Feet. 42	Feet. 31½	Feet. 15	154
„	1	65	31½	15	32
„	1	20	24	15	10
C.	6	42	32	15½	132
„	1	22	27	14	12
„	1	17	19	13	6
„	1	19	19	13	6
„	1	31	15	15½	10
„	1	20	18	15½	8
Total number of persons in wards					- - - 370
Do. - Do. in corridors and wards					- - - 474
Deduct 12 per cent. for ward-masters, assistant ward-masters, and orderlies					- - - 51
Total number of patients					- - - 423

Corridor half C. was not occupied until the 27th of January.

The following is the amount of accommodation which it furnishes :

TABLE No. 5.

Length.	No. of Persons by Superficial Measurement.	
Feet.	Feet.	
348	69	
Total number of persons in corridors		69
Deduct 12 per cent. for orderlies, &c.		8
Total number of patients		61

Of that part of the building which is now occupied by the depôt, the corridors and wards immediately under D. and the eastern half of C. would be suitable for hospital purposes, and could probably accommodate about the same number as those corridors and wards.

The wooden huts which are in course of erection in the barrack square, waiving all objection to their site for hospital purposes, may, when finished, legitimately accommodate from 550 to 600 persons, or, exclusive of orderlies, from 490 to 530 patients.

The buildings of Haidar Pasha do not readily admit of any exact computation, but we think that, exclusive of the pavilion, which was opened only a few days ago, and which we have not been able to inspect, they may perhaps reasonably accommodate about 400 men.

Two of the rooms over the stables are 55 feet long by 18 in breadth and 14 in height. The third is of the same height, and measures 28 feet by 25 feet. These apartments would afford accommodation for 57 persons, if they were lofty enough to give 800 cubic feet per person; but, adopting this measurement, we think that they cannot properly receive more than 44 patients and six orderlies.

We have already observed, that the galleries in the wards of the barrack at Kuleli should be sparingly occupied by the sick and wounded.—Allowing, however, the ordinary superficial measurement per man in the lower part of the apartments, and diminishing by one third the number of persons who might, upon the same allowance, be admitted into the galleries, the following will be the maximum number of patients which may properly be received in the five wards of the barrack now occupied as a hospital, and in the hospital properly so called. The sixth ward in the barrack is capable of holding 66 men.

BARRACK.				
Number of Wards.	Dimensions.			Number of Persons by Superficial Measurement.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
2	Feet. 123	Feet. 36	Feet. $26\frac{2}{3}$	186
2	149	35	$26\frac{2}{3}$	228
1	87	37	$26\frac{2}{3}$	66
Total number of persons in barrack				- - - 480
HOSPITAL.				
Number of Wards.	Dimensions.			Number of Persons by Superficial Measurement.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
7	Feet. $61\frac{1}{2}$	Feet. 25	Feet. 13	182
4	57	25	13	96
Corridors	407	—	—	80
Total number of persons in hospital				- - - 358
Total number of persons in barrack and hospital				- 838
Deduct 12 per cent. for orderlies, &c.				- - - 90
Total number of patients				- - - 748

Upon comparing the maximum number which the General hospital can in our opinion accommodate, viz., 968 patients, with the numbers appearing in the weekly states of that hospital, and which will be found below (see p. 29.), we think that it was not overcrowded until the last week in December, and that, with the exception of one week in January, it has been overcrowded since that date.

A similar comparison will lead to a more unfavourable conclusion in the case of the Barrack hospital. From the battle of the Alma to that of Inkerman, it afforded room for only 951 patients; but the average number in the building during that time was 1,276. From the last-mentioned date until the 19th of December there was room for only 1,220, while the average number in hospital during the same period exceeded 2,000. From the 19th of December to the 27th day of January, the accommodation was sufficient for 1,643 patients, but the actual average number, according to the weekly state, was 2,228. The addition of the eastern half of C. corridor made the total accommodation fit for only 1,704; but we regret to state that the hospital has continued down to within the last few days overcrowded by about 400 patients.

It is unnecessary for us to pursue the comparison in the case of the other buildings.

The supply of medical attendance, if it were judged by a simple comparison of the number of medical officers of all ranks on duty, with the number of patients, would appear larger than it is practically; because the duties of the higher ranks of the service are almost wholly foreign to the professional treatment of sick or wounded. The duties of the Inspector General and of the Deputy Inspectors are altogether administrative. The former is the Governor of the hospitals; the latter assist him in the work of general superintendence and control. The sick and wounded are treated by second-class staff surgeons and assistant surgeons, to each of whom wards are assigned. Over a number of these wards, forming a division, a first-class staff surgeon is placed, and his duties should consist properly in superintending the labours of the officers under him, in attending in consultation upon every severe case in his division, and in performing all operations. These duties, however, with the exception of the last-mentioned one, he has been practically unable to discharge in these hospitals. Owing to the want, on the part of a large proportion of the assistant surgeons employed here, not of medical skill or zeal, but of experience, and especially of practical acquaintance with the habits of the class of patients under their treatment, much time is necessarily consumed daily by the first-class staff surgeon in revising their diet rolls, or catalogue of articles of food and drink prescribed by them for each patient; and yet it is difficult for him to perform this task satisfactorily, owing to the little knowledge which he has of the cases. He is, further, daily engaged in seeing to the cleanliness of the wards, the distribution of the meals, the collection of the daily returns of his inferior officers, and the compilation from them of his own. Lastly, he is incessantly called upon, at every period of the day, to inquire into the reality of the alleged wants of articles of purveyors' stores arising in his division, and of countersigning the requisitions of his subordinate officers for them, when he has satisfied himself that the things are needed. These multifarious avocations leave him practically no time for attending to the most important of all his duties, and those which he is by education and experience best fitted to perform. For the purpose, therefore, of forming a correct judgment as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the medical attendance in these hospitals, it is necessary to look to the different classes of medical officers, and see whether each class has been sufficient. The following Table shews the number of medical officers under the rank of Deputy Inspector General, employed weekly in the hospitals between the 1st October and the 31st January, and the total number of patients of all classes in hospital at the same periods. We desired to carry the comparison further back, but the records of the hospital did not furnish us with the necessary information.

NUMBER of PATIENTS in the several HOSPITALS at SCUTARI at the End of the Weeks ending on the hereunder-mentioned Days, together with the Number of Medical Officers exclusive of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors General on Duty on the same Day.

DATE.	General Hospital.	Barrack Hospital.	Haidar Pasha.	Stables.	Kuleli.	Total Number of Sick.	Number of First-class Staff Surgeons.	Number of Second-class Staff Surgeons.	Number of Assistant Surgeons.	Number of Civil Practitioners.	Total of Second-class Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Civil Practitioners.	Dispensers.	Dresser.	Total of Dispensers and Dressers.	Proportion of Sick to each First-class Surgeon.	Proportion of Sick to other Surgeons.
1854.																
October																
7	724	1,198	—	—	—	1,922	1	—	17	3	24	4	—	4	1,922	80
14	694	1,174	—	—	—	1,868	1	—	18	2	26	4	—	4	1,868	71
21	658	1,267	—	—	—	1,925	1	7	19	2	28	4	—	4	1,925	68
28	620	1,242	—	—	—	1,862	2	11	23	5	39	4	—	4	931	47
November																
4	800	1,500	—	—	—	2,300	3	8	36	6	50	4	—	4	766	46
11	734	2,062	—	—	—	2,796	3	9	41	6	57	—	—	—	752	49
18	907	1,958	—	—	—	2,865	3	10	47	6	63	—	—	—	955	45
25	856	2,183	—	—	—	3,039	4	11	49	6	66	—	—	—	759	46
December																
2	829	2,202	—	—	110	3,141	4	10	48	6	64	—	—	—	785	47
9	746	2,176	—	—	179	3,101	6	10	41	6	57	—	—	—	516	54
16	710	1,900	—	—	240	3,750	5	9	51	3	63	—	—	—	550	43
23	957	2,434	—	—	240	3,721	5	9	48	3	60	—	—	—	744	62
30	1,034	2,401	—	—	234	3,669	5	9	47	3	59	—	—	—	611	62
1855.																
January																
6	1,008	2,387	386	—	234	4,341	6	9	58	3	70	—	—	—	868	62
13	875	2,249	307	60	508	3,999	5	9	58	3	70	22	17	39	799	57
20	1,006	2,179	304	60	508	3,545	5	6	55	3	64	22	33	55	590	55
27	1,007	2,221	350	63	495	4,016	6	6	52	3	61	22	33	55	669	66

It will be seen, upon examining this Table, that the first-class staff surgeons have had from 1922 to 516 patients under their superintendence. This is a task which they cannot in our opinion efficiently perform, even though they were relieved from the unprofessional duties with which they are now incumbered, when more than from 400 to 500 patients are allotted to them, and we therefore think that the supply of first-class staff surgeons has not been sufficient.

The second-class staff surgeons and assistant surgeons have had from eighty to forty-three men to attend to.

Although it is not possible to lay down what number of patients a medical man can properly attend, since this must materially depend upon the nature of the cases under his charge, still we think the former is too large a number for a medical officer to attend to properly. When it is considered that his labours in hospital admit of no intermission or rest, and that he has to visit his patients at night as well as during the day, we think that, if he is to keep his register daily according to the regulations of the service, from fifty to sixty is as large a number as ought to be intrusted to his care for any length of time.

The assistance of dispensers during the month of October, and of dispensers and dressers since the early part of January, must, however, be taken into account. Upon the whole, therefore, we think that from the date of the arrival of the men who were wounded at the battle of the Alma,—when, according to Dr. M'Grigor and others, the hospital was short of surgeons,—until the third week in October, the supply of second-class staff surgeons and assistant surgeons was inadequate, but that since that period it has been sufficient. In coming to this conclusion we do not lose sight of the fact, that the number of medical officers fit for duty is constantly liable to diminution by sickness. We have taken that fact into consideration in forming the estimate which we have stated.

We have to notice, in connexion with this subject, a striking want in every one of the hospital establishments here, which has been much felt by the medical officers, and which admits of easy remedy. No room has been set apart in any of the hospitals, except the General hospital, for operations. These are necessarily performed in the wards, and in the presence of other patients. Another want felt by the profession is the utter absence of sufficient accommodation for post mortem examinations.

The orderlies have in point of numbers been always amply sufficient. In every other respect, however, except that of mere numbers, we regard this branch of the hospital service as most unsatisfactory. The orderlies are drawn from the ranks, without any regard to their aptitude or their inclination for the employment, and are mostly men whose weak constitution unfits them for the hardships of a campaign, or convalescents who have not sufficiently recovered their health to return to active service. The duties of an hospital orderly are frequently distasteful to them; and the low rate of pay, 4*d.* a day, is not a sufficient inducement to them to overcome their repugnance. They are also liable to be sent back to their regiments; and their places are then filled by men of the same character, without the advantage of the experience which their predecessors acquired. We must add, that the general habits of our soldiers do not peculiarly qualify them for a situation requiring great steadiness of conduct; and from the rank of life to which they belong, and the terms of intimacy which naturally subsist between themselves and their patients, they have never the authority to prevent, and seldom the inclination to report any irregularities which may come under their notice.

The ward-masters and assistant ward-masters are generally intelligent and respectable non-commissioned officers; but they do not possess that degree of experience in the duties of their office which ought, in our opinion, to be an indispensable condition to their employment in such a capacity in our military hospitals.

The cooks, also, are soldiers; and although they may be useful as assistants, we think that they are but indifferently acquainted with the peculiar style of cooking required in hospitals.

The pack-storekeepers are non-commissioned officers, but, like all other soldiers, are liable to be ordered off to their regiments.

Besides the above hospital attendants, we have to notice the staff of female nurses under the superintendence of Miss Nightingale. That lady arrived at Scutari on the 4th November, accompanied by thirty-eight nurses. These are employed to attend to such cases as the medical officers in charge, and the staff

surgeons of their divisions, concur in considering cases requiring such attendance. They are employed chiefly, according to Miss Nightingale's evidence, among the wounded, the operation cases, and the severe medical cases. Their duties consist, in surgical cases, in washing, and preparing for the morning visits of the medical officer, such wounds as they are directed by that officer to treat in this way; to attend upon him in dressing the wounds; and to receive, and take to Miss Nightingale, his directions as to diet, drink, and medical comforts. In surgical cases, a corridor and two wards are generally assigned to four nurses. In medical cases, their duties consist in dressing bed-sores, seeing that the food of the patients is properly cooked and properly administered, and that cleanliness, both of the wards and of the person, is attended to. We have reason to believe that the services of these hospital attendants have been extremely valuable.

With respect to the supply of medicines, hospital furniture, medical comforts, and provisions in these hospitals, we regret to state that the information which we have been able to collect is most unsatisfactory.

The first step which we took on entering upon the inquiry directed by our Commission was to write to the apothecary and the chief purveyor at Scutari for a return of the several articles which were in their stores on the 1st of September last, of the articles received by them subsequently to that date, distinguishing from what quarters these had been obtained, and of the daily issues from their stores down to the day of the date of our letters, the 28th November.

We regret to state that we failed to procure the particulars thus applied for. The apothecary was suddenly seized with illness about the date of our letter, and died within a day or two after. As his successor did not furnish us with the returns in question within a reasonable time, we made a personal inspection of the stores and books; and having come to the conclusion, from the state of both, that the information, if attainable at all, would not be attained without much delay, we were compelled to resort to another and much less satisfactory mode of ascertaining whether the supply of medicines and surgical appliances had been sufficient or not.

We proceeded, accordingly, to examine in the middle of December, every surgeon who was still doing duty, and who was in the hospital about the time when the wounded from the battle of the Alma arrived. Those gentlemen were fourteen in number; viz., Doctors Menzies, M'Grigor, Ancell, Sunter, Wishart, Hungerford, Reid, Tydd, Evans, M'Munn, Wood, Hamilton, Johnson, and Calder. We also examined Mr. Darrac and Mr. Andrews, the dispensers at the General and Barrack hospitals during the same period. The evidence of all these gentlemen is appended, and the conclusion to which it would, *per se*, lead is, that from the time of the arrival of the wounded in September, until the date of their examination, there was no want of surgical appliances, with the exception of the double incline plane, or M'Intyre's splints, used occasionally for compound fractures of the leg, of which there was not a sufficient supply,—of oil silk for about two days in the middle of November last,—and of tow on one occasion, when the more expensive material, charpie, was used in its place. As it had been generally rumoured that lint and old linen, and other such appliances, had been wanting for dressing the wounds of the men who had been brought to the hospital after the engagement of the 20th September we directed the attention of our witnesses more specially to those articles, but we did not elicit that any such want had been experienced.

The evidence of the same gentlemen also would tend to show that the supply of medicines was always sufficient during the same period, with the exception of nitric acid, which was wanting for about forty-eight hours in the beginning of December, and for which chloride of antimony was used,—of bicarbonate of soda, which was wanting for about the same length of time, towards the middle of November, and of powdered opium, for about the same space of time, on one or two occasions, for which the various other preparations of that drug were substituted.

We subsequently obtained from Miss Nightingale the following list of apothecaries' stores supplied by her since her arrival at Scutari.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES, &c.

No. supplied.		From Public Stores.	From Private Sources.
200	Stump pillows	- - - -	Oiled cloth, 200 yards.
6	Air bed and cushions	- - - -	6
300	Arm slings	- - - -	300
100 sheets	Pasteboard for splints	- - - -	100 sheets.
30	Eye shades	- - - -	30
1 sack	Chloride of lime	- - 1 sack	—
374 lbs.	Soap	- - 10 lbs.	364 lbs.
40	Surgical sponges	- - - -	40
2	Chloroform instruments	- - - -	2
ad libitum	Padded splints	- - - -	100
2 bales	Cotton wool	- - - -	2 bales.
2 casks	Olive oil	- - - -	2 casks.
2 cases	Castor oil	- - - -	2 cases.

This Table,—coupled with Miss Nightingale's statement, that she did not issue any of the articles which it contained without having first been assured by the apothecary that they were not in store, and were not expected—as well as the evidence of the medical officers to which we have above referred, would, under ordinary circumstances, afford strong evidence that the stores which failed to supply the articles in question were destitute of them. We hesitated, however, from the knowledge we had acquired by personal inspection of these stores, to adopt this inference, and subsequent inquiry satisfied us that any such inference would be unsafe. With the view of testing the reasonableness of our doubts, we procured from the office of the Principal Medical Officer the return of the stock taken by a Board which was lately appointed to take stock of the apothecary's stores. This return is dated the 5th February. Upon examining the file of requisitions on those stores between the 1st and 10th of February, we find that the following medicines were refused, although they were, according to the return of the Board, in the stores on the 5th of the same month, in the quantities set opposite to them:—

Articles.	No. of Times refused.	Quantities in Store at the		Unpacked.	Total.
		General Hospital.	Barrack Hospital.		
		<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Prepared chalk	3	—	5	100	105
Tinct. catechu	5	—	43	77	120
Bicarbonate of soda	2	82	68	50	200
Comp. tinct. cardami	2	—	2	50	52
Vin. ipecac.	4	—	2	10	12
Aromat. confection	2	—	19	20	39

These few instances will suffice to show the fallacy of inferring from the refusal of articles required that they were not in store. Our observations, however, should not be understood as casting blame on any individuals, for such is neither their aim nor their necessary effect. The want of storage-room, both in the General and the Barrack hospitals, may perhaps account in some measure for the confusion which we have noticed. Upon the whole, we come to the conclusion that although it is not impossible that some of the surgical appliances and medicines mentioned by the medical officers whom we have above named, and by Miss Nightingale, may have been wanting on two or three occasions during the last five months, yet in the absence of positive and precise evidence on the subject we are unable to specify either their precise nature or extent. We think it right, however, to add that the Barrack hospital has, to our own immediate knowledge, been left unsupplied on more than one occasion with articles in store, owing to the neglect to keep the surgeries properly furnished.

With respect to the adequacy of the supply of hospital furniture, clothing, and medical comforts, we have been equally unsuccessful in obtaining the information which we demanded, or any other evidence of a sufficiently precise character to enable us to arrive at an exact conclusion upon the subject.

From the evidence of Mr. Sabin and others, there appears to have been a great want of bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, and hospital utensils, when the wounded arrived in September, and the want of bedsteads has continued to be felt to the present time. At present the furniture of the hospital appears tolerably complete. With the exception of some bedsteads still wanting at Haidar Pasha, we do not notice any want of hospital furniture. At Kuleli the bedsteads are provided with shelves at the head, in imitation of the French hospital bedstead, and this arrangement contributes much to order in the wards.

For the purpose of obtaining a more exact view of the deficiencies of this department of the hospital establishment than is afforded by evidence of this general character, we applied to Miss Nightingale for some returns, which she was good enough to furnish to us. It is only necessary to premise, that that lady, shortly after her arrival at Scutari, commenced to supply the hospital with articles of furniture, clothing, and medical comforts. Her store, it will be seen, was supplied partly from the public, but chiefly from private sources, and the issues were made solely on the requisitions of medical officers in charge of wards, countersigned by the staff surgeon of the division. The issues of clothing and furniture were made, also, only after Miss Nightingale had ascertained from the purveyor that the articles demanded were not in store, and that he did not expect them from England or Constantinople. We also made a similar application to Mr. Macdonald, a gentleman who has been engaged, both here and in the Crimea, for the last three months, in expending a large charitable fund, placed at the disposal of the proprietors of *The Times* newspaper, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the British Army in the East; and that gentleman readily consented to furnish us with a list of the articles which he had supplied, as well to the hospitals of Scutari as to those of Balaklava and the field, and to the transport ships; but, having learned from him that he had not, like Miss Nightingale, inquired of the purveyors, before sending his donations to their destination, whether the goods were in store or expected, we found that the information which we demanded was unavailable for the purpose for which we desired it, viz., as a test of the deficiency of the purveyors' stores.

LIST of the principal Articles of HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c. supplied by F. NIGHTINGALE, on the Requisitions of the Medical Officers, to the Hospitals of SCUTARI, from 10th November 1854 to 15th February 1855.

No. supplied.		Obtained from Public Stores.	Obtained from Private Sources.
*10,537	Cotton shirts - - -	400	10,137
*6,823	Flannel shirts - - -	400	6,423
*4,697	Drawers - - -	- - -	4,607
6,173	Prs. socks and stockings - - -	50	6,123
1,598	Nightcaps - - -	270	1,238
1,350	Prs. slippers - - -	300	1,050
*2,674	Comforters - - -	- - -	2,674
*427	Prs. mits - - -	- - -	427
443	Hospital suits of clothing - - -	150	293
*615	Handkerchiefs - - -	- - -	615
*301	Flannel belts - - -	- - -	301
379	Sheets - - -	379	-
Ad libitum	Old linen sheets - - -	- - -	2,000
*789	Towels - - -	150	639
*29	Hair mattresses - - -	20	-
*247	Hair pillows - - -	- - -	247
150	Straw pillows - - -	150	150
715	Knives and forks - - -	70	645
1,117	Spoons - - -	100	1,017
4,326	Drinking-cups (tin) - - -	300	4,026
557	Drinking-cups (earthenware) - - -	57	500
1,786	Plates (tin) - - -	300	1,486
75	Meat dishes - - -	- - -	75
*155	Basins (zinc) - - -	- - -	155
*280	Basins (earthenware) - - -	80	200
*100	Basins (wooden) - - -	- - -	100
319	Bedpans - - -	- - -	319

* The articles marked with an asterisk form no part of the Hospital furniture and clothing, according to the regulations of the service.

No. supplied.		Obtained from Public Sources.	Obtained from Private Sources.
270	Urinals - - -	- - -	270
24	Close-stools and pans - -	- - -	24
*28	Buckets - - -	- - -	28
*192	Tin pails for soup - - -	- - -	192
*86	Wooden trays - - -	- - -	86
75	Hair brooms - - -	30 - -	45
136	Hand scrubbers - - -	- - -	136
78	Long scrubbers - - -	- - -	78
48	Mops - - -	48 - -	- - -
*93 sets	Shoe brushes - - -	- - -	93 sets.
*22½ dozen	Blacking - - -	- - -	92½ dozen.
*528	Combs - - -	444 - -	84
*106	Lamps and lanterns - -	- - -	106
*51	Prs. scissors - - -	- - -	51
*39	Mats (cocoa nut) - - -	- - -	39
27	Saucepans - - -	10 - -	17
1	Boiler - - -	1 - -	- - -
36	Candlesticks - - -	- - -	36
*24	Sick-feeders - - -	- - -	24
20	Expectorating cups - -	- - -	20
138	Gallipots - - -	138 - -	- - -
84	Tables - - -	- - -	84
144	Forms - - -	- - -	144
*19	Clocks - - -	- - -	19
16	Baths - - -	- - -	16
*2	Operating tables - - -	- - -	2

Having regard to the inquiry made of the purveyors before the issue of the articles here set forth, and having no reason for believing that any disorder prevailed in their offices, the above list would, *prima facie*, tend strongly to prove that the public stores were not always kept duly supplied since November last with the articles described as being derived from private sources. It fails, however, to prove the whole extent of the deficiency, for Miss Nightingale's supplies were not always equal to the demands upon them; nor does it afford any indication of the deficiency of any other articles which Miss Nightingale did not furnish.

On the other hand, it must be observed that a considerable number of the articles furnished by Miss Nightingale form no part of the ordinary hospital furniture. But further, confining ourselves to such goods as do, according to the hospital regulations, form a part of such furniture, the list must not be regarded as conclusive proof that the articles mentioned in it were invariably wanting in the stores, for goods have been refused, although they were, to our personal knowledge, lying in abundance in the store of the purveyor. This was done because they had not been examined by a Board of Survey. On one occasion, in the month of December last, we found that this was the case with respect to hospital rugs, and it is probable that this has not been the only instance of such an occurrence.

As a further means of ascertaining, if not the extent of the deficiencies in the purveyors' furniture and clothing stores, at least the nature of the articles which have been from time to time wanting, we requested to see the file of requisitions kept in the purveyors' offices in the Barrack and General hospitals since October last. To explain the bearing of these documents upon the question, it is necessary to state that articles of hospital furniture and clothing are issued by the purveyor only upon written demands. If he is wholly unable to comply with a requisition when it is presented, he returns the document to the bearer; but if he can supply some of the articles demanded, he retains and files it, striking out, often in pencil merely, those articles which he is unable to furnish. The file of requisitions, therefore, does not faithfully represent the whole of the wants of the hospital. It does not show the whole quantity of articles refused, nor perhaps even all the various kinds of such articles, but indicates merely that some articles which were demanded at the same time as others could not be supplied.

An examination of the lists of articles which we found struck out in the requisitions between October and January, both inclusive, will show some of the wants which were not supplied when required; but, for the reason which we have stated, we attach little value to the trifling evidence which it affords.

Before leaving this subject, we have to express our opinion that the practice of issuing articles on requisition is very objectionable, and should be limited as far as practicable to the supply of casual and unforeseen wants. According to the "Instructions of the Purveying Department of the Army of the East," of 14th November last, bedding, dresses, and utensils are to be issued to the steward on demands duly approved by the senior medical officer; but the time of the steward is so wholly engaged, as we shall presently show, in dealing out provisions, that he is unable to attend to any other branch of his duties. The task of making these demands, and consequently of inquiring into the state of the supply of such articles in the wards, is in practice thrown, in these establishments, on the medical officers in charge of wards, whose requisitions, as we have already noticed, need the countersignature of the staff surgeon of the division. We think that this duty should not be cast upon the medical officers. It is, in our opinion, an evil that the wards of a hospital are not furnished with their periodical supply of sheets, shirts, and even of fuel or candles, or obtain their full complements of bedsteads, bedding, and other articles of furniture, without a formality which encroaches upon the time and interferes with the legitimate duties of medical men. We think that all such wants ought to be inquired into, or rather periodically anticipated, by the officer whose duty it is to supply them.

From the neglect to file those requisitions which are altogether rejected, coupled with the practice of never issuing articles except upon written demands, it sometimes happens, that while wards are in want of articles, a quantity of these is lying in store, and might be had upon application. We found this to be the case on more than one occasion in the course of our inquiry. The following instance may be mentioned. It may be seen, upon reference to the list of furniture in the purveyor's store on 31st January, which will be found below, that there were on that day a number of boards and trestles in store, and yet, upon inquiring, a few days later, we ascertained that there were still wanting in the Barrack hospital alone 289 bedsteads, viz., 142 in the first division, 87 in the second, and 60 in the third, to complete its furniture; while in Haidar Pasha a considerable number of patients was still unsupplied.

It is not to be inferred that the surgeons neglect to make the wants of their wards known. This state of things is the result of the omission to make a note or memorandum, when a requisition is not answered, of the article demanded, and of the person demanding it,—an omission which leaves the purveyor without the means of furnishing the goods when his store is replenished, but compels him to wait for a fresh requisition. We have been assured that steps are taken to give due notice of the arrival of goods which have been in demand; but we believe that those steps have been very ineffectual. We have found that surgeons whose requisitions were not complied with when they were made, have remained long in ignorance that their demands might be supplied if repeated. On the other hand, the refusal which they have met becomes generally known, and requisitions for the article in question cease to be made. We believe that many deficiencies which have been at different times observed in the furniture of the wards is to be attributed to the practice of issuing only upon requisition, and to the neglect to supply at a subsequent time those requisitions which were not immediately answered.

In support of the practice of issuing upon requisition, it is said that those documents are necessary, or at least convenient, as vouchers to prove that the articles mentioned in them have been supplied; but we think that in this respect their value is worthless, because it must constantly be optional with the purveyor or clerk receiving the requisition whether he shall or not draw his pen or pencil through those articles which he is unable to supply. In this respect a receipt by the recipient after the article has been furnished is of far superior value and effect. We think it right, after making this observation, to add, that we have not the slightest ground for suspecting that any such fraud as we have alluded to as of possible occurrence, has even been attempted; but, in pointing out the evils of the system, we do not think it right to omit all

notice of such a defect as this. For the reasons above set forth, we think that the practice of issuing on requisition is vicious, and should be limited as much as possible.

The following return, which we obtained a few days ago, shows the quantity of hospital furniture in the purveyor's store at Scutari on the 31st January. This was before the arrival of the "Eagle," freighted with a large cargo of articles for the use of the hospitals, including, among other things, 27,000 cotton shirts.

RETURN of BEDDING and UTENSILS in PURVEYOR'S STORE at SCUTARI, 31st January 1855.

Articles.	At General Hospital.	At Barrack Hospital.	Total.	Articles.	At General Hospital.	At Barrack Hospital.	Total.
Palliasses - - -	1,100	340	1,440	Tubs - - -	38	2	40
Bolsters - - -	1,000	998	1,998	Trays (meat) - -	20	5	25
Blankets - - -	2,706	3,066	5,772	Hand sweeping brushes -	—	1	1
Sheets - - -	2,284	928	3,212	Knives - - -	—	2	2
Rugs - - -	228	91	319	Forks - - -	—	304	304
Gowns, serge - -	800	37	837	Spoons - - -	1,853	3	1,856
Trowsers, serge -	600	44	644	Candlesticks - -	—	5	5
Waistcoats, serge -	514	8	522	Snuffers, pair - -	60	27	87
Caps, worsted - -	200	66	266	Ladles, tin - - -	45	—	45
Gowns, cotton - -	244	80	324	Flesh forks - - -	4	—	4
Trowsers, cotton -	244	10	254	Pint pots - - -	100	100	100
Waistcoats, cotton -	1,000	33	1,033	Lamp burners - -	357	—	357
Caps, cotton - -	194	—	194	Stretchers - - -	—	2	2
Towels, round - -	400	8	408	Hatchets - - -	25	3	28
Towels, hand - -	2,000	—	2,000	Cotton wicks - -	20	150	170
Shirts, flannel - -	—	—	—	Saws - - -	44	3	47
Shirts, cotton - -	29	405	434	Straps for hospital can-	—	20	20
Stockings, pair - -	71	—	71	teen - - -	—	38	38
Socks, pair - - -	394	985	1,379	Thread, white, lbs. -	—	50	50
Hair beds - - -	—	66	66	Thread, white-brown, lbs. -	25	12	37
Hair bolsters - -	—	18	18	Hammers - - -	—	20	20
Turkish beds - -	—	14	14	Pickaxe handles - -	5	1	6
Flock pillows - -	—	—	—	Slipper baths - - -	—	35	35
Turkish pillows -	—	46	46	Earthen basins - -	—	697	697
Turkish quilts - -	—	150	150	Earthen chamberpots -	—	121	121
Small cushions -	—	8	8	Delf plates - - -	—	1	1
Turkish gowns - -	—	1	1	Door matts - - -	—	58	58
Boards - - -	—	913	913	Glass urinals - - -	—	141	141
Trestles - - -	200	4	204	Turkish curtains -	30	3	33
Combs - - -	168	—	168	Iron trivets - - -	109	3	112
Tin plates - - -	166	199	285	Whitewash brushes -	4	1	5
Chamber pots - -	6	—	6	Pack saddles - - -	27	2	9
Closestool pans -	25	—	25	Cooper's adzes - -	—	3	3
Bedpans - - -	—	30	30	Funnels - - -	123	—	123
Urinals - - -	48	9	57	Nests of kettles (8 in	—	—	—
Closestool frames (wood)	8	106	114	each) - - -	3	—	3
Mops - - -	—	1	1	Meat choppers - - -	29	—	29
Hair brooms - - -	—	5	5	Scales and weights (sets)	4	—	4
Long scrubbers - -	—	—	—	Chisels - - -	50	—	50
Hand scrubbers - -	6	250	256	Sets of measures for wine,	—	—	—
Passage lamps - -	104	8	112	&c. - - -	10	1	11
Hand lamps - - -	6	—	6	Matches (boxes) - -	168	—	168
Water-cans - - -	28	9	37	Hession, pieces - -	3	—	3
Water-pails - - -	137	57	194	Waterproof bedcovers -	30	—	30
Fryingpans - - -	—	—	—	Mop handles - - -	170	—	170
Saucepans - - -	—	—	—	Mallets - - -	25	—	25
Boilers (12 gallons)	17	—	17	Bottoms of stoves - -	102	—	102
Tin dishes - - -	62	16	78	Sides of ditto - - -	470	—	470
Tea kettles - - -	60	6	66	Pieces of piping ditto -	615	—	615
Teapots - - -	232	—	232				
Coffee pots - - -	16	—	16				

SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

In order to form an opinion of the adequacy of these supplies to meet future demands, it is necessary to bear in mind that the stores at Scutari are intended to meet all the wants, not only of the Barrack and the General hospitals, the Stables, Haidar Pasha, the Hulk, the "Bombay," and the establishments at Kuleli, Abydos, Smyrna, and Gallipoli, but also to some extent those at Balaklava and the hospitals in the field. On the other hand, it may be important to observe, that a vast quantity of hospital furniture is at present in use, and that that quantity may suffice for future demands, if the number of patients should decrease. In judging, however, of the probable wants of our military hospitals, we possess no sufficient grounds for calculating upon any diminution in the numbers under medical treatment. We therefore think it probable that the supply of hospital furniture and clothing set forth in the above list, with the exception of blankets, sheets, and perhaps of two or three other articles, will not be found sufficient for the wants of the sick and wounded.

The following inventory of the furniture now in use at the Barrack hospital has been furnished to us by Mr. Stuart, the purveyor.

RETURN OF PURVEYOR'S STORES IN USE AT THE BARRACK HOSPITAL, SCUTARI.

Articles.	No. of each.	Remarks.
Palliasses - - - - -	2,894	A certain number of articles of bedding, dresses, towels, &c. at the wash, are not included in the numbers stated in this Return, although it may be said they are in use at this hospital, being required to keep the thing working, and supplying clean linen, &c.
Bolsters - - - - -	3,338	
Blankets - - - - -	4,956	
Sheets - - - - -	4,490	
Rugs - - - - -	4,300	
Boards - - - - -	7,185	
Tressels - - - - -	4,551	
Gowns - - - - -	2,120	
Trowsers - - - - -	1,958	
Waistcoats - - - - -	1,540	
Towels - - - - -	194	
Stockings - - - - -	1,072	
Tin plates - - - - -	1,110	
Knives and forks - - - - -	674	
Spoons - - - - -	233	
Chamber-pots - - - - -	992	
Close stools - - - - -	276	
Bed-pans - - - - -	204	
Urinals - - - - -	36	
Tubs - - - - -	19	
Baths - - - - -	14	

Barrack Hospital, Scutari,
February 12, 1855.

SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

Immediately connected with the subject of hospital furniture and clothing is the provision which has been made for the washing, both of bedding and personal clothing. This, we are of opinion, has not been satisfactory. At the General hospital, indeed, eight or ten Armenians are employed for this purpose, and we have heard no complaints from the men there, except that they frequently get the shirt of another instead of their own from the wash; and this we may observe involves a greater evil than the mere loss of property. The washing is effected without boiling, and without this process it is impossible to get rid of animal matter. Under such circumstances the exchange complained of is peculiarly objectionable. The washing of the bed linen is very badly done there, the sheets which return from the wash being frequently found in a more filthy condition than those which they are intended to replace.

From the following Table, which has been furnished to us by the purveyor, it will be seen that 7,824 shirts were washed at that hospital during the month of January, which gives to every man about two shirts per week. The number washed at the Barrack hospital during the same period was only 3,837; and as the average number of patients in that building exceeded in January 2,200, all the men did not even get one shirt in a fortnight from the public washing establishment.

RETURN of ARTICLES of BEDDING, &c. belonging to the GENERAL and BARRACK HOSPITALS washed by the CONTRACTORS, &c. during the
Month of JANUARY.

Scutari, February 8, 1855.

HOSPITAL.	TOTAL PIECES.																																		
	Pallinasses.	Bolsters.	Blankets.	Rugs.	Sheets.	Turkish Beds.	" Pillows.	" Coverlets.	" Sheets.	Great Coats.	Gowns, H. P.	Waistcoats, H. P.	Trowsers, H. P.	Shirts.	Drawers.	Coatees.	Bandages.	Hair Beds.	" Pillows.	Block Beds.	" Pillows.	Haversacks.	Towels.	Regimental Trowsers.	Pairs of Stockings.	" Socks.	Nightcaps.	Fine Sheets.	Turkish Gowns.	Pads.	Ship Mattresses.	Turkish Curtains.	Handkerchiefs.		
GENERAL - - -	1,324	215	3,254	266	4,844	—	—	—	172	—	—	251	397	7,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,347	—	7,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,033
BARRACK - - -	1,417	1,068	5,984	1,371	5,797	11	2	26	23	367	329	189	322	3,837	193	685	811	86	28	44	40	121	85	182	—	261	97	4	2	7	7	2	2	23,402	
TOTAL - - -	2,741	1,283	9,238	1,637	10,641	11	2	26	195	367	644	440	719	11,661	193	685	811	86	28	44	40	121	1,432	182	7,824	261	97	4	2	7	7	2	2	51,435	

(Signed) SELKIRK STUART,

Purveyor to the Forces.

The washing at the Barrack is done by contract, and not only is the quantity washed in general insufficient, but the washing is very inadequately performed, Miss Nightingale states, in her evidence in February, that she had seen "blankets come back from the wash torn and covered with stains." She added, that she had herself "sorted these blankets when taking in sick, and "been compelled to throw away the so-called clean blankets till they could be "carried away and destroyed." Mr. Stuart gave us a similar description of the washing at an earlier period. We must add, that we heard of some shirts having been brought into the wards, on one occasion, as clean which were found on examination with lice upon them; and Dr. Calder states in his evidence the same thing with respect to blankets.

With the view of meeting to some extent the want of proper washing, Miss Nightingale established a wash-house on the 30th November, which was provided with boilers, partly from the engineer office, partly from her own resources. The average number of articles washed weekly at that establishment during the month of January was 500 shirts and 150 other articles; but these figures, like the other returns which we obtained from the same quarter, do not indicate the whole extent of the evil sought to be remedied. We are glad to state, however, that washing, wringing, and drying machines have arrived from England, for the purpose of doing all the washing of these establishments.

With respect to the supply of medical comforts, the following Table will show to some extent their deficiency. Beyond this we have obtained no information.

AVERAGE DAILY ISSUE of EXTRA DIETS supplied from F. NIGHTINGALE'S KITCHENS to the EXTRA DIET ROLLS of the Medical Officers, Barrack Hospital, SCUTARI, from 13th January 1855 to 13th February.

No. supplied.			From Public Stores.	From Private Sources.
25 gallons	-	Beef tea	-	80 lbs. beef.
*15 "	-	Chicken broth	-	28 chickens.
*40 "	-	Arrow root	-	12 chickens.
15 "	-	Sago	-	Arrow root.
240 quarts	-	Barley water	-	Sago.
10 "	-	Rice water	-	Barley.
8 "	-	Lemonade	-	Rice.
*30 "	-	Milk	-	Lemons.
275 portions	-	Rice puddings	-	Milk.
*15 bottles	-	Port wine	-	Rice.
3 "	-	Marsala	-	Port wine.
*3 "	-	Brandy	-	Marsala.
15 lbs.	-	Jelly	-	Brandy.
4 dozen	-	Eggs	-	Isinglass.
*40	-	Chickens	-	Eggs.
			28 chickens	12 chickens.

From Miss Nightingale's evidence, it appears that some of the articles which she supplied from private sources were so supplied, not because the purveyor was unable to furnish the goods in question, but because the quality of those which he procured was not good. This was the case with respect to the articles marked with an asterisk; viz., chickens, arrow root, milk, port wine, and brandy. The other articles in the list, which were supplied from private sources, were refused to Miss Nightingale on requisition.

With exception of such articles, the observations which we have already made upon the bearing of Miss Nightingale's supplementary assistance to the purveying departments apply to the list lastly set forth.

We think it right to observe, with respect to one important article in the catalogue of medical comforts, viz., port wine, that the quantity which has been used, as we are informed, in these hospitals, has been in our opinion greatly excessive, and wholly disproportioned to the real wants of the sick.

The following Tables show the supply of medical comforts in the purveyor's store on the 31st of January, and the state of the supplies of articles of extra diet in the charge of the commissariat on the last days of October, November, December, and January

RETURN of MEDICAL COMFORTS, &c. in PURVEYOR'S STORE, SCUTARI.

31st January 1855.

	Ale. C	Porter. C	Eggs.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Fowls.	Sugar.	Barley. C occasionally.	Tea.	Rum. C	Vegetables.	Lime Juice.	Oatmeal.	Sago.	Sherry.	Marsala Wine.	Brandy.	Port Wine.	Rice.	Salt.	Arrowroot.	Essence of Beef.	Preserved Milk.	Preserved Potatoes.	Dried Potatoes.	Boiled Beef.	Boiled Mutton.	Mutton.	Patent Cocoa and Milk.	Soap.	Potatoes.	Arrowroot (in Bottles).	Albert Lights.	Vinegar.									
	Gal. Gal.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Gal. Lbs.	Lbs.	Cases.	Lbs.	Gal. Casks.	Gal. Hhd.	Gal. Bot.	Pipes.	Gal. Bot.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1 pint Tins.	1 pint Tins.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1 lb. Tins.	1 lb. Tins.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.									
At General Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,112	2,176	846	-	-	-	5	1,288	1,253	-	17	-	3	-	402	5	-	2,928	1,060	-	1,790	570	16	6	10	116	1,624	18	53	124	225	2	896	-	1	3	1
At Barrack Hospital	50	290	1369	1410	300	220	1,078	1,150	1,320	50	100	41	300	100	315	-	280	-	126	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	50	290	1369	1410	300	220	15,190	3,326	2,166	50	100	41	5	1,588	1,353	315	17	280	3	126	402	5	78	2,928	3,704	900	2,246	670	16	6	155	116	1,624	18	53	124	225	2	896	300	1	3	1

Articles marked C, supplied by the Commissariat.

M. WREFOED, Purveyor-in-Chief.

(Signed) SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

STATEMENT of COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES and ARTICLES of EXTRA DIET in DEPÔT at SCUTARI on 31st October 1854.

	Pounds of							Rum, Gallons of	Articles of Extra Diet.												
									Gallons of		Pounds of										
	Flour.	Biscuit.	Salt Pork.	Salt Beef.	Oats.	Barley.	Straw.		Sperm Candles.	Soap.	Porter.	Ale.	Preserved Potatoes.	Dried Potatoes.	Choco- late.	Coffee.	Tea.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Scotch Barley.
In Magazine	8,495	451,307½	199,431 ⁴ / ₁₆	141,723½	39,122	1,042,702	639,287	57 ¹ / ₈	3,000	1,910 ² / ₃	1,450½	270	4,464	7,450	6,726	92,343 ¹ / ₁₆	1,678	74,130 ¹ / ₁₆	88,289 ¹ / ₁₆	26	24,780

Scutari. Dated this 31st day of October 1854.

CON. POTGIETER, A. C. G.

STATEMENT of COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES and ARTICLES of EXTRA DIET in DEPÔT at SCUTARI on 30th November 1854.

	Pounds of							Rum, Gallons of.	Gallons of		Pounds of									
	Flour.	Biscuit.	Salt Pork.	Salt Beef.	Oats.	Barley.	Straw.		Hay.	Sperm Candles.	Porter.	Ale.	Dried Potatoes.	Choco- late.	Coffee.	Tea.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Scotch Barley.
In Magazine	8,495	457,970½	303,746 ¹ / ₁₆	221,826½	44,477	2,681,816	574,897	13,544	55 ¹⁴ / ₁₆	4,826 ¹ / ₁₆	49,240½	3,024	6,010	6,726	77,118 ¹ / ₁₆	618	33,097 ¹ / ₁₆	296,001 ¹ / ₁₆	26	12,726

Scutari. Dated this 30th day of November 1854.

CON. POTGIETER, A. C. G.

STATEMENT of COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES and ARTICLES of EXTRA DIET in DEPÔT at SCUTARI on 31st December 1854.

	Pounds of							Rum, Gallons of.	Articles of Extra Diet.										
	Flour.	Biscuit.	Salt Pork.	Salt Beef.	Oats.	Barley.	Straw.		Sperm Candles.	Gallons of		Pounds of							
										Porter.	Ale.	Preserved Potatoes.	Dried Potatoes.	Choco- late.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Scotch Barley.
In Magazine	8,495	495,490½	361,268 ⁸ / ₁₆	236,161½	26,689	3,785,532	598,524	55 ¹¹ / ₁₆	1,207	136,180½	5,076	6,010	6,726	88,976 ¹³ / ₁₆	137,684 ¹³ / ₁₆	296,013 ¹³ / ₁₆	26	40,042	

Scutari. Dated this 31st Day of December 1854.

CON. POTGIETER, A. C. G.

STATEMENT of COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES and ARTICLES of EXTRA DIET in DEPÔT at SCUTARI, 31st January 1855.

	Pounds of										Articles of Extra Diet.									
	Flour.	Biscuit.	Salt Pork.	Salt Beef.	Oats.	Barley.	Straw.	Sperm Candles.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Rum, Gallons of.	Gallons of		Pounds of						
												Porter.	Ale.	Potatoes.	Choco- late.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Rice.	Scotch Barley.
In Magazine	66,760	502,546½	271,668 ⁵ / ₁₆	268,993½	16,441	4,774,813	217,860	5518	4,896	8,395	2,135	123,757 ¹ / ₂	4,428	6,010	16,337	88,976 ¹³ / ₁₆	86½	114,887 ¹³ / ₁₆	290,413 ¹³ / ₁₆	32,512

Scutari. Dated this 31st day of January 1855.

CON. POTGIETER, A. C. G.

The diets are generally abundant in quantity. It would be perhaps more strictly true, if we described them as superabundant, for quantities of fragments of unconsumed provisions are to be found daily in the wards and corridors. In point of quality, the milk is bad. The meat is good, but ill-cooked; and all the other articles of food and drink are, we believe, of good quality.

According to Mr. Wreford, the purveyor-in-chief, porter, ale, and occasionally barley, sugar and rice, are procured for the hospital from the commissariat, who also supply straw, wood, and charcoal, and, according to Mr. Stuart's evidence, candles and oil. The meat is furnished by a contractor whose contract is with the commissariat. Fowls, eggs, bread, potatoes, and vegetables are also supplied under the same contract. "When the hospital," says Mr. Wreford, "was first established, the purveyor made the contract. Afterwards the Commissary General claimed the right of making the contract, but appended the condition that the purveyor was to pay. This was done about July or August. Things continued under that arrangement till 1st January. Since that time we have reverted to the usage that the commissary pays the contractor, on the verified account of the purveyor." Arrowroot, sago, tea, and port wine, and other articles of consumption in the hospital, are procured by the purveyor.

The diets, ordinary and extra, are issued and distributed in the Barrack Hospital in the following manner, according to the evidence of Clifford, the steward, Hill, the cook, and Jennings, an orderly, whom we examined upon this subject. The medical officer prescribes daily in his morning visit the diet and articles of medical comfort which he thinks suitable for each patient for the following day. This diet roll is, as we have already observed, submitted to the surgeon of the division, who revises, and returns it to the ward-master, in whose custody it remains until the following morning. At 6½ A.M., an orderly from each mess, which consists of about twenty-five men, attends at the purveyor's store with his diet roll, and produces it to the steward, who delivers the quantity of bread required for breakfast, and at the same time makes a memorandum in his book of the number of full, half, low, spoon, and milk diets on the diet roll. This is done because the book containing the diet roll is not available after breakfast, being in use for marking the diets for the next day. As the number of orderlies thus engaged is necessarily considerable, an hour or an hour and a half is employed in this manner. The bread is delivered, not in portions, but in loaves. The tea is obtained by another, or sometimes by the same orderly, from the kitchen. As soon as breakfast is concluded, that is, between 9 and 10 A.M., the orderly returns to the store, and obtains from the steward the proper quantity of meat (which is weighed and delivered to him raw and in bulk), bread, and salt for dinner. This process engages the time of the steward till 12½ P.M. or even later. The orderly carries the meat to the kitchen, ties it up, puts a skewer through it, and marks it with a tally, for the purpose of distinguishing it from the numerous other messes to be boiled in the same copper. The men arrive at the kitchen for this purpose, in slow succession, from about 10½ A.M. to 1½ P.M. While the ordinary diets are in process of cooking, the orderly goes to his ward, and as soon as the medical officer has finished his round, and no longer needs the book in which the diet rolls are bound up, takes that document, and returns again to the steward, from whom he now obtains the due allowance of porter, which he forthwith distributes. He then returns once more, and obtains the other articles of extra diet, such as chickens, wine, lemons, eggs, arrowroot, sago, brandy, &c. By this time the dinner is cooked; and notwithstanding the tallies, and the best efforts of the cook to see that the messes are issued fairly, mistakes occur, and the diets of one ward are sometimes taken to another. According to the evidence of John Hill, the cook, the distribution of this meal, including soup, occupies an hour and a half. The orderly carries up the dinner on a round wooden tray, which he places on the floor, and then divides the meat into as many portions,—assigning to each its due allowance of bone,—as there are patients. To eat this meat, the men are but imperfectly supplied with plates, knives, and forks. As soon as it is concluded, the orderly goes for the extras which have been prescribed for the more weakly patients. They are now prepared by the cooks attached to the extra-diet kitchens; but before these were opened they used to be cooked by the orderlies themselves, sometimes in the kitchen coppers, but more commonly in their own tin canteens, and either in the cook-

house or in some of the sheds in the barrack square, and not unfrequently in the stoves of the wards. When the articles in question are cooked, the orderly delivers to each patient all the extras prescribed for him for the day, without regard as to whether the food is to be administered at one or several times. He then cooks his own dinner, and afterwards gets the tea of his mess.

In the General hospital the meat is delivered out to the wardmasters, and when cooked the whole is taken out, and is then cut up in the kitchen.

The result of these complicated arrangements is, that the greater part of the stewards' and orderlies' time is wasted; that the meals are neither regularly distributed nor comfortably served; and that the patients are exposed to the risk of not obtaining the food which has been prescribed for them. In the General hospital, especially, the dinners are almost invariably quite cold before they are served. The distribution of the extras is even more objectionable, because the patient is practically limited to one meal in twenty-four hours; and while he is unable to consume at once the food allotted to him for an entire day, he has often no difficulty in drinking at once the wine or brandy which was intended to be taken at several times.

It will be noticed, upon examining Miss Nightingale's return of hospital furniture and clothing, that in the course of about three months that lady issued 10,537 cotton and 6,823 flannel shirts, of which only 400 and 400 respectively were obtained from the public store. Besides these, 11,234 more have been furnished from the purveyor's store between the 1st October and the 16th February. This enormous supply, co-existing with constant complaints of the want of the articles in question, needs explanation. Under ordinary circumstances, shirts form no part of hospital clothing. Every soldier is required to have three shirts, and these are used by him when in hospital, and are deemed sufficient in quantity. Upon the invasion of the Crimea, however, the men, as we have already mentioned, left, in obedience to orders, their knapsacks in the vessels which had carried them to Kalamita Bay, and many did not recover them until long after, while some never recovered them at all. The sick and wounded, who arrived at the hospitals immediately after the battle of the Alma, were, we believe, destitute of all clothing, except that which was on their persons; and the majority of those who subsequently arrived from the Crimea have been, until recently, in a similarly destitute condition. Even the shirts which are found upon them on their admission into hospital are often in so filthy a condition that it is necessary to cut them off.

Under these circumstances, it became necessary to provide them with shirts, and when they leave the hospital they are permitted to take with them the one actually in wear.

The subject leads us to notice a want which is still felt in these hospitals. When a patient is convalescent, his clothing is not inspected, and every article essential for the completion of his dress provided, before he leaves the hospital. A quartermaster's store has been established here since the 5th of December last, but no inspection of the men's clothing takes place until after they have left the hospital. It must be obvious, however, that patients leaving the ward of an hospital for the comparative discomfort of a barrack-room, and the duties of a dépôt, must, unless properly clad, be liable to cold, and to a recurrence of sickness; and we therefore think it most desirable that no patient should be suffered to depart from the hospital until his kit has been examined, and all its essential deficiencies made good.

Upon leaving, the man resumes such of his effects as have not been destroyed or lost. These are kept, during his sojourn in the hospital, in the pack store; and we believe, from personal inspection, that that store has been always carefully and properly kept at the General hospital. At the Barrack, however, it is in a state of great confusion. The storage room is insufficient, the place is not properly fitted up for the purpose, and no register has, until recently, been kept of the men's effects. Losses consequently must occur from want of due arrangement, and also, we must add, from misappropriation; for in the condition in which we found the store on the two or three occasions on which we visited it, it appeared to us that any dishonest soldier might, without risk of immediate detection, claim and carry off the property of any other man of the same regiment. Indeed, we heard many complaints on this subject.

The convalescent, on leaving the hospital, either joins the depot, which, we have already mentioned, is quartered in the Barrack hospital, or goes on board the Hulk (a Turkish frigate) or the "Bombay" transport,—two vessels lying at the mouth of the Golden Horn, and which have been fitted up for the reception of convalescents.

In the following Table will be found some account of these vessels and their equipments.

RETURN OF EQUIPMENT OF TURKISH HULK and BOMBAY TRANSPORT.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Height.	No. of Hammocks.	No. of Cots.	No. of Mattresses.	No. of Blankets.	Waterclosets.	Nightsools.	Bed-pans.	Urinals.	Chamber pots.	State of Ventilation.	Means of Ablution.	No. of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	No. of Orderlies.	Means of Cooking.
Hulk -	2,300	Lower Deck, 6 ft., and Main Deck 7 ft. 1 in.	670	198	70	1,500	24	2	3	6	24	Hatchway and Ports.	35 tubs and 2 baths.	1 surgeon and 1 assistant surgeon.	3 serjeants and 15 orderlies.	3 coppers and 24 saucepan
Bombay	1,500	6 ft. 2 in.	111	-	159	520	On deck.	4	4	1	-	Hatchway and Ports	Buckets and bowls.	1 surgeon and 1 assistant surgeon	1 serjeant and 13 orderlies.	1 copper and 3 tin cans.

We have only to observe upon this subject, which perhaps does not in strictness fall within the limits of our task, that as the men on board have, as a class, ceased to need medical treatment, the amount of accommodation and the supply of surgeons and other hospital attendance, and such matters, are to be judged by a different standard from that which applies to a ship or hospital containing sick and wounded. We think that the Turkish Hulk is well suited for the accommodation of the men, but the "Bombay" is not so well adapted for this purpose, being too low between decks. Her upper deck, however, is well ventilated by large ports. In our opinion, it is very inexpedient to send convalescents on board a ship. The confinement which is incidental to living on board is prejudicial both to their health and spirits. For the purpose, however, of collecting in one place invalids intended for home, it would be very convenient, having regard to the unfavourable situation of Scutari for embarkation, to make the Hulk a depôt for such men, in order that when a vessel is prepared to convey them home, they may be embarked without any of the delays which are at present of common occurrence.

The account which we have given of the condition of the sick and wounded in the field, on board ship, and in the General hospitals, applies to officers as well as to men, with the exception of the hospital accommodation provided for them. In this respect their condition differs from that of the common soldier. In the field the officer is treated in his own tent. On board ship, he is provided with a cabin or a share of a cabin, and in the hospitals of Scutari he has a room to himself, or, more frequently, he shares it with one and sometimes several companions. The chief want which has been felt by them has been the want of good cookery. Upon this subject we heard frequent, and, in our opinion, well founded complaints at the General hospital. The Barrack hospital has been better provided in this respect. A kitchen was established in December last, for the use of officers, and it has, we believe, contributed to their comfort.

There is only one other subject connected with the condition of the sick or wounded officers of our army in the East which demands separate notice. Complaint has been made to us of the numerous formalities which must be complied with before sick or wounded officers can obtain sick leave. According to Mr. Cattell, Assistant Surgeon of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Major Thompson, the Commanding Officer of that regiment, who corroborates Mr. Cattell's statements, it would seem that these formalities are not merely tedious, but have proved disastrous also. In order to obtain authentic evidence upon this subject, we wrote to the Adjutant General of the Army in the East for copies of all general or divisional orders issued respecting it. We obtained no answer

to our letter, and we have been therefore obliged to resort to other sources of information.

The following is, we believe, the substance of a divisional order issued on the 6th December last, and still in force:—Before an officer obtains sick leave, the surgeon of his regiment has to lay his written certificate of the state of the officer's health before the commanding officer of the regiment, who must write an official letter on a half margin, which is to be sent to the General of the brigade. Upon receiving the signature of this officer, it is transmitted to the General of the division, by whom it is similarly to be signed. Both documents are then to be sent to the Staff Surgeon of the division, who is to sign the former if he approves of it, and to transmit both to the Principal Medical Officer. By him they are to be laid before the Adjutant General for submission to the Commander of the Forces in the East. If the leave which is granted upon consideration of these papers extends to Scutari or to England, a letter from the Quartermaster General is necessary to provide the officer with a passage. This letter is addressed to the Transport Agent, who, on receipt of it, furnishes the bearer with another for the master of the transport by which he is to sail.

It is not competent for us to judge how far these formalities are essential for the purpose of maintaining order and discipline in the army; but, having regard solely to the health of the officers in the East, and to the extreme importance which we attach to the immediate removal of all serious cases from the field, where, as we have already stated, we think it extremely difficult to treat them successfully, we recommend that means should be devised to simplify, as much as is consistent with other considerations which do not concern us, the formalities connected with the grant of sick-leave to officers.

It remains for us to submit such suggestions for the improvement of the military hospitals in the East as have occurred to us in the course of our inquiry. Some of those which we have offered in other parts of our Report will probably be found applicable to this branch of the subject also.

1. We think that the employment of soldiers as hospital attendants is inexpedient. The duties of a steward, ward-master, assistant ward-master, cook, and hospital orderly, demand a degree of education, skill, and experience which men casually drawn from the ranks seldom possess. We think that the ward-masters, assistant ward-masters, and orderlies especially, should, as far as practicable, be men who have undergone a course of previous training in other large hospital establishments; and, to ensure to the hospital the permanent services of duly qualified persons, that they should be independent of the military power, which, under the present system, can at any time order hospital servants to rejoin their regiments. Respectable non-commissioned officers and soldiers would, if withdrawn from the army altogether, be probably found efficient members of such a body of hospital servants as we propose.

2. Under existing circumstances, and indeed at all times of great pressure, it may be found impracticable to provide a sufficiently large body of civil hospital servants. In such a case, no soldiers should be selected for this employment except men of strong constitution, active habits, intelligence, and good character, and, when found duly qualified, they should not be liable to removal by the military authorities as long as their services were required in the hospital.

3. The pay of hospital orderlies ought to be sufficiently liberal to attract efficient men to the service; and with a view of maintaining in good health persons who are peculiarly exposed to danger from contagion, infection, and other noxious influences, we think they should be supplied with good and abundant diet, properly cooked for them; that they should be quartered out of the wards; and that a reasonable time should be allowed to them, daily, for recreation and exercise. For the maintenance of order, they should be under the sole and immediate control of the chief officer, or Governor of the hospital, who should have ample power to punish all breaches of discipline without resorting to the military power.

4. We think that the proportion of first-class staff surgeons employed in every hospital should be one for any number of patients not exceeding 150, and of second-class and assistant surgeons, one for any number not exceeding sixty. We recommend, further, that means should be devised for relieving these officers as much as possible from the extra professional duties which are at present cast

upon them ; and that, for the reasons for which we made a similar suggestion in the case of the orderlies, they should be quartered beyond the precincts of the hospital.

5. For the purpose of providing most conveniently for the due supply of the last-mentioned officers, we think that whenever an increase of the medical establishment of the army beyond its ordinary strength in time of peace is required, that increase should be made on the staff, because it is always more easy to attach a staff officer to a regiment in any emergency, than to detach a regimental officer from his corps upon any special duty. The services of the former are understood to be always available in whatever direction they are needed, while those of the latter are of a more specific character, and are in strictness limited to the wants of his regiment. Except after an action, or in times of extraordinary sickness, a surgeon and an assistant surgeon, especially if they had the assistance of an apothecary, should, in our opinion, amply suffice for attending to all the medical and surgical wants of a regiment. Any further assistance which they might require in circumstances of unusual pressure could always be readily afforded from the staff.

The demands of the army during the last six months on the professional services of medical officers appear to us to afford strong indications that the increase ought to be on the staff. Those demands have been, to a great extent, for the charge of sick and wounded men in our general hospitals and on board transports; duties by no means regimental, and for which, therefore, staff officers are more readily available than regimental ones. If the suggestion which we have already made, viz., that the sick and wounded should, with the exception of very slight cases, be at once removed from the field to the rear, should be adopted, the expediency of strengthening the staff rather than regiments would be still more obvious.

6. We think that the duties of the purveyor in our hospitals in the East are too numerous and heterogeneous to be efficiently performed by one person, and that they might be conveniently distributed. Those duties appear to be the following:—He has to provide clothing, stationery, provisions, and washing; and to issue the former, and superintend the last. He has, further, to superintend the servants, and the cooking and distribution of meals; to see to the cleanliness of the passages and exterior of the building; to report its want of repair; to make funeral arrangements; to keep a register of the patients, officers and servants; to make out the pay and ration returns of officers, their servants and horses; and to make the wills of any patients needing that assistance.

It seems to us that the duty of providing hospital furniture, clothing, stationery, provisions, and medical comforts might be advantageously transferred to the commissariat. We think that the purveying department, so far as it is a special commissariat for hospitals, is unnecessary under existing circumstances, and that its duties in that capacity would be much more efficiently performed by the commissariat of the army—a body which has much larger resources, and a much larger staff always at its disposal, than the purveyor of an hospital, and which has duties of a similar kind to perform. Already the commissariat has relieved the purveyors of the task of landing their stores; and both the Hospital Regulations of 1845 (Art. 59.) and the Instructions of November last (Art. 25.) point to the same body as the proper quarter from which all articles of diet required for the sick should be procured. We think that those directions might be advantageously extended to hospital furniture, stationery, and clothing. To impose upon two separate departments the discharge of duties so closely analogous, appears to us rather as the unnecessary employment of two agents for practically one purpose than a sound division of labour.

The washing of bedding and clothing might also be well left to the commissariat. When it cannot be done by contract, a proper body of servants should be employed for the purpose. The commissariat should be intrusted with all the financial affairs of the establishment.

A strong ground for believing that the transfer which we propose would be greatly conducive to the efficiency of our hospitals, is the fact that in the military hospitals of the French, which appear to be well conducted, the various duties of furnishing provisions and washing are discharged by their commissariat.

7. When a building is opened as an hospital, it should, we think, be furnished, not as at present, ward by ward, but division by division. Assuming that each division should contain the maximum number of patients which we think can be properly superintended by a first-class staff surgeon, that, is about 450, all the articles necessary for completing its due furniture might be supplied to the steward direct. A list of the articles which would probably be found necessary and sufficient for this purpose will be found in the Appendix. It was prepared for us by a person in whose judgment and experience in such matters we place entire confidence.

The steward would see, in the first place, to the due arrangement of the furniture thus supplied, and afterwards to the due preservation of the articles in use. To him also would be intrusted the custody of the linen and other goods not in use. Upon this officer would devolve the duty of issuing from his stores, which would be kept supplied by the commissariat, all articles of extra diet and medical comforts for the patients of his ward, and the requisite daily and other periodical supplies of fuel, candles, and other such matters. He would issue from his stores all such articles of furniture, clothing, and stationery as might be from time to time required, taking receipts for his vouchers for the supply of those goods, instead of requisitions. It would be his duty also to make all funeral arrangements.

When the establishment is very large, like the Barrack and General hospitals, it would probably be found necessary to appoint a steward or an assistant steward to each division, which might in such cases be advantageously provided also with a separate kitchen.

8. The duty of repairing and keeping in proper condition, not the buildings merely, but the approaches and court-yards, should rest with the engineer department, and that of drawing the wills of patients with the medical officers.

9. We think that the distribution of the meals might be much simplified and improved, if the food were issued, to the orderlies only when cooked and served ready for use. This might be easily managed, if the steward were supplied in due time with an abstract, showing the total number of ordinary diets, and of articles of extra diet demanded for the division for the following day, and he were to deliver to the cook direct, and not to the orderlies or ward-masters, the proper quantity of the various articles required, which should be issued at fixed hours, cooked and divided into portions for each patient.

10. It should be the duty of the pack storekeeper to attend upon the admission of every patient, to receive the man's clothing, accoutrements, and effects, and make an inventory of these in his presence. It might be found necessary to attach a pack store to each division.

11. Before the patient is discharged from hospital, his kit should be inspected, and he should be supplied with every essential article necessary for the completion of his dress. The cost of these might be fairly borne by the man or by the nation, according as the loss or destruction of the articles which they replaced, was owing to his own default, or was caused by superior orders, or other circumstances beyond his control.

To these suggestions, which are applicable to our military hospitals in general, we add a few which bear only upon our principal establishments at Scutari.

1. The first of these is, that a large store ship should be anchored as near as convenient to the wharf of the Barrack hospital, for the immediate storage of medical and purveyors' stores, and all other packages, whether coming from England or elsewhere, destined for the hospitals or any of their inmates, until they can be conveniently landed. We think that by this means vessels will be enabled to discharge their cargoes without delay, and that the goods will not, as is now, we are informed, sometimes the case, be lost in the custom-house at Constantinople.

2. We think that a small steamer should ply incessantly every day in calm weather between the wharf of the Barrack hospital, and in rough between the wharf in the town of Scutari, and Constantinople, for the convenience of the hospital establishments and of the large number of persons connected with them.

3. A proper supply of large open boats should be always kept ready for the landing of sick and goods without delay.

With respect to the Barrack hospital, we have to recommend that the dépôt which is now quartered in that building should be forthwith removed. Upon this subject we may limit ourselves to repeating the observations which we addressed on the 26th of January to Lord Wm. Paulet, the commandant :—
 “ As long as the building which is now chiefly devoted to the accommodation
 “ of the sick is partially occupied by duty-men, convalescents, and a large
 “ number of soldiers’ wives, and consequently is liable to be frequented by
 “ a variety of other persons, either connected with the canteen which is
 “ established in the place, or otherwise, we are of opinion that great difficulty
 “ will continue to exist in establishing order and regularity in the hospital.”

Lastly, believing, for the reasons which we have before mentioned, that the situation selected for our hospital establishments is objectionable, we would suggest that all further hospital accommodation should be sought in or near Constantinople, where all the resources of the country are most accessible, and where the embarkation and disembarkation of men and goods can at all times be effected without difficulty or danger.

As the hospital establishment at Varna was broken up early in December, we have not visited that place.

With respect to Gallipoli, we have left it also unvisited, thinking it more important to report without delay upon the several questions which form the subject of this Report. The troops quartered there consist of a portion of the 4th Regiment. Mr. Meikleham, the surgeon in charge, favoured us, without delay, with full replies to the letter which we addressed to him in terms similar to those in which our communications to the apothecary and purveyor-in-chief at Scutari were framed. From his answers, which we append, it will be seen that the number of patients admitted into the military hospital at Gallipoli between the 1st September and 30th November was only eleven.

In concluding our Report, we feel that some explanation of the delay which has occurred in presenting it is due to your Grace. The chief cause of this was the death of the late Dr. Spence, one of the original members of our body. That gentleman proceeded, on the day after our arrival at Constantinople, to Balaklava, on a special mission with which his colleagues were unconnected. He was lost on the 14th of November by the foundering of the Prince, and it was not until 27th of the same month that the Commission was re-constituted.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace’s most obedient and humble servants,

A. CUMMING.

P. BENSON MAXWELL.

P. SINCLAIR LAING.



APPENDIX.



INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN,

War Department, October 23, 1854.

THE Duke of Newcastle's attention having been called to various statements which have been made as to the condition of the wounded and sick soldiers of Her Majesty's Army in the East, and the inadequacy of the hospital accommodation, medicines, medical attendance, stores, and comforts provided for the soldiers so disabled for active service, I am desired by his Grace to request that you will undertake, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to visit Constantinople, Scutari, Varna, Gallipoli, and the Crimea at the earliest practicable opportunity, and that you will make a combined and personal examination and inquiry into the following subjects :—

1. The present condition and wants of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British army now serving in the East, and who at the present time are by such wounds, injuries, or disease, disabled for active service with the Queen's troops.
2. Into the state and condition of the hospital accommodation provided for the British army in the East, especially at Scutari, Varna, Gallipoli, and the Crimea; including in such inquiry the amount of provision made and in actual operation for the supply of medical and other attendance, medicines, and medical stores and comforts necessary for the relief and preservation of the sick and wounded soldiers of Her Majesty's army in the Crimea and Turkey, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such provision for any future contingencies, according to your opinion and belief.

In these branches of inquiry you are directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request and invite the attendance and assistance, at the most convenient periods, of such of the medical and commissariat officers connected with Her Majesty's army in the East, as can afford you the best information and advice. You are also directed by his Grace mutually to confer with each other, before entering upon such inquiry, both as to the persons to be examined by you, and also as to the mode and course of examination which may mutually and collectively seem to you most desirable and possible to be pursued.

The Duke of Newcastle also desires me to state, that in order to secure the utmost efficiency in the present inquiry, and also to attain the greatest practicable security as to the value, nature, and character of the evidence to be received by you, his Grace has selected one of your number especially, on account of his legal and practical fitness for, and experience in the examination of witnesses, and in the conduct of inquiries of a public, official, and judicial character; and his Grace is therefore desirous that upon that gentleman, so selected, should devolve the duty of more especially conducting the examination of witnesses and in recording the evidence to be collectively taken by you whilst pursuing the various duties of this your commission.

The Duke of Newcastle also desires me to request that the utmost aid may be rendered to the objects he has in view, on the part of those of your

number who are possessed of medical and hospital experience, by an unreserved and free communication of their several views to each other upon all or any points most desirable to be kept in view in pursuing your mutual and several duties, so that there be a combined and active co-operation in attaining the full and complete truth, and in presenting to his Grace the most comprehensive report and the most desirable suggestions with respect all to those several matters which are thus entrusted to your investigation and consideration, and with a view to the correction of any deficiencies which may exist or arise in the conduct of the hospital establishments, the amount of the medical staff, the supply of medicines, medical stores, medical comforts, and accommodation necessary for the use and welfare of the wounded and sick soldiers of the Queen's army on service in the Crimea and Turkey, and the means of transport placed at the disposal of the medical authorities, with a view to the proper distribution of such stores and medicines, as well as of the medical staff itself, where they may be from time to time most required, whether with the army in the field or with the regimental or general hospitals.

I am also authorised by the Duke of Newcastle to offer each of you the following terms of remuneration, to be paid by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, viz., the sum of 300 guineas each, in full of all claims, demands, and expenses, during three calendar months, commencing from the day of your severally leaving England on the purposes and for the objects of this inquiry, and whilst prosecuting the same; and also the further sum of 4*l.* each, per diem for any day of absence or of occupation upon the duties aforesaid, beyond the said term of three months which may be absolutely necessary for the purposes of the said inquiry, and the completion of your report thereon to his Grace, such several times, however, not to exceed altogether, and inclusive of the said first-mentioned term of three months, the period of four calendar months.

The Duke of Newcastle further, and lastly, desires me to request that in case of the sickness or inability to act on the part of any one of your members, you will obtain the assistance of some qualified person most suited to supply the absence of such of your colleagues as may be so incapacitated from acting with you.

And it only remains for me, under his Grace's commands, to impress upon you the urgent necessity of your prosecuting the responsible duties of the inquiry now committed to you with the least possible delay, and of furnishing his Grace with your report thereon at the earliest period consistent with a due fulfilment of the trust imposed upon you, and which you have severally consented to undertake at his Grace's request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. ROBERTS.

Alex. Cumming, Esq., M.D.
Thomas Spence, Esq., M.D.
P. B. Maxwell, Esq.

I.—II.

TRANSPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED, FIELD HOSPITALS,
AND HOSPITAL AT BALAKLAVA.

LETTER FROM DR. HALL TO LORD RAGLAN.

MY LORD,

Varna, August 3, 1854.

IN obedience to your Lordship's order, I have the honour to submit a few observations concerning medical arrangements for the comforts of the wounded, on or near the approach of the opening of an active campaign; and as I wish these observations, if approved of by your Lordship, to be issued to the medical officers of this army employed under my superintendence, I venture to enter more into detail than I would otherwise have done, and for this unprofitable occupation of your Lordship's valuable time, I crave your indulgence. I shall now proceed to the ambulance of the army, and state what I consider necessary for one division from which the amount required for the whole army can be easily computed.

1. The ambulance equipment for one division of the army, consisting of two brigades of three battalions each, the battalions being 800 strong, should consist of two large store waggons, to be under the care of a purveyor's clerk, at the head quarters of the division; these waggons to contain a reserve supply of medicines, materials, medical comforts, tents, and bedding. Each battalion surgeon should have a pack horse for the conveyance of his instruments; a few medical comforts for immediate use, such as a bottle of brandy, half a pound of tea, one pound of sugar, and four ounces of arrowroot, a few tins essence of beef, some medicines, and a supply of surgical materials agreeably to the printed scale laid down in the regulations. A spring waggon should also be attached to each battalion for the removal of the wounded off the field, and for the conveyance of the hospital canteens A and B, with twelve sets of bedding, ten canvas bearers, and the hospital marquee on the line of march; or when the spring waggons are either small or are required for the conveyance of sick and wounded, a reserve waggon might be attached to each brigade for the carriage of these articles. Canvas bearers with long poles and shoulder straps, in the proportion of two to every 100 men, will also be required.

So that the statements will stand thus, viz.,—

- 2 large store waggons for head quarters of division.
- 2 smaller ones for brigades, provisional.
- 6 spring waggons or carts, one for each regiment.

Total 10 for a division.

Canvas bearers per regiment 16 (10 have been issued already), with long poles and shoulder straps, and 32 men to carry them; 24 taken from the bandsmen, drummers, and pioneers, and eight from the ambulance corps:—

Total of canvas bearers for division, 96;

with 192 bearers for them,—144 taken from regiments, and 48 from the ambulance corps.

According to this calculation, the present army in the field in Turkey, which consists of three divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, two troops and 10 companies of artillery, would require,—

6 divisional store waggons	-	-	-	-	} Infantry
6 brigade waggons	-	-	-	-	
18 regimental carts	-	-	-	-	

Total 30 of waggons for infantry.

2 store waggons	-	-	-	-	} Cavalry.
4 spring waggons	-	-	-	-	

Total 6 of waggons for cavalry.

2 store waggons	-	-	-	-	} Artillery.
4 spring waggons	-	-	-	-	

Total 6 of waggons for artillery.

Grand total 42 waggons for the whole army.

Canvas bearers,—

Total for infantry	{ 288 canvas bearers with 576 men,—432 taken from regiments, and 144 from the ambulance corps.
Total for cavalry	{ 24 canvas bearers and 48 men from the ambulance corps for cavalry.
Total for artillery	{ 24 canvas bearers and 48 men from the ambulance corps for artillery.

Total for army: 336, with 672 bearers,—432 taken from regiments, and 240 from ambulance corps.

2. Before a division takes the field, the principal medical officer should satisfy himself, by personal examination, that the equipments of surgeons of regiments are complete in every respect: and it would be a necessary precaution for him to see the pack horses loaded in his presence, as by that means he would ascertain that no straps, buckles, or cords were wanting.

3. When an action with the enemy seems inevitable, the surgeon of each regiment will make arrangements for the removal of the wounded of his corps from the field; and it would be desirable for him to give some instructions to the bandsmen and others employed in that duty, how to apply a field tourniquet, to restrain dangerous hemorrhage until the assistance of the medical officer on the field can be obtained; and for this purpose a tourniquet should be given to each party of bearers. The bearers should also each of them carry a canteen full of water.

4. While the troops are advancing, the medical officers will follow with the spring waggons and bearers, and any other conveyance that is available; but when they deploy or form for action, all, except one medical officer per regiment will move a short distance to the rear, out of musket range, and will prepare for affording aid to the wounded, and performing such primary operations as may be deemed absolutely necessary. For this purpose the surgical panniers must be brought up, and instruments, ligatures, dressings, and cordials (brandy), got ready; and above all things an abundant supply of water provided, for the safe and easy conveyance of which the leather bags or skins, formerly recommended, would be found most convenient.

5. Dr. Hall takes this opportunity of cautioning medical officers against the use of chloroform in the severe shock of serious gunshot wounds, as he thinks few will survive where it is used. But as public opinion, founded perhaps on mistaken philanthropy, he knows is against him, he can only caution medical officers, and entreat they will narrowly watch its effects, for however barbarous it may appear, the smart of the knife is a powerful stimulant, and it is much better to hear a man bawl lustily, than to see him sink silently into the grave.

5. One medical officer for each regiment,—generally the junior assistant surgeon,—should follow the troops within musket range, so as to be at hand to check any alarming hemorrhage; and to expedite the removal of the wounded off the field to the rear, and for this purpose the bearers should be placed under his orders, and the regimental spring waggon be so stationed as to be within easy reach, to convey them to where the surgeon and his assistants have established themselves. The field assistant should carry with him in his haversack, his pocket case of instruments, with a few ligatures ready cut, two field tourniquets, some lint, and two or three bandages; and he should be accompanied by three men, one with a knapsack or haversack containing a pint bottle of brandy, and some other stimulants, 24 bandages, half a pound of lint, three sponges, six long and six short solid splints, two old sheets, cut into quarters before starting, for the purpose of rolling fractured limbs in, and so prevent them from sustaining further injury in the men's removal from the field. This is best accomplished by placing the old linen under the limb, and rolling the splints up in it from the outer edge, and rolling towards the limb on each side, and then securing the whole by two or three bands of tape. In this way Dr. Hall thinks medical officers would find they can temporarily secure fractured limbs better and much more expeditiously than in any other manner. The orderly should have in his knapsack, in addition to the above articles, a piece of tape, some pins, and two or three rolls of tow.

He should carry a canteen, either of wood or of India rubber, full of water, and a drinking cup. The second man should carry a canvas bearer with shoulder straps, and, like the former, should have a canteen full of water. The third man, I think, should be armed to protect the party against stragglers and marauders, and, like his fellows, carry a canteen full of water. The second assistant surgeon should receive the wounded from the field, see them carefully placed in the spring waggon, and then accompany the spring waggon to where the surgeon and third assistant are stationed, ready to afford them the surgical aid they require. For this service the second assistant surgeon should be accompanied by two men to assist in placing the men carefully in the waggon; these men should accompany the waggon, and assist in like manner in taking the wounded out. These men should likewise carry canteens full of water, and there should be a skin of water as a reserve in the waggon, with a drinking cup.

6. The site selected by the staff surgeon of brigade for the reception of the wounded from the field should be as sheltered as possible; and if not easily distinguished, a flag should be put up; and if any houses be near, calculated for the reception of wounded men, they should be taken possession of at once, and an abundant supply of water and, if possible, straw provided.

7. Should the action prove decisive, tents can be pitched for the temporary accommodation of the wounded; but should the army advance, the surgeon and one assistant at least should accompany their regiments, leaving one or two assistants, according to the number of wounded, to aid the divisional staff, who will pitch the reserve marquees, and make all requisite preparation for the comfort and accommodation of the wounded, by having tea, broth, or essence of beef (which is readily made into broth by adding hot water), wine, and brandy, &c. ready. Should the army unfortunately meet with a reverse, all available transport must be pressed for the removal of the wounded to the rear, and they must be sent off as speedily as possible; but neither here nor in the field of battle should any one be carried, whose hurts are so slight as to admit of his walking; nor should commanding officers of regiments, when wounded, be allowed to take medical officers of their own corps to the rear with them, or officers of any grade be permitted to appropriate the spring waggons for the special conveyance of themselves and their luggage; and positive orders should be given to prevent bandsmen, drummers, or pioneers, specially told off to assist the wounded, from being left in charge of officers' houses and effects.

8. Should the army have to effect a landing on an enemy's coast, with an opposing force to meet it, the men should eat a good meal before leaving the ships, and should cook whatever provisions it is deemed necessary to serve out to them before they start. Pork is better than beef for this purpose, as it warms up more readily with any vegetable the men may find on shore. The medical officers should land with the last boats of their regiments, and should carry with them their haversacks, dressings, and canvas bearers, if the landing be opposed, so as to be able at once to bring the wounded to the boats for conveyance to the ships set apart for their reception. Care should be taken that each boat employed in this service contains a supply of water and a drinking horn.

9. Should a landing be effected, and any horses be disembarked, the surgeon's pack horse and panniers should be amongst the first. As soon after an action as possible, medical officers in charge of corps will make out and transmit to the Inspector General of Hospitals, for the information of the General Commanding in Chief, returns of casualties, made out agreeably to the following form:

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE REGIMENTS, IN THE
ACTION OF

—	Killed.	WOUNDED.			Total Wounded.	Remarks.
		Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.		
Officers - - -						Names of officers killed and wounded to be inserted here.
Non-commissioned officers and privates }						

To Field Marshal Lord Raglan,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN HALL, M.D.,
Inspector General of Hospitals.

LETTER from Dr. HALL to the DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

SIR,

Varna, August 11, 1854.

IN the event of the army taking the field in force, I beg to state that conveyance will be required for at least 400 tons of medical and purveyors' stores, besides the waggons, men, and horses of the ambulance train, and it would be convenient, if it could be so arranged, to have the whole shipped on board the vessels that are to be employed as hospital ships.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HALL, M.D.,
Inspector General of Hospitals.

The Deputy Quartermaster General
to the Army in Turkey, Varna.

List of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. for the use of the SICK and WOUNDED of the BRITISH ARMY to the CRIMEA, received from Mr. J. M'INTOSH, Dispenser of Medicines in charge, Varna, by J. E. KERSEY, Dispenser of Medicines in charge on board the "John Masterman," Store Ship, Sept. 2, 1854.

Transferred from "Medway," to "John Masterman," in Bala- klava harbour.	Numbered from to	Packed in Cases - Chests Casks	Quantities as per Invoice herewith, dated 185 No.	Quantities received.	Broken.	Damaged.	Remarks, and Statement of Causes, or probable Causes of Breakage, Damage or Deficiency.
		Total -					
Lib.			Lib. Unc.	Lib. Unc.			
		Acaciae - - -	-	-	-	-	
		— contrit. - -	25 0	7 0	-	-	
		Acid. acetic. - -	25 2	2 0	-	-	
4		— hydrochlor. - -	5 0	1 0	-	-	
4		— nitric. - -	5 0	1 0	-	-	
4		— sulphuric. - -	5 0	5 0	-	-	

Transferred from "Midway," to "John Master- man," in Bal- kava harbour.	Medicines, &c.—continued, supplied by	Quantities as per Invoice.	Quantities received.	Broken.	Damaged.	Remarks, and Statement of Causes, or probable Causes of Breakage, Damage, or Deficiency.
Lib.		Lib. Unc.	Lib. Unc.			
17	Acid. tartar. contr.	20 0	1 0	—	—	
	Aloes - - -	5 0	—	—	—	
	Alum. - - -	5 0	3 0	—	—	
	Ammoniac. - -	5 0	—	—	—	
4	Ammonia hydrochlor.	5 0	—	—	—	
	— sesquicarb.	25 0	10 0	7	7	3 2-lb. and 1 1-lb. bottles broken, and their con- tents evaporated.
17	Anthemidis - -	20 0	—	—	—	
	Antimon. Asher rect.	10 0	9 8	—	—	
	— potassio-tartr.	5 0	1 2	—	—	
	Aq. rosæ - - -	—	—	—	—	
3	Argenti nitrat.	3 0	0 5	—	—	
12	Calcis chlorin. -	—	—	—	—	60-lib. calc. chlor. taken out at Varna.
	— amyli - - -	30 0	3 0	—	—	
	Camphor. - - -	10 0	6 0	—	—	
77	Cerati caterei - -	—	—	—	—	
46	— calaminæ - -	400 0	—	—	—	
	— resinæ - - -	20 0	3 0	—	—	
30	Chloroform - - -	35 0	29 8	—	—	
3½	Cinchon. disulph.	10 0	2 9	—	—	
8	Creta, prep. - -	10 0	10 0	—	—	
8	Confect. aromatic.	10 0	5 4	—	—	
	— species, pro	—	—	—	—	
	— opii - - -	10 0	6 0	—	—	
	— species, pro	—	—	—	—	
8	— rosæ - - -	10 0	0 12	—	—	
	Copaib. - - -	50 0	—	—	—	
	Cubeb. contrit. -	20 0	—	—	—	
	Cupri sulph. - -	4 0	0 8	—	—	
1	Creasote - - -	1 0	0 11	—	—	
	Emplastr. cantharidis	100 0	12 8	—	—	
	— resinæ - - -	150 0	—	—	—	
1	Extract. belladonnæ	1 8	0 8	—	—	
	— colchic. acetic.	—	—	—	—	
2	— conii - - -	2 8	0 8	—	—	
2	— hyosciami - -	2 0	0 4	—	—	
	— opii - - -	—	—	—	—	
	— sarsæ liquid -	20 0	3 0	—	—	
	Emplast. hydrarg.	4 0	—	—	—	
	— plumbi - - -	10 0	—	—	—	
8 oz.	— sulph. - - -	2 0	—	—	—	
	Glycyrrhizæ - -	—	—	—	—	
	Guaiaci contrit. -	—	—	—	—	
	— lig. deras. - -	—	—	—	—	
1	Hydrarg. bichlorid.	1 0	0 1	—	—	
	— chlorid. - - -	20 0	8 8	—	—	
	— c. creta - - -	6 0	6 0	—	—	
	— lini. pulv. - -	200 0	20 0	—	—	
	Iodin. - - -	2 0	—	—	—	
13	Ipecacuanhæ contr.	15 0	7 12	—	—	
	Jalapæ contr. - -	30 0	3 0	—	—	
	Liniment. saponis	50 0	12 0	—	—	4 2-lib. bottles broken.
	Liquor. ammoniæ	10 0	6 8	—	—	
20	— plumbi diacetat.	30 0	3 0	—	—	
2	— potass. arsenit.	2 0	—	—	—	
23	— soda chlor. - -	30 0	8 0	—	—	
	Magnesiæ carbon. -	5 0	2 0	—	—	
	— sulphat. - - -	9 cwt	21 0	—	—	
	Magnesia - - -	2 8	0 8	—	—	
1½	Morph. acetat. - -	2 0	0 12	—	—	1 8-oz. bottle morph. acet. broken.
1½	— hydrochlor. - -	2 0	0 6	—	—	
	Ol. olivæ sec. - -	50 0	12 0	—	—	
	— menthæ piperitæ	2 0	1 8	—	—	
40	— oliviæ opt. - -	50 0	0 0	—	—	19lib. deficient.
60	— ricini - - -	200 0	106, in 2-gallon stone bottles.	—	—	40lib. deficient.
	— terebinthinæ - -	40 0	18 8	—	—	
4 oz.	— tiglii - - -	0 5	0 1	—	—	
3	Opii contrit. - - -	6 0	6 0	—	—	
	Pil. aloes c. myrrhæ	4 0	—	—	—	

Transferred from "Midway," to "John Master- man," in Bal- kava harbour.	Medicines, &c.—continued, supplied by	Quantities as per Invoice.	Quantities. received.	Broken.	Damaged.	Remarks, and Statement of Causes, or probable Causes of Breakage, Damage, or Deficiency.
Lib.		Lib. Unc.	Lib. Unc.			
	Pil. scillæ comp. -	2 0	—	—	—	
17	Pilul. colocynth. comp. -	20 0	4 8	—	—	
17	— hydrargyri -	20 0	12 0	—	—	
	Plumbi acet. -	10 0	9 8	—	—	
	Potass. acet. -	4 0	—	—	—	
	— bicarbon -	—	—	—	—	
	— bitartr. contr. -	40 0	0 12	—	—	
	— carbon -	—	—	—	—	
	— hydrat. -	—	—	—	—	
	— nitrat. -	30 0	1 5	—	—	
8	Potassii iodid. -	10 0	4 4	2	0	1 2-lib. bottle potassii iodid. broken.
5	Pulv. antimonii comp. -	6 0	—	—	—	
3	— Jacobi -	3 0	0 14	—	—	
	— cinnamomi comp. -	—	—	—	—	
	— cretæ comp. -	26 0	20 0	—	—	
	— cum opio -	20 0	20 0	—	—	
	— ipecacuanhæ comp. -	30 0	15 2	—	—	1 4-lib. bottle broken.
1 doz.	Papier chyrurg. -	—	—	—	—	
	Quassia concis. -	—	—	—	—	
19	Quinæ disulph. -	10 0	8 8	—	—	
	Rhei contrit. -	20 0	10 12	—	—	
	Sinap. contrit. -	20 0	—	—	—	3 cases mustard received from H.M.S. "Caradoc."
	Sarsæ concis. -	—	—	—	—	
	Sassafras concis. -	—	—	—	—	
	Scammon. contrit. -	2 0	—	—	—	
	Scillæ recens exs. contr. -	4 0	—	—	—	
20	Sennæ -	40 0	—	—	—	
	— Indic. -	—	—	—	—	
17	Sodæ bicarbon. -	20 0	10 0	—	—	
	— biboræis -	2 0	—	—	—	
	— potassio-tart. contr. -	25 0	0 4	—	—	
	— sulph. -	—	—	—	—	
6	Spirit. æther. comp. -	20 0	10 0	—	—	
	— nitric. -	20 0	9 0	—	—	
8	— rectificat. imp. pts. -	80 0	16 0	—	—	
	Ammon arom. -	10 0	all issued.	—	—	
	Syrup. ferri iodid. -	—	—	—	—	
3	Spirit æther. rect. -	—	—	—	—	
1	Sicælo. cornut -	—	—	—	—	
25	Tinct. camphor. comp. -	30 0	7 12	—	—	
	— cantharid. -	—	—	—	—	
9	— cardam. comp. -	30 0	5 4	—	—	
5	— catechu. comp. -	—	—	—	—	
	— cinchon. comp. -	—	—	—	—	
8	— colchici -	10 0	2 0	—	—	
2	— digitalis -	4 0	2 0	—	—	
	— ferri sesquichlor -	4 0	4 0	—	—	
8	— gentian. comp. -	10 0	5 4	—	—	
8	— hyosciami -	10 0	2 0	—	—	
8	— iodin. comp. -	10 0	2 0	—	—	
8	— guaraci -	10 0	—	—	—	
6	— myrrh. -	—	—	—	—	
	— opii -	50 0	50 0	—	—	
	— rhei comp. -	50 0	7 0	—	—	
5	— scillæ -	20 0	2 0	—	—	
5	— sennæ comp. -	20 0	2 0	—	—	
8 oz.	— matico -	—	—	—	—	
	Vin. antim. potassio-tart. -	—	—	—	—	
	— colchici -	10 0	—	—	—	
	— ipecac. -	10 0	3 0	—	—	
	— opii -	—	—	—	—	
	Ung. cetacei -	200 0	19 0	—	—	
40	— hydrarg. -	50 0	5 4	—	—	
4	— nitrat. -	5 0	1 0	—	—	
	— sulphur. comp. -	25 0	—	—	—	
4	Zinchi sulph. -	5 0	1 12	—	—	
	Zingiber. contrit. -	10 0	4 4	—	—	

Transferred from "Melway" to "John Master- man," in Bala- klava harbour.	edicines, &c.—continued, supplied by	Quantities received.	Surgical Instruments, &c., supplied by	Quantities received.
	Medicine chests, viz. :— Regimental, complete - Detachment " - Lint, Bowen's - - lbs. — Taylor's - - - — fine - - - — 2nd - - - Surgeon's tow - - Old linen sheets - No. Skins of leather - - Calico, pieces - - Linen sp ^d . with adh. pl ^r . yds. Calico, do. do. - Oiled cloth - - - Pins - - - papers Grain scales and weights sets Ounce do. do. - - Pound do. do. - - 2lbs. do. do. - - 14 lbs. do. do. - - Graduated glass measures No. Minim. do. do. - - Pewter ounce measures - Pill boxes - - - papers Bolus tiles - - - No. Composition mortar and } pestle - - - } Middle sized do. do. - - Small metal do. do. - - Pewter measures - - - Half-pint, pint, and } quart do. - - - }	150 220 250 100 824 199 100 8 450 250 50 100 6 6 1 1 1 No. " " 50 No. " " 2 50 " " " 10 6 34 46 " yds. papers pieces No. doz. " " " " " " No. " doz. gross " lbs. " No. "		

PROPORTION of HOSPITAL STORES for FIELD SERVICE for the Sick in every 1,000 Men, ordered for an Expedition about leaving Varna for the Crimea, to be shipped on board the John Masterman, Store Transport, showing the manner in which they are packed and marked.

For one Proportion		Total for Propor- tions.	In Bales and separate Packages.	TOTAL.
5.—Case No. 1 ; weight, 98 lbs.				
4	Brushes, head, long scrubbing	20	—	20
4	" " sweeping	20	30	50
4	" Hand scrubbing	20	30	50
2	" " sweeping	10	—	10
4	" Whitewash, 9 doz.	20	—	20
5	Lbs. thread, packing, large	25	—	25
3½	" " middling	17½	—	17½
2	" " small	10	—	10
1½	" Twine, sail, 2 thread	7½	—	7½
8	Candlesticks, iron	40	—	40
8	Snuffers	40	—	40
2	Lanterns, tin, punched	10	—	10
1	Lamp, hand, agitable	5	—	5
3	Rollers, wood, for towels	15	—	15
6	Brackets	30	—	30
2	Lbs. thread, white	10	—	10
2	" whited brown	10	—	10
5.—Case No. 2 ; weight, 106 lbs.				
1	Bath, slipper	5	—	5
3	Kettles, tea, tin, 4 quarts	15	—	15
4	Pots, " , pewter, 5 pints	20	—	20
4	" " " 3 pints	20	—	20
1	" Coffee	5	—	5
2	Funnels, tin, quart	10	—	10
2	" pint	10	—	10
5.—Case No. 3 ; weight, 62 lbs.				
8	Lamps, passage or ward	40	60	140
8	Burners for ditto, double wick	40	60	140
3	Lb. cotton wick for ditto	15	—	30
5.—Case No. 4 ; weight, 63 lbs.				
8	Lamps, passage or ward	40	Included in the above Totals.	
8	Burners for ditto, double wick	40		
3	Lb. cotton wick for ditto	15		
10.—Case No. 5 ; weight, 111 lbs.				
150	Plates, tin	1,500	1,500	3,000
10.—Case No. 6 ; weight, 106 lbs.				
20	Dishes, tin, 13½ inch	200	189	389
48	Knives and forks, common	480	—	480
2	" " carving	20	—	20
150	Spoons, iron, large	1,500	—	1,500
18	Yards huckaback	180	—	180
12	Boxes of matches or waxed lucifers, in one tin case	120	—	120

* Case No. 4 included in these Totals.

For one Proportion.		Total for Propor- tions.	In Bales and separate Packages.	TOTAL.
	10.—Case No. 7 ; weight, 100 lbs.			
1	Nest of saucepans, tin, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1 quart and 3 pint -	10	—	10
1	Frying pan - - - - -	10	—	10
2	Ladles, iron - - - - -	20	—	20
2	Flesh forks - - - - -	20	—	20
18	Drinking cups, tin, quart - - - - -	180	—	180
120	„ „ pint - - - - -	1,200	—	1,200
	10.—Case No. 8 ; weight, 112 lbs.			
30	Chamber pots, pewter - - - - -	300	—	600*
	A portion of these are zinc, but the number is not ascertainable, unless all the packages be opened.			
	10.—Case No. 9 ; weight, 112 lbs.			
30	Chamber pots, pewter - - - - -	300 {	Included in the preceding Total.	
	10.—Case No. 10 ; weight, 104 lbs.			
10	Bed pans, pewter - - - - -	100	—	100
3	Urinals - - - - -	30	—	30
3	Tea kettles, iron, 7 quart - - - - -	30	16	46
	10.—Case No. 11 ; weight, 109 lbs.			
6	Frames, close stool, iron - - - - -	60	45	105
6	Pans, „ „ pewter - - - - -	60	45	105
8	Basins, washhand, „ 9 inch - - - - -	80	—	80
10	Pots, spitting „ - - - - -	100	—	100
	5.—Case No. 12 ; weight, 77 lbs.			
1	Set of scales and beams, with copper pans, to weigh 28 lbs.	5	—	5
10	Weights for ditto, viz., 14, 7, 4, 2, 1½, ¾ lb.; 2, 1, ½ oz -	50	—	50
1	Set of diet scales - - - - -	5	—	5
5	Weights for ditto, 2, 1, ½, ¼ lb., 2 oz. - - - - -	25	—	25
12	Mop heads, with nails - - - - -	60	100	160
	10.—Case No. 13 ; weight, 117 lbs.			
3	Nests of 8 tin kettles, each - - - - -	30	—	30
	10.—Case No. 14 ; weight, 60 lbs.			
	TOOLS.			
1	Felling axe - - - - -	10	—	10
1	Cooper's adze - - - - -	10	—	10
1	Tap borer, small size - - - - -	10	—	10
2	Chisels, socket, 1 and 1½ inch - - - - -	20	—	20
2	Cocks, brass, with keys - - - - -	20	—	20
2	Choppers for meat - - - - -	20	—	20
4	Gimlets - - - - -	40	—	40
2	Hatchets - - - - -	20	—	20
2	Hammers, claw, large and small - - - - -	20	—	20
1	Mallet, carpenter's - - - - -	10	—	10
4	Needles, packing, assorted - - - - -	40	—	40
50	„ „ sewing „ - - - - -	500	—	500
1,000	Nails, iron - - - - -	10,000	—	10,000
109	Screws, assorted - - - - -	1,000	—	1,000
4	Padlocks, middling - - - - -	40	—	40
4	Staples and hasps, iron - - - - -	40	—	40
2	Hand saws - - - - -	20	—	20
1	Screw driver - - - - -	10	—	10
1	Brace, and screw driver bit - - - - -	10	—	10

* Those in No. 9 cases included in this Total.

For one Proportion.		Total for Propor- tions.	In Bales and separate Packages.	TOTAL.
	10.—Case No. 15 ; weight, 106 lbs.			
50	Pairs slippers, brown leather - - - -	500	—	500
1	Piece of hessen, 50 yards - - - -	10	—	10
	200.—bags, Nos. 19 to 52 ; weight, 85 lbs. each.			
	Each bag containing 3 sets of beds, viz. :—			
	(Total 102 sets.)			
204	Blankets, single - - - -	1,200	2,000	3,200
102	Rugs - - - -	600	1,500	2,100
102	Paillasses - - - -	600	1,995	2,595
102	Bolster cases - - - -	600	2,000	2,600
306	Sheets, hospital - - - -	1,800	4,000	5,800
	Each set of bedding consisting of 2 blankets, 1 rug, 1 paillasse, 1 bolster case, and 3 sheets.			
	100.—Bags, Nos. 53 to 72 ; weight, 52 lbs.			
	Each bag containing 2 beds and 2 bolsters, viz. :—			
40	Hair beds, single - - - -	200	300	500
40	„ bolsters - - - -	200	300	500
	10.—Bale, No. 73 ; weight, 48 lbs.			
20	Bed covers, waterproof - - - -	200	—	200
	Loose.			
100	Trestles, wood - - - -	1,000	—	1,000
150	Boards for ditto - - - -	1,700	—	1,700
	Equal to 50 stretcher bedsteads, each 3 trestles and 3 boards.			
	50 bales, Nos. 74 to 78 ; weight, 97 lbs. each.			
	Each bale containing 12 gowns, 12 trowsers, 12 waistcoats, and 12 worsted caps, viz. :—			
60	Gowns, blue serge - - - -	600	—	600
60	Trowsers - - - -	600	—	600
60	Waistcoats - - - -	600	—	600
60	Caps, worsted - - - -	600	—	600
	3 bales, Nos. 79 to 81 ; weight, 92 lbs. each.			
	Each bale containing 20 gowns, 20 trowsers, 20 waist- coats, 20 caps, 10 pair socks, worsted, viz. :—			
60	Gowns, cotton - - - -	—	—	—
60	Trowsers - - - -	—	—	—
60	Waistcoats - - - -	—	—	—
60	Night caps - - - -	—	—	—
30	Pairs socks, worsted - - - -	—	—	—
	10.—Bale, No. 82 ; weight, 112 lbs., viz. :—			
30	Shirts, flannel - - - -	300	—	300
60	„ linen - - - -	600	—	600
12	Towels, round - - - -	120	—	120
12	„ hand - - - -	120	—	120
	6 bundles of 5 bearers each ; weight, 75 lbs.			
30	Bearers for wounded men - - - -	—	84	84
	1 bundle.			
4	Tarpaulins for coats, 12 × 9 - - - -	40	—	40
	1 bundle ; weight, 11½ lbs.			
1	Shovel, common - - - -	15	—	15
1	Spade - - - -	15	—	15
	Pickaxes - - - -	—	25	25

For one Proportion.		Total for Proportions.	In Bales and separate Packages.	TOTAL.
	1 bundle ; weight, 24 lbs.			
4	Handles for long scrubbing brushes - - -	200	—	200
4	" " sweeping " - - -	—	—	—
12	" " mops - - -	—	—	—
	Loose Weights.			
	Copper, 20 gallons, 49 lbs. each - - -	20	—	20
	" 12 " 30 " - - -	45	—	45
	Trivets for do., iron, 15 " - - -	65	—	65
	Pails, water 6 " - - -	20	—	20
	Washing tubs, hospital, 18 " - - -	50	—	50
	3.—Case, No. 16 ; weight, 36lbs.			
	Measures, one set of each for every 3,000 men.			
	For oil, tin (7 of sizes to each set) - - -	3	—	3
	For wine (2 copper and 5 pewter, of sizes to each set)	3	—	3
	Case, No. 17 ; weight, 92 lbs.			
	Scales, one set for every 3,000 men.			
	Set of beams and chains for scales, to weigh 112 lbs. -	1	—	1
	5 weights for ditto, viz., 14, 7, 4, 2, and 1 lb. -	1	—	1
	1 pair of scale boards for ditto, sent loose, to accom- pany Case No. 17 - - -	1	—	1
	The 56 lb. and 28 lb. weights in Case 18.			
	2.—Case, No. 18 ; weight, 98 lbs.			
	2 weights for 112-lb. scales, viz.:—56 lbs. and 28 lbs. -	2	—	2
	Beams and Chains in Case No. 17.			
	Pairs of canteens of hospital utensils, A and B -	—	—	—
	Pairs of medicine panniers - - -	—	—	—
	Pack saddles, complete - - -	8	—	8
	Bridles for bat horses - - -	8	—	8
	Cherry's carts - - -	—	—	—
	Hand carts - - -	—	—	—
	Spring waggons, hospital, small size - - -	—	—	—
	Water bags, india rubber - - -	100	—	100
	Clark's patent bedsteads* - - -	100	—	100
	Cholera belts - - -	—	4,000	4,000
	Webbing yards - - -	—	1,000	1,000
	Large hospital marquees, complete - - -	1	—	—
	Small " " " - - -	2	—	—

* Irons for only 94 bedsteads.

LIST of MEDICAL COMFORTS embarked on board the "John Masterman" Transport No. 9, to accompany the Expedition about leaving this place for the Crimea.

Port wine - - -	200 dozen.
Brandy - - -	44 gallons.
Tea - - -	260 lbs.
Sugar - - -	1,197 lbs.
Arrow root - - -	151½ lbs.
Ground rice - - -	594 lbs.
Essence of beef - - -	520 ¼-pints.
Preserved mutton - - -	586 lbs.
— potatoes - - -	38 cases.
— milk - - -	414 ½-pints.
— cocoa and milk - - -	198 tins.

Varna, 1st September 1854.

(Signed)

JOHN HALL,

Inspector General of Hospitals.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO SURGEONS OF REGIMENTS.

SIR,

Scutari, December 3, 1854.

HAVING been instructed by the Duke of Newcastle to make certain inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British army in the East, we have to request that you will favour us at your earliest convenience with the following information:

1. The number of medical officers now present with your regiment, stating their names and rank.
2. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness for their duties in that capacity.
3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency.
4. The quantity and nature of bed and bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency; also the number of close stools, bed pans, urinals, and other such conveniences.
5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept with the regiment.
6. The supply of surgical instruments, and the means of keeping them in order and repair.
7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such means.
8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and wounded in the field, for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts and provisions, and surgical instruments, materials, and appliances.
9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, or other hospital attendants, under you sufficient; if not, have you at any time applied for more, and if so, what was the result of your application?
10. Have you been unable at any time since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so, how often, and for how long on each occasion, (to the best of your recollection,) to procure on requisition, within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such things, a supply of any and what—

Medicines.

Surgical instruments, or repair of them.

Surgical materials and appliances.

Medical comforts.

Hospital furniture and conveniences.

Provisions for the use of the hospitals.

11. Have you on any occasions since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary, any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question; if so, state from what quarter you procured them, and what the articles were?

We shall feel obliged by any further information and suggestions which you can give us bearing in any way upon the subject of the above questions.

We have, &c.

(Signed) A. CUMMING, Inspector General of Hospitals.

P. BENSON MAXWELL.

P. SINCLAIR LAING.

To the Medical Officer in
charge of — Regiment.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY
IN THE EAST AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION RESPECTING THE
ABOVE LETTER.

LETTER from the ADJUTANT GENERAL to Dr. CUMMING.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 26, 1854.

THE officer commanding the division to which the 46th Regiment is attached has sent to me certain papers of questions, which had been addressed to the officer commanding the 46th Regiment by you. The general officer commanding the division has done so with a view to the papers being submitted to the Commander of the Forces, and in order to obtain his Lordship's sanction before the questions were answered.

I am instructed by Lord Raglan to inform you that his Lordship has approved of the course taken by the officer commanding the 46th Regiment and the general officer commanding the division, it being strictly in accordance with the rules and practice of the service; but I have desired that the commanding officer and the surgeon may afford you the fullest information upon all the points to which you have directed their attention.

I am further instructed to assure you and the Commission of which you are the head, that every facility shall be given to you to ascertain all particulars relative to the subject you are charged to investigate; but his Lordship requires that your questions shall be communicated through me, and submitted by me to his Lordship, for his information and

sanction, and that you may not address any individual of this army, of whatever rank, direct, without his Lordship's special permission.

Dr. Cumming,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant General.

LETTER from Dr. CUMMING to the ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SIR,

Balaklava, December 31, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, which, while assuring my colleagues and myself that every facility shall be given to us to ascertain all particulars relative to the subjects which we are charged to investigate, requires us at the same time to communicate our questions in the first instance to you, with the view of their being submitted to the Commander of the Forces for his information and sanction.

As the task of examining witnesses has been, by the terms of our Commission, specially entrusted to the legal member of our body, I communicated your letter to him, and I beg leave to state that he expresses himself unable to comply with this condition.

Independently of the difficulty which, he says, he would feel in conducting, under the control of any other person, an inquiry entrusted to his own judgment, he observes that the delay and labour of reducing to writing the numberless questions which he might find it desirable to put to the different witnesses, would be far greater than he ever contemplated or could encounter.

As you are good enough to state that every facility shall be given to us for the prosecution of our inquiry, my colleagues desire me to unite their request to mine that the Commander-in-Chief will permit, and if necessary require, all persons, of whatever rank, under his Lordship's command, to furnish us with all such information as we may demand, and to answer all such questions, whether verbal or written, as we may put to them, direct, connected with the subjects of our inquiry; and further, that his Lordship will dispense with the submission of our questions for his sanction before being put to the witnesses.

The Adjutant General,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. CUMMING,
Inspector General of Hospitals.

LETTER from the ADJUTANT GENERAL to Dr. CUMMING.

SIR,

Head Quarters, Camp, January 1, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have submitted your letter, which I received yesterday, to the Commander of the Forces.

His Lordship is desirous that the Medical Commission should have every facility given to it to enable it to make the inquiry entrusted to it; but at the same time it is necessary that the calling of witnesses, without reference to those who are conducting the military duties of this army, would be very inconvenient and improper.

His Lordship therefore desires me to say that, whilst he has no objection to any questions being put to those the Commission may wish to examine, nor to the questions which may be proposed in writing being answered without reference to his Lordship, yet that the Commission will be required to send the names of those they wish to examine to me, with the day and hour when it is wished they should attend. I will then instruct them to appear before you, if their military duties will admit of their doing so.

This letter will be presented to you by Mr. Romaine, the Deputy Judge Advocate, who will call upon you and will give you any further information respecting Lord Raglan's views that you may desire.

Dr. Cumming,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant General.

LETTER from Dr. CUMMING to the ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SIR,

Golden Fleece, January 2, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated January 1st, and beg that you will tender to the Commander of the Forces my respectful thanks, and those of my colleagues, for the facilities his Lordship has given us for making the inquiries with which we are entrusted.

We propose, in the first instance, making a personal inspection of the field hospitals; and as we shall probably have to ask, without the formality of an examination, many questions of surgeons and other persons whom we may find on the spot, we hope that his Lordship will not think it necessary that we should return the names of such persons to his Lordship.

After this inspection shall have been concluded, we shall probably have to examine some gentlemen, and take down their evidence in writing in the regular way, and we shall gladly submit their names in due time to his Lordship, in order that we may obtain their attendance.

We are expressly enjoined by our commission to consult the personal convenience of those whose evidence we require, and we are most desirous of observing this injunction on every occasion.

The Adjutant General,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. CUMMING,
Inspector General of Hospitals.

LETTER from the ADJUTANT GENERAL to DR. CUMMING.

SIR,

Head Quarters Camp, January 2, 1855.

YOU are quite at liberty to take the course you propose; to visit the hospitals in the field, and to ask questions of those you find on the spot.

When you come to the after examination, and require attendance of officers and others at a distance from their camp and duties, the course which has been pointed out by me, and which meets your concurrence, will be the most convenient, and afford you every facility you may desire. In case, unexpectedly, you should meet with any difficulty, I would beg of you to give me information of it.

Dr. Cumming,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant General.

LETTER from P. BENSON MAXWELL, Esq. to the ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SIR,

Camp, January 8, 1855.

In the course of my inspection of the field hospitals this day, in conjunction with my colleague, Dr. Laing, I was informed by one of the medical officers, that several surgeons and commanding officers in the second division had been restrained from answering a series of questions addressed to them by us, by the following order issued, I was told, by Major General Buller,—

“ MEMO.

December 22, 1854.

“ OFFICERS commanding regiments, and medical officers doing duty with them, will be good enough not to furnish answers addressed to them upon the hospital arrangements, &c. &c. by any person, unless under authority proceeding from his Lordship the F. M. commanding the Forces in the Crimea.

“ The above refers to civilians, and unknown without such authority.”

I have to request that you will favour me by submitting this order to F. M. the Commander of the Forces, with the view of his removing this obstacle to the progress of our inquiry.

The Adjutant General,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. BENSON MAXWELL.

LETTER from the ADJUTANT GENERAL to P. BENSON MAXWELL, Esq.

SIR,

Head Quarters, Camp, January 10, 1855.

I HAVE laid your letter before the Commander of the Forces and I am desirous to express his Lordship's regret that you should have met with any difficulty in prosecuting your inquiry.

His Lordship has desired me to communicate to all the Generals of Divisions that he wishes every facility to be given you in the duty with which you are charged.

To P. Benson Maxwell, Esq.
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant General.

LETTER from the ADJUTANT GENERAL to DR. CUMMING.

SIR,

Head Quarters, Camp, January 10, 1855.

I AM extremely sorry that your letter has not reached me in time to admit of Dr. Hall attending you to-day. But presuming that to-morrow will not be inconvenient to you, I have ventured to beg him to be with you to-morrow.

I am sorry also that at the Second Division you should have met with any obstacle to your inquiry; but I am directed to desire that you may not be impeded in any way, and that those you may choose to address may be directed to answer you.

Dr. Cumming,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant General.

P.S. By a communication this morning with Dr. Hall, I am enabled to say that he will be with you to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

ANSWERS OF SURGEONS TO THE FOREGOING LETTER (sup. p. 65.)

ROBERT COOPER, Esq., Surgeon 4th Dragoon Guards.

GENTLEMEN,

Cavalry Camp, Crimea, December 24, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th, and am happy to afford some information bearing upon the questions submitted to my consideration.

The inquiry instituted is of so important a character, and of such interest in reference to the army in general, and to the future efficiency of the Medical Department in particular, that I shall not abstain from expressing myself with the utmost degree of candour and faithfulness in reference to the various topics brought to my notice, regardless of consequences, holding in mind solely my respect for the sick, my desire to discharge my duty conscientiously to my suffering countrymen, and my expectation of the good likely to arise out of a searching inquiry into every particular relating to the past management of the affairs of a department, the members of which have had good reason to complain throughout the campaign. I have a right to look forward to a better time, to brighter prospects, and to indulge in the hope of seeing my professional brethren placed on a more efficient footing in reference to their duties. We feel like men, enjoy the happiness of doing good, are anxious to be instrumental in alleviating the sufferings of the sick, but cannot hold to contentedness so long as the means of being useful are not within our reach. Medical officers are, naturally enough, aggrieved, and therefore do not refrain from uttering their sentiments when they meet, and such as are of a manful temperament hail with satisfaction the present opportunity of placing on record the deficiencies, &c. which have been interwoven and connected with the department through so many months. It is to be hoped that the timid and circumspect will have the honesty to announce particulars instead of withholding facts of the utmost consequence to be made known. We cannot tell on whom blame will rest, nor can we be expected to entertain any concern on that subject. It is sufficient for us to know that our wants have not been attended to in accordance with our position; that we have been desirous of discharging our duty faithfully as public servants; that all we have to announce is our anxiety to have the department placed on a better footing during the campaign, and that greater facilities may be afforded to each branch of the medical service to carry on its peculiar functions, so that, by a combination of well-arranged and properly organized efforts, the medical officers may be in possession of the means of carrying on their duties satisfactorily to themselves, and in a laudable manner to the State.

Previous to entering upon the questions I may, perhaps, be allowed to remark that up to the 31st October I was employed on the staff from the day of my arrival at Scutari, about March last. On the 26th October I appeared in orders as surgeon of the 4th Dragoon Guards, but could not be relieved of my charge at the general hospital at Balaklava until the 31st of the same month, after which I joined my regiment. My regimental knowledge therefore will be looked upon as inconsiderable, and yet it has been sufficiently extensive to enable me to offer a few practical remarks, in keeping with the information to be derived from gentlemen of longer standing. It is not to be overlooked that as second class staff surgeon in Bulgaria and in the Crimea (from the date of the army landing thereon), I have had abundant opportunities of associating with regimental medical officers, who have, one and all, at all times, been loud in their complaints. During the intercourse, I have been informed on many topics about which so much has been said and written of a reflective and unsatisfactory nature. But for the information obtained from the sources referred to in the preceding paragraph I should have remained silent, under the impression that the past few weeks have been characterized by new features in my department; such, however is not the case. Discontent commenced in Bulgaria, and has continued to follow the army at every step of its progress. I may then, anticipate, in confidence being excused for assuming the unpleasant office, and disagreeable duty, of openly avowing the truth relative to the stages of our unsatisfactory condition, it being a privilege of my social state to listen, and to retain impressions communicated by others, and it is now my delight to make them known out of the department, that improvement may follow the revelations.

It now remains for me to comment upon the questions contained in your letter, and to afford, as far I am able, the information required.

Answer 1. Surgeon Robert Cooper, Assistant Surgeon William Bruce Armstrong.

2. One hospital sergeant, one cook, two orderlies.—The hospital sergeant is an excellent man; the cook is suited to his position; and the orderlies moderately well, for a field hospital in standing camp. The orderlies would not, however, answer on a line of march, or to attend upon bad cases. The most delicate men are selected by the commanding officer to assist at the hospital. The regiment is weak, and cannot at present spare a better class. The medical officers should be furnished at all times when practicable, and particularly on active service, with strong, willing, active, intelligent, trustworthy, and energetic soldiers to assist at the hospital. This subject deserves great attention on the part of the authorities. The utility of an hospital depends in a great measure upon the excellence of the staff

connected with it. The sick ought to experience the greatest consideration in the army, and everything should be done by commanding officers and others to secure their wants being well attended to, both in the time of peace or war. It costs the nation much to form soldiers, whose services are easily lost to the country by inattention to the necessities incidental to their position under all circumstances. Intercourse with the suffering impresses daily this fact more enduringly on my mind.

3. There are four bell tents for the hospital. One is used as a surgery and store room for medical comforts, &c., to ensure their security, and three for the accommodation of sick men. For a long time we were compelled to restrict ourselves to two tents for the patients, on account of the impossibility of procuring any addition to the number, and great inconvenience was experienced in consequence, several of the patients being obliged to seek shelter in their troop tents, an expedient by no means favourable to their recovery.

Observation 1. With reference to bell tents as part of an hospital establishment, I must place on record my opinion of their inefficiency, owing to their being excessively hot in summer, wet in autumn, unpleasant during windy weather, cold in winter, too confined for the performance of professional duties, ill adapted to the nursing of sick men, and far too limited on the floor to enable medical officers to render patients in any degree comfortable. On the line of march they may suffice as a shelter for transient and slight cases.

2. Marquees can be made comfortable in a standing camp by means of portable bedsteads arranged on each side, with a passage along the middle. They are temperate in hot weather, dry when it rains, moderately comfortable during the prevalence of high winds, afford greater shelter than bell tents against cold, enable medical officers to approach the patients with more comfort to themselves, and permit the orderlies to attend better to the wants of the sick.

I have made several ineffectual efforts to obtain a marquee from the purveyor at Balaklava, both by personal application and through the medium of requisitions, but have always failed in procuring one, there being none in store. When the 4th Dragoon Guards disembarked at Balaklava on the 1st October, Surgeon Pine landed the hospital marquee, but was ordered immediately to re-ship it by the Quartermaster General of the Cavalry division; in that way it has been lost to the regiment.

4. A field hospital without transport cannot be burdened with beds, bedding, &c. When the regiment has been ordered to move a short distance, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in transferring the patients to the new encampment. I have felt the anxiety, inconvenience, immense trouble, and great risk ever since I joined my corps, arising out of the late alterations in the position of the Heavy Brigade of Cavalry. The Commissariat cannot give carts or waggons in sufficient numbers to meet the demand whenever an order to move is given. The great want in the British army ever since it landed in the Crimea, has been land transport. Medical officers would seek in vain for conveyances to carry off a few hospital articles should the enemy threaten the position. How can we expect to receive assistance when there is but a miserable outline of land transport to carry provisions to the men serving in front of Sebastopol? So badly is the army off for carriage that the cavalry horses have been caused to convey food for the men serving in the trenches, and the over-tasked soldiers have to walk daily in large numbers from the advanced works into Balaklava to obtain rations for themselves and comrades.

Each division of the army should have attached to it a proper system of transport for the sick and hospital stores, &c., &c. The Commissariat have never provided a sufficiency from the date of our arrival in Turkey. The ambulance train failed in its intentions from the first. The absence of means for the conveyance of the sick and wounded on the line of march after our landing in the Crimea was sensibly felt. Who can look back to the battle of Alma without failing to condemn the parties whose duty it was to have provided the force with ample means for removing the wounded? While on this topic I cannot refrain from animadverting upon the error of obliging medical officers to walk, when it is known that our duties commence frequently at the end of a long march; such was the case on the ever-memorable conflict on the Alma. On leaving Varna I was forbidden to embark a horse for my own conveyance, and therefore had to toil along the Crimea the best way I could with a heavy weight upon my shoulders. On the afternoon of the battle in question, I was far from being in a fit state to continue the labours of my profession on the field, my strength, energy, and physical ability having been previously nearly exhausted by the fatigue of walking for hours under a load I was compelled to carry. Let it be remembered that men are gifted with a certain amount of endurance which cannot be taxed beyond its legitimate length. Since then it is unfair to expect nature to yield above the limit of forbearance, so should it be deemed unjust to anticipate from medical officers superhuman efforts. We can do our duty when fresh and vigorous, but we must protest against too much being expected from us. If the professional part of an army on active service is to be deemed at all times thoroughly effective, and prepared to commence on its labours at any moment, its members must not be called upon to expend their strength by marching to fields of action—in other words, to exhaust their vital energies on the tramp.

5. The quantity of medicines and medical comforts kept with the regiment must necessarily fluctuate. I have always been anxious to have by me a supply sufficient to render me independent of the stores in Balaklava for at least a week in advance. This precaution is necessary, owing to the impracticability of sending frequently to the dépôts, from regimental

and other causes, over which I have but little control. The nature of the supplies sought for is ever in keeping with the class of cases under treatment. I have never made an unreasonable request.

6. I have surgeon's instruments in sufficient abundance to meet any emergency, my own property. I know not how they could be repaired if out of order. I am told there is a cutler attached to the department in Balaklava, who is without tools or means of restoring damaged instruments. He possesses the facility of giving an edge to a knife, which is far from being sufficient at the seat of war, where everything is liable to be damaged and rendered useless on the shortest notice. It is said his tools have been left either at Varna or Scutari. It is to be hoped such statements are incorrect. I cannot bring myself to believe in their veracity, considering the importance of the duty he may be called upon to execute at any moment. A surgeon without his instruments in order is not of much use when called upon to operate, unless he be privileged to mangle limbs.

7. Until within the last week or so the hospital was ill supplied with cooking utensils. The purveyor, on landing pots and kettles, enabled me to obtain sufficient. Very great inconvenience was felt when we had to prepare diets and extras for thirty-six patients with only two camp kettles, which was the case until an addition to the kitchen was secured.

8. Again I have to comment upon the melancholy deficiency in transport. I always felt for the poor fellows, when compelled to order them to walk from one encampment to another. One ambulance waggon to a division is of little avail when a brigade is ordered to shift its ground, and three commissariat carts fall short of the occasion, even if the medical officer in charge has the good fortune to succeed in procuring that number.

9. The reply to this question is embraced in the second answer.

10. I am unable to enter at length into the subjects included in this question, having so recently been transferred from the staff to a regimental surgeoncy. My predecessor (First-class Staff Surgeon Pine) doubtless could afford very useful information on the heads contained in the inquiry. It is enough for me to state, that ever since I joined the regiment I have experienced the utmost difficulty in procuring sufficient medicines for the treatment of the cases in hospital. I have over and over again applied for some of the most useful, commonest, and most familiar drugs, without being able to procure them. My requisitions have never been responded to in full, and the quantities applied for (when the drugs were in store) have invariably been sadly curtailed. I have been under the necessity at all times of modifying and rewriting requisitions in accordance with the medicines in the depôt, and the quantities issuable at the period. I have felt humiliated when obliged to make it a personal favour to procure even a small amount of a medicine to enable me to treat patients under my charge. It is a false position for a medical officer to be placed in when obliged to supplicate in place of receiving without any difficulty being raised. We all feel aggrieved on this subject, are surprised it should be allowed to continue, and look in anticipation to speedy improvement. We do not desire that our demands should be acceded to if extravagant and unreasonable, but simply claim for the soldiers under our professional care a sufficiency of medicines at all times to enable us to do them justice, in accordance with the nation's wish, and in unison with the dictates of our conscience.

Until very lately I have used but few medical comforts, having heard of the difficulty in procuring them, and moreover, having been unprovided with the means of cooking extras until within a late date.

11. The hospital has not been supplied with fresh meat for the last three weeks, neither have the duty men had any issued to them during the same period. I have reported the circumstance of the sick being unfurnished with fresh meat to the commanding officer of the regiment, who has forwarded my letter to Lord Lucan, the General of the Division. No reply has been received, neither has the hospital been provided with fresh meat since. The letter was transmitted two days ago. Live stock is received elsewhere in the army and consumed by healthy troops.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT COOPER.

Surgeon 4th Dragoon Guards.

P.S.—I must be excused for sending a letter so much blotted, and can only plead in extenuation the misery of writing in a bell tent without proper accommodation and facilities, with the thermometer below freezing point, and no means of contributing warmth to one's body or fingers; under more favourable circumstances I should have rewritten the document and have communicated to a greater length.

R. C.

W. CATTELL, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 5th Dragoon Guards.

SIR,

Camp Kadakoi, 30th December 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following replies to the Commissioners circular of inquiries:—

Answer 1. One assistant surgeon, W. Cattell.

2. One hospital sergeant, two orderlies, in every respect satisfactory. Extra orderlies readily granted from the troops when required.

3. We disembarked from the Jason, leaving the marquee and hospital canteen on board, and they have only been landed within this week; meanwhile we had at first a bell tent.

Afterwards I obtained possession of a three-chambered house in Kadekoi, which we were compelled to vacate suddenly on the 28th October, when the sick rejoined the division, now encamped within the French lines. This being some distance (three miles) from general hospital, whither all troublesome cases had hitherto been speedily removed, I obtained two bell tents extra.

4. There are twelve complete sets of bedding, and twelve blankets extra. Each man is in possession of two blankets, and I find them quite sufficient for the sick. One close stool, one bed pan, and one urinal, are also sufficient.

5. The prescribed contents of panniers, which are replenished when required by requisition on the general hospital, whence also I draw the many other medicines which I require, for the panniers are fitted with a very restricted number of medicines. The supply has frequently been insufficient at the general hospital.

6. A detachment field case of capital instruments; a P. M. case of cupping instruments, all in good order.

7. The means for cooking the patients' rations and extras are sufficient, being those contained in hospital canteens A and B.

8. Since our disembarkation we had no special mode of transport; the hospital camp (tent?), &c. conveyed with the regimental stores by the quartermaster, who, however, is only allowed a single two-wheeled drag, capable of conveying only about 350 lbs., so that our regimental transport is altogether very deficient. At our last encampment the sick were in several cases left on the ground, under the care of an assistant surgeon, until they could be brought near (two miles). In my case,—I had previously sent several bad cases into the general hospital,—I was fortunately able to remove my hospital immediately, and the sick were by order conveyed on troop horses. The roads have frequently been so heavy as to prevent the employment of the ambulance waggons, which are very cumbersome, and jolt the sick very much. The hospital transport has also to convey all the accoutrements of the sick, no light burden. The panniers are mounted on a mule, and such other medicines as can be are conveyed, packed in the cooking tins, by hand. I would humbly suggest some addition to the ambulance corps. Assimilate to the admirable French service, by the addition of slung stretchers, which might be used with the mules when the waggons were unserviceable, and an additional number of mules might be fitted also with spring beds, which are much more convenient and practicable than the waggons, carry an equal number per mule, and have proved their vast utility in our receiving aid from the French corps to transport our sick and wounded; and I may also mention, lately so many sick have lain at the front and could not be moved, that the cavalry have made several journeys, and brought them down on led horses.

9. I have myself done the whole duties since the 10th August. The orderlies are sufficient and capable. I have never been refused additional orderlies when required.

10. I have always obtained from the purveyors and hospital stores such medicines and medical comforts, furniture, &c., as I required, provided they had them at the time; the provisions, salt at least six days in the week, latterly oftener much more, and I consider unfit for the sick. A plentiful supply of glaze, or solid essence of beef, would be very beneficial, if, instead of a comfort, it were issued in a sufficient quantity for the diets when fresh meat cannot be procured. Pepper, salt, although necessary, I have failed to procure from the purveyor.

11. Until lately I have been unable to procure wine, but since landing on the Crimea I have used the nearest substitute at hand. I would further beg to offer a suggestion, which I feel compelled to do by painful experience, that facility should be granted for the immediate removal of officers who are sick into some suitable place, such as on shipboard, &c., and that in cases of severe illness a Board might be summoned at once, or that his removal might be sanctioned by the signature of some of the neighbouring surgeons, without the tedious formality which has lately been required—an officer remaining under canvas in many cases for several days before leave of absence appears in orders. An application for removal of an officer on board ship at present requires signatures of the No. 1, division staff surgeon, No. 2, Dr. Hall, No. 3, the Commanding, and No. 4, the Brigadier General. It has then to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office, where it is frequently detained, and was in a recent case mislaid, and when the sick officer's name appears in general orders, and not till then, we are unable (able?) to remove him. The case I allude to was forwarded as urgent and severe by the division surgeon, and after some days, and no order appearing, he being much worse, and kept constantly wet by rain dropping through his tent, was sent to await it on board ship by his brigadier. An application for a Board was now made, but the answer came two days afterwards, and meanwhile the ship had sailed for Scutari, the officer being too ill to be removed. He only survived the voyage one day. The Board was moreover ordered to assemble in camp. The two days previously he was unable to leave his bed. I, therefore, feel it my painful duty to suggest that such delays are not only useless as checks upon malingering, but prove very great impediments to the recovery of officers, who, in this respect, enjoy far less privileges than the private soldier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. CATTELL, Assisting Surgeon,
5th Dragoon Guards.

J. R. BRUSH, Esq., Surgeon, Scots Greys.

GENTLEMEN,

The Camp, Balaklava, January 23, 1855.

I HAVE been prevented by illness from sending an earlier answer to your letter of the 11th ultimo, and which was received by me nearly a fortnight after date.

I have the honour to forward the following answers to the questions contained in that letter, taking them in the numerical order therein laid down.

Answer 1. Two surgeons, J. R. Brush, M.D., assistant surgeon, J. T. Armstrong.

2. Three hospital attendants, namely, one sergeant, one cook, and one orderly, and in addition, one fatigue man told off daily to cut wood and carry water, &c. for the patients. These hospital attendants are in every respect fit for the duties of their situations.

3. Three tents, not one of them weather proof, and totally insufficient.

4. Eighteen hair mattresses and twelve blankets; these, together with the men's own great coats and blankets, have been found sufficient for the sick accommodation in the bell tents. In addition there are two bed pans and two urinals.

5. The general nature of the medicines has been good, and the average generally sufficient, as well as the medical comforts kept with the regiment. In making this statement, I must add that when surgeon of the 93d Highlanders at Varna, having experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining various articles required by me, I resolved, on taking medical charge of the 2d Dragoons at Koolalie, to lay in a supply of extra medicines and medical comforts, which I obtained from the General hospital at Scutari, before the regiment proceeded to the Crimea. This supply I have been enabled to keep up, by constantly going into Balaklava, and watching day after day the arrival of fresh stores. I have had to perform not only the duties of medical officer, but likewise those of *medical orderly*, by which alone have I been enabled to keep up a proper supply of medicines and medical comforts for the sick.

6. Surgeon's case of capital instruments. Assistant surgeon's field case ditto. Surgeon's and assistant surgeon's pocket case of instruments. Cupping instruments complete. Stomach pump complete. Fracture apparatus box complete. Surgeon's and assistant surgeon's cases of lancets. There is a cutler attached to Lord Raglan's head quarters for the purpose of keeping surgical instruments in repair.

7. Two or three kettles picked up by accident on the taking of Balaklava, and nearly five pans of different sizes have been obtained, which are sufficient for all the purposes of cooking rations, extras, &c.

8. No means of carriage except a broken-down araba, which is now perfectly useless.

9. Number of medical officers sufficient, but not the hospital attendants. A cavalry regiment is so constituted that in the event of any great amount of sickness, it is out of the power of commanding officers to give the requisite number of hospital attendants. Every sick dragoon is a man taken from his horse, and every hospital attendant is an additional one. The proportion of dismounted men ought to be much greater. Without these dismounted men it is impossible to keep a cavalry camp in a proper state of cleanliness. Bodies of dead horses are lying about our camp in scores; the cavalry have no fatigue men to bury their carcases.

10. The only medicines I have been deficient in, and that for a period of about one month, are, tinct. catech., tinct. kino, and creta prepar., and occasionally at intervals pul. cret. c. opio. For about a month after landing in the Crimea I had not a single article of hospital furniture or convenience.

11. I have not been obliged to procure any articles, &c.

In conclusion, having consulted with the commissariat officer of the cavalry division, we came to the opinion that it would be absolutely necessary on the march to have two mule carts, each drawn by two mules or horses, attached to each regiment, for the purpose of conveying the hospital marquee or tents, bedding, blankets, stretchers, surgical appliances, medical comforts, and extra medicines, &c. These carts to be made like the commissariat mule carts, somewhat lighter, and with an iron railing round. As to the conveyance of the sick, that is an affair altogether pertaining to the ambulance department; but I cannot conclude without referring to the admirable arrangements of our allies, the French, as regards their medical department, a thorough inquiry into which I would most earnestly recommend to be made by the gentlemen to whom I have the honour of addressing this letter. With the French authorities, I believe the greatest deference is paid to the medical department, and every assistance rendered them; nobody has presumed to say that this is the case in the British Service; it is a notorious fact that the very reverse holds good. When a man gets sick, he is handed over to the doctor, and generally speaking nobody but the doctor takes much interest in him. During the time I have been in the Crimea, that is since the landing of the regiment in September last, no General Officer has visited my hospital, nor to my knowledge interested himself in any way about the sick. What is the cause of this apparent apathy, it is impossible for me to conjecture; but this I maintain, and this I would most earnestly beg to impress on the minds of the gentlemen whom I have now the honour to address, that unless General Officers or those high in command do take an interest in their sick soldiers, or until they do lend a helping and willing hand to their medical officers, it will not be possible for the duties of the medical department to be satisfactorily and efficiently carried on in the field.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. BRUSH, M.D.,
Surgeon Scots Greys.

H. KENDALL, Esq., Surgeon 4th Light Dragoons.

Light Cavalry Brigade, Balaklava, Crimea,
December 20, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of submitting to your notice my replies to the queries in your letter of the 11th inst.

Answer 1. Two, Henry Kendall, M.D., surgeon, and R. Orr Crichton, M.D., assistant surgeon.

2. One hospital sergeant and two orderlies. All good.

3. Four, which in the present reduced state of the regiment is sufficient.

4. There are 12 sets of hospital bedding, each set consisting of a bolster and pallias, filled with straw, a rug, two blankets, and three sheets; in addition to the above, each patient has a blanket, cloak, &c. I would recommend that a waterproof sheet be issued for each set of bedding, one close stool, one bed pan, one urinal.

5. The panniers are filled with the usual medicines and medical comforts, as we can obtain them.

6. One case of capital instruments, which have not yet required any repairs, &c.

7. A fireplace in the open, which, however, is very inefficient for the purpose, especially in wet weather. The cooking utensils we have in the hospital canteen.

8. No means of carriage for sick and wounded, or hospital stores, &c. Medicines, comforts, and instruments, are carried in the panniers by the hospital pony.

9. Quite sufficient. Orderlies are given, on requisition to the commanding officer, in the ratio of 1 orderly to 10 sick men.

10. Requisitions for medicines and medical comforts have frequently been sent in, but when the articles have not been in store we have been compelled to do without, when we could not obtain them elsewhere.

11. Occasionally we have obtained medical comforts from the officers of the regiment, &c.

In addition to the waterproofs recommended in paragraph 4, I would suggest a stove for the purpose of cooking, in a tent or hut set apart for that purpose, and a waggon with its appliances for the conveyance of sick and wounded, hospital stores, &c.

A dépôt for medicines, stores, &c., attached to each brigade, would be advantageous.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. KENDALL, M.D.,
Surgeon 4th Light Dragoons.

A. FORTEATH, Esq., Surgeon Royal Dragoons.

Camp near Kadokoi, Crimea,
January 15, 1855.

SIR,

IN answering* the queries of the Commission, I find by the copy that I have retained that I omitted to offer a suggestion, which I humbly conceive would be of some importance; viz.,

That every soldier should be furnished with a book, similar to his account book, in which each time he was admitted to, or discharged from hospital, should be entered along with columns for disease, when and where contracted, exciting cause, symptoms on admission, peculiar symptoms, treatment, result, duration. This book to be in place of medical registers, which might be reserved for uncommon cases and for death reports. The book to be kept either in the possession of the hospital sergeant, or troop or company sergeant, and to be produced each time the man reports himself sick.

By this means the man's previous medical history would be seen at a glance—a great help to a medical officer, who has frequently great difficulty at arriving at the truth, especially on being newly appointed to the regiment, and with men sent to general hospitals, or in invaliding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. FORTEATH, M.D.,
Surgeon Royal Dragoons.

CHARLES JOHN WHITE, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 3d Dragoon Guards² in medical charge of the 8th Hussars.

Cavalry Camp, Kadokoi,
December 24, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to a circular received from you, dated 11th December 1854, inquiring into the condition of our sick, relative to hospital accommodation and medical comforts, I beg to afford the following answers to the questions therein contained. Having only been in charge of this regiment during the last six weeks, my information on many

* The communication here referred to was never received. Dr. Forteach was requested to forward another copy, but none came to hand.

points is greatly circumscribed, but such knowledge as my short charge has furnished me with, I have the honour to transmit to you, trusting it may be of some service to the end you have in view.

Answer 1. One medical officer, Charles John White, assistant surgeon, 3d Dragoon Guards.

2. One hospital sergeant and one orderly. Both perform their duties to my entire satisfaction.

3. Until within the last ten days the amount of tents supplied for hospital use were three, but the numbers of our sick increasing, the extra accommodation of one tent was asked for from the regiment and was obtained.

4. For the first five weeks of my charge there were no beds or bedding at all supplied to the hospital, the only extra allowed to the sick being another blanket; but about a week since a supply of 12 mattresses, 6 water decks, and 26 mats were sent in for our use, but the blocks to rest the poles on, so as to prevent the mattresses being on the ground, were not sent, only the poles were provided, thereby rendering them of much less service than they otherwise would be. We have no close-stools, only one bed-pan, no urinals, or any such conveniences.

5. The supply and quantity of medicines are very small, but our supply of medical comforts are amply sufficient.

6. The surgical instruments contained in the capital case are in good order and repair, but there are no means of keeping them so to my knowledge.

7. The means for cooking the hospital rations require much amendment. The supply of cooking utensils is perfectly inadequate, and the want of a cook is much felt, the orderly being incapable, through having other duties to perform, of properly attending to the cooking.

8. We have no means of carriage for our sick, with the exception of the occasional use of an ambulance; neither have we any means of conveyance for our hospital tents, stores, stores, medicines, medical comforts, and provisions, and surgical instruments and appliances, beyond that furnished by an hospital pony, and now and then a regimental mule.

9. The number of hospital attendants is very insufficient. I have made application for another orderly, but the diminished strength of the regiment, and the want of men for the duties to be performed, precluded my application from being listened to.

10. Since I have been in charge I have never experienced any difficulty in obtaining my requisitions for medicines and medical comforts, &c., provided they were in store, which was not always the case.

11. My short charge of this regiment prevents me answering this question, my knowledge on the subject being but slight.

As far as lies in my power I have answered your questions, and trust they may be of some use. As to making any suggestion, my being so junior in the service would render it an act of presumption on my part, and therefore I will decline writing anything on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES JOHN WHITE,
Assistant Surgeon 3d Dragoon Guards,
in medical charge of 8th Hussars.

J. B. St. C. CROSSE, Esq., Surgeon 11th Hussars.

SIR,

Balaklava, December 19, 1854.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th inst., just received, I beg to offer the following replies to your questions.

Answer 1. Medical officers present, &c.—Surgeon Crosse, Assistant Surgeon Wilkin.

2. Hospital orderlies, &c.—One hospital sergeant-major, two orderlies. Have been so employed for a long time; in every way up to their duties, and efficient till within a short time ago, when both orderlies became knocked up, are now under treatment, and replaced by one man lately returned from Scutari.

3. Hospital accommodation, &c.—Hospital marquee left on board "Trent" steamer, and landed with only panniers and two sets of bearers by order of Dr. Mitchell, late staff surgeon. Supplied with one tent, marked "Hospital, XI Hussars," after Alma, from Lord Lucan's lines, which on the march was carried by Dr. Mitchell's araba, and which was obliged to be sent for and returned on halting or moving. At present there are three tents in use, but there has been, and always is, great trouble in procuring tents for hospital purposes.

4. Bedding, &c.—On leaving Varna, the XI. Hospital was supplied with 12 sets of bedding (unfilled) and two canteens, marked "A." and "B." The former were made use of by the cases requiring them most, and as the numbers of sick were seldom under 20 and always over 12, it follows there could not be sufficient; this however was immaterial till after arrival on the heights near Inkerman, when the weather became cold and wet.

The canteen contained one urinal, one bed-pan, one close-stool (with cooking and other vessels, &c.), which were obviously insufficient when bowel complaint and fever were prevalent.

5. Medicines, &c.—Left the regimental and detachment chests with six months' supply of medicine, &c., at Varna, and, on requiring a further supply, had to ride from Devna to Varna myself, and carry back the same; which on a second occasion I declined doing, preferring to borrow medicines, or give others in exchange, to riding 40 miles, and losing time which could be more usefully employed.

I have, however, no complaint to make in respect of medicine or medical comforts, having always procured whatever I myself went or asked for, except soap; and I generally contrived to keep, whilst in Bulgaria, a fair amount of each, and of which a portion was left on board ship and subsequently landed at Balaklava.

6. Instruments, &c.—One of the panniers contained my own capital case, a set of cupping and post mortem instruments, which, with the exception of a double-edged knife and bistoury, damaged on 25th October, are in good order.

7. Means of cooking, &c.—The means of cooking hospital rations I have tried and failed in carrying out; the men were therefore, according to their cases, allowed their meals from their troops, and the extras were cooked with difficulty by one of the orderlies, who had to procure and carry water some distance. This, in Bulgaria, where milk and eggs were to be had in any quantity, answered pretty well; but on landing in the Crimea, where neither one nor the other were procurable, no cooking apparatus existed, and the utmost difficulty was experienced in making arrow-root, sago, or tea for the sick soldiers.

8. Means of carriage, &c.—The greatest difficulty has been experienced in procuring transport for the sick since landing in the Crimea; on some occasions compelling me to send men on board ship whom I otherwise should have detained, and at other times being obliged to mount sick men on spare horses, with whom I have marched; and during the last few moves (and here I may state that since the arrival of the XI. at Balaklava, on the 25th September, no less than 14 or 15 moves have been made, which though not of very great distance, still entailed the same trouble and inconvenience in a cavalry regiment) the sick were, in the majority of cases, obliged to walk as best they could, and when the regiment came down from Inkermann to the present lines on the 2d of this month, the sick were left behind for several days, and very often reached this place by a portion walking, and those unable to do so being conveyed, as a personal favour to myself, by the artillery waggons and commissariat arabas of another division, my own and a borrowed bāt pony carrying the tents, &c.

9. Number of medical officers.—For the number of men in muster, I consider the medical staff sufficient, during ordinary times, although from half-past 4 A.M. till 9 P.M. during our station at Devna and Jenibazar there was nothing but work—work all day long. Of course this does not refer to periods such as after a battle, when an extra hand, always procurable, I consider indispensably necessary. With regard to further assistance in the shape of orderlies, men convalescing are generally employed, as from the paucity of men and amount of stable duty, some disinclination always exists to reducing that number, and a greater to asking for it. I have, however, no reason to doubt the result of insisting on this point if required.

10. Requisites, &c.—With the exception of the repair of instruments, I have always managed to procure whatever I demanded in the shape of medicines, &c. At the same time I may remark that I have used my own brandy, arrowroot, rice, and sugar, there being no purveyor attached to our brigade, and neither the staff surgeon or commissariat possessing such articles.

11. I have on occasions procured from the different cavalry surgeons, quinine, Dover's powder, and hyd. c. creta, for which I have given other articles; but this does not infer that I could not have procured the same on requisition, time and distance being the consideration that led me to this step.

In conclusion, I must record my humble opinion, that the attempt of treating disease in tents is most unsatisfactory and trying; the sending men, however urgent it may appear, on board ship, tends rather to encourage malingering, and that were it possible to house those under treatment, I am convinced in a fortnight the number could be reduced one half, and the regiment rendered more efficient.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. St. CROIX CROSSE,

Surgeon 11th Hussars.

JOSHUA PAYNTER, Esq., Surgeon 13th Light Dragoons.

Camp near Balaklava, Crimea,
December 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to forward an answer to your questions, dated Scutari, 11th December 1854.

Answer 1. There are two medical officers now present with my regiment, viz., Joshua Paynter, surgeon, 13th Light Dragoons, and L. Armstrong, M.D., assistant surgeon, 13th Light Dragoons.

2. One hospital sergeant, with two orderlies, are employed at present; their essential fitness for their duties being as good as one can expect under our present system.

3. We have at present three bell tents in use, in every way quite unfit for a hospital establishment; however, had we had these during our moves in the Crimea we could not have carried them, as no means of transport was provided for even a sick man. When we last moved from the heights of Sebastopol to our present encamping ground, I was obliged to carry one hospital tent on my own horse, and walk myself; the other two being left, with part of our sick men who could not walk, on the ground, and I afterwards sent for them on my pack pony. A hospital marquee, belonging to the regiment, is on board the "Jason" transport; but of course it was useless bringing it on shore when landing in the Crimea, as we were informed that transport would not be allowed for it, or for any other article, save what we could place on the *bât* pony.

4. There are eight cases for bedding, with nine bolster cases, in my possession, but not any bedding, or anything to fill these cases; indeed, we could not have carried anything of the sort, as the cases have only been landed from the "Jason" transport within the last few days. There are two close stools, two bed pans, one urinal, and in fact ample utensils, but we have never been able to carry one of them. These have also just been landed from the "Jason" transport.

5. I have always had ample medicines and medical comforts; *i.e.*, as much as I could possibly carry. These have been always of a good quality.

6. I have a capital case of instruments,—pocket case with tooth instruments,—all my own property; a set of cupping instruments, and a stomach pump; also a fracture and dislocation apparatus belonging to the public. Hitherto these have not required any repair; should they, I am not aware how it could be done.

7. I have now ample means for cooking, having received cooking utensils from the "Jason" transport a few days since, where they were left when the regiment landed in the Crimea. Should we move, however, there is no means of transport for these, or in fact anything else.

8. The *bât* pony is the only means of transport in my possession, and this has been always a source of much annoyance; as we were furnished with a pony which would never carry the panniers without kicking, consequently everything is broken, and out of repair. The panniers contain the medicines and my surgical instruments, with the smallest space possible for a few little necessary extras. I have stated above that we have never had any mode of conveying sick men, tents, or any other article, except the panniers.

9. I have at present sufficient hospital attendants under me.

10. I have always had everything supplied to me that I required. I asked for little, as I felt I never could carry it with me.

11. I have not found it necessary to procure anything from any source, except the purveyor or apothecary. The only difficulties again here have been that of sending for these things, and means of transport. In cavalry corps there is always a difficulty in obtaining even a fatigue; this is, however, impossible to help.

I trust the foregoing answers have been sufficient to prove that the great drawback medical officers have had to contend with in this war has been want of transport for sick men, first and foremost, and then for a sufficient quantity of everything necessary for a surgeon on service. This has been one great drawback ever since we landed, both in Turkey last June, and since in the Crimea. I trust I may be excused making a few suggestions, and having been on a former occasion for two years with an army in the field, may be allowed to do so, perhaps, without seeming over zealous.

I think every medical officer should be independent of his neighbour,—have his own *bât* horse, panniers, and medicines, &c.,—in this war. I have been more pestered with people drawing on my supplies than I can tell; and in fact the medical men, in my opinion, have been ample if all had felt that they should have gone into the field provided with what was necessary, and without which he may as well have remained at home. In Bulgaria, I never could reckon on how much medicine I might have on the morrow, as the staff medical officers had orders to draw on the regimental.

I have not sufficient standing in the service to excuse my making many other suggestions, which I should like to do.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSHUA PAYNTER,
Surgeon 13th Light Dragoons.

H. H. MASSY, Esq., Surgeon 17th Lancers.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp near Balaklava, December 29, 1854.

IN reply to your letter, dated Scutari, December 11th, in which, by the instruction of the Duke of Newcastle, you make certain inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British army in the East, I have the honour herewith to transmit answers to your questions numerically in order.

Answer 1. One, Hampden Hugh Massy, M.D., Surgeon 17th Lancers.

2. A sergeant and three orderlies. I consider them fitted for their several duties, as they have been carefully selected.

3. One hospital marquee and two bell tents, quite sufficient for the present strength of the 17th Lancers. The marquee has only been obtained within the last few days, prior to that period four bell tents were the hospital accommodation. I consider bell tents very ill calculated for hospitals, from various reasons; their circular shape necessitates a crowding towards the centre. The pole interferes with the extensive employment of tressels or any species of bedstead; that is, that each tent cannot hold the proportion of sick it ought. The most serious objections are, however, in summer (as experienced in Bulgaria) from their thinness they don't keep out the direct rays of the sun, which is very distressing to sick men. In winter, from the same cause, they are excessively cold, and in wet weather, in spite of all the aid of intrenchments, &c. are not impervious to heavy or continued rain; they leak from the sides above the curtain. These remarks, as to the sufficiency of tent accommodation, only apply to the Crimea, as in the summer in Bulgaria we had only one hospital marquee and two bell tents, though the regiment was then double its present strength. I consider the accommodation in Bulgaria was not sufficient; I hardly think any species of tent a judicious plan to treat sick men in winter in a cold climate.

4. There is a tressel for every patient, and one hospital blanket. There are ten hair mattresses for the use of the hospital. The difficulty of procuring carriage has heretofore hindered my having a mattress for each patient. All these, however, have been obtained within the last fortnight, except the blankets, which were served out about six weeks back. Prior to these periods there was neither bed or bedding. I am of opinion that with a mattress for each patient there would be a sufficiency. There are three close stools and two bed pans; these are no doubt sufficient.

5. The supply of medicines and medical comforts has always depended on circumstances. When the army landed in the Crimea, the supply merely consisted of what the panniers would hold; but since the army has been before Sebastopol, I have always had a sufficiency of the medicines and medical comforts I am in the habit of prescribing. The medical comforts consisted of wine, brandy, arrowroot, sago, and ground rice, and latterly of preserved meat, essence of beef, and potatoes.

6. The surgeon's capital case of instruments, and the field case, supplied by the public; and the pocket cases of the surgeon and assistant surgeon, when an assistant was with the regiment. These have up to this time been sufficient to perform the surgical operations requisite in the 17th Lancers, without needing repairs. After the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, when operating on the wounded of other regiments, and upon the Russians, I used the public instruments that were always available where the wounded were collected.

7. I applied twice for the A. and B. canteens, but they could not be given. I was supplied, however, with cooking utensils which have answered the purpose.

8. No wheeled carriage that I have seen is so valuable, in my opinion, for the conveyance of wounded or sick, as our ambulance waggon, capable of carrying ten, six sitting up and four reclining, but from the wretched state of the roads it is not sufficient. No wheeled ambulance could be efficient in the present state of the roads. No means were supplied for carrying the hospital tents and stores since we have been in the Crimea. The light cavalry brigade has had several short marches since we have been before Sebastopol, but I can hardly say how the tents, &c. were carried. The marches have not exceeded a few miles at a time, and we have never moved two days consecutively. We have by this been enabled to send back, day after day, the bât pony, or any species of conveyance procurable, until everything was brought up. Beyond what could be packed into the panniers, the medicines and surgical instruments, &c. were similarly conveyed.

9. When the assistant surgeon joins the regiments, I conceive I shall have sufficient assistance in every way to carry on the duties of the regiment at the present strength of cavalry regiments. I once applied for an assistant surgeon during the sickness of the one belonging to the regiment. One was immediately granted to me.

10. The only medicines I have ever applied for, without being able to obtain them, were tinct. catechu and opium; the former was some time back, and the latter was within the last few days. About a week back I was unable to procure some arrowroot on requisition, but have been since supplied.

11. Never.

It must be remembered that the above remarks are only applicable to a cavalry regiment which on its arrival from England in Turkey did not exceed 300 men, and is now reduced, by the casualties of battle and sickness, to about 160 duty men.

I beg to state to the Committee that it has always appeared to me that one of the most serious deficiencies in the management of sick soldiers has been the want of carriage.

When the light cavalry brigade was at Devna, in Bulgaria, the worst cases of sickness were usually sent to the general hospital at Varna, a distance of nearly 20 miles; the only conveyance was the araba of the country; these sick were commonly 10 hours on the road. During marches likewise in Bulgaria, the carriage for the sick, hospital, and stores was similar; it was very deficient. The sick suffered much, and never used to arrive at the end of the march until many hours after the regiment. In the Crimea, until the waggons were landed, there was also no carriage for sick. I really cannot tell how the sick managed to get on sometimes. In many respects is this want of carriage most seriously felt, some-

times completely tying the hands of surgeons of regiments. Some time back I obtained a hospital marquee at the store, a mile and a half from our camp. I applied in every direction for a means of carriage; none whatever could be supplied. I was obliged to send the bât pony day after day; on each occasion bringing up some portion of it. Tressels and mattresses were supplied at the same time, and had it not been for a complimentary loan of a commissariat cart, I do not know how I could have brought these things to the camp. On the day I received the marquee, I was informed that I could procure boards for flooring, by requisition. I did not apply for them, as I have no means by which I could convey them from the store to the hospital.

I could afford numerous illustrations of the want of carriage for hospital purposes, and of the serious inconveniences that arise in consequence of this deficiency. The mule ambulance of the French army supply every want.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. H. MASSY, M.D.,
Surgeon 17th Lancers.

R. C. ELLIOTT, Esq., Surgeon Ordnance Medical Department, attached to Head-quarters Staff, Royal Artillery.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 20, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which arrived late last evening, and in reply, beg respectfully to inform you that, although the senior Ordnance medical officer out here, I have nothing whatever to do with the assistant surgeons attached to the troops of Royal Horse Artillery or batteries, who are, as well as myself, under the orders of the principal medical officer, Dr. Hall, Inspector General of Hospitals; this arrangement has existed since our partial amalgamation with the army medical department. I have made these remarks to show you that it is not from want of inclination I am unable to answer some of your questions.

Answer 1. C Troop, Assistant Surgeon Protheroe, Royal Horse Artillery.

J.	"	"	Thornton,	"
A.	Battery,	"	McMunn,	Ordnance Medical Department.
B.	"	"	Webb,	36th Regiment, vice Gilborne, invalided.
E.	"	"	Fasson,	Ordnance Medical Department.
F.	"	"	Combe,	"
G.	"	"	Perry,	"
H.	"	"	Ward,	"
P.	"	"	Wright,	"
W.	"	"	Fogo,	"
	Right siege train,	"	Park,	"
	"	"	Bowen,	"
	"	Staff	Chapple.	
	"	"	Hearn.	
	Left siege train,	"	Haughton.	
	"	"	Taylor.	
	"	"	King.	
	"	"	Cockerill,	
	Head-quarters Staff,	Royal Artillery,	Surgeon Elliot,	Ordnance Medical Department.

2. One orderly at the head-quarter staff camp, Royal Artillery, has done the duty to the best of his ability, but would not answer if there were many sick. At the right siege train there are two orderlies: one with a company (D'Aquilar's) at the extreme right with a 6 gun battery; the second at the right siege train; both are non-commissioned officers, and perform the duties very well; should there be ten sick, an orderly is supplied from one of the companies, or if they there is any serious case, too ill to be moved to the general hospital, an orderly is supplied from the company to which the patient belongs.

Left siege train has one orderly, a non-commissioned officer; also one man to attend on the sick in each tent.

3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation is as follows, viz.:—head-quarter staff, one, which I have in general found sufficient, but when an increased degree of sickness prevails, as at Varna, I then obtained another tent.

At the right siege train one hospital marquee; this has generally been found sufficient, as many of the cases are removed to the general hospital if the sick increase, or if change of air will prove beneficial to the patients.

At the left siege train they had one marquee, which was all but destroyed in the hurricane on the 14th November 1854. For some time after, the sick and healthy were in the same tents, but the number of the artillery gradually increasing and the sick in proportion, I applied for a marquee to the Quartermaster General's Department; the order

was given, but I was told at the same time that they had none in store; bell tents were also applied for, but none could be obtained, for the same cause; but the one or other will be obtained as soon as they arrive from England. As there are many sick, I have obtained one or two tents from each company, and here the worse cases are treated. There are now six tents. I am also having the old marquee repaired.

4. At the head-quarters staff, Royal Artillery, when at Varna, I had four paillasses which I filled with chaff; these were ample for the number of sick; but on leaving for the Crimea these were emptied, as only one pony was allowed for the medicine panniers, &c. &c. I also had at Varna one urinal and three bed pans; these were left on board the ship on our marching from Kalamita Bay for want of transport, besides many other articles. Since this camp has been formed I have again obtained those articles, and are quite enough for my sick. At the right siege train they have eleven sets of bedding, consisting of one rug and two blankets, also twelve of Dr. Smith's cots and two bed pans, and ten Turkish mats.

At the left siege train they have twelve of Dr. Smith's cots, and the men use their two blankets, oil cloak, and coats; I have applied for Nos. 1 and 2 hospital canteens, which will also give them twelve sets of bedding. Until the sick increased, they had only one bed pan, but now have three and a close stool. On leaving England, I was supplied with a detachment medicine chest, but at Scutari I obtained two canteens, medical and surgical, as the other was too large to be carried on a pack pony; I, however, retained it as a reserve medicine chest until landing in the Crimea, it was then left on board ship, and was lost in the "Resolute," No. 5, in the hurricane on the 14th of November. As to medicines and medical comforts, they are obtained by requisition, approved by the principal medical officer. Each assistant surgeon of the Ordnance medical department, on leaving Woolwich for foreign service with one or more companies of Royal Artillery, is supplied with two canteens, medical and surgical; at the right attack there are two sets, at the left one, and the medicines and medical comforts are supplied as I have already stated.

Each assistant surgeon, on joining the Ordnance medical department, is supplied with a capital case of instruments, a pocket case, and one of tooth instruments; he is bound to keep them always ready for use; and here and at Varna a cutler has been sent to repair the instruments, if necessary. At the head-quarter staff I have one of each of the above.

Right siege train they have two sets.

Left siege train same as right.

At the head quarters I have saucepans sufficient for the purpose.

At the right siege train they have No. 1 and 2 hospital canteens complete, quite sufficient for the number of sick usually under treatment.

No one had an idea the siege train would be divided, and only one set of canteens were applied for, which would have been enough had all been together; the men of the left siege train have had their meals cooked in the camp kettles, or in their mess tins, but as soon as the hospital canteens are landed a set will be supplied to the left.

On my landing at Kalamita Bay, I made out a requisition for an araba, for the conveyance of sick, my medical and surgical canteens, field instruments, medical comforts, and hospital necessities. It was approved of by the principal medical officer, also by my General (Strangways), and by the Quartermaster General, General Airey, but on presenting it to the commissariat, I was informed they had none; I was, therefore, at the last moment obliged to send everything back to the ship, with the exception of my field instruments, panniers, and one bearer, these I carried on my private pony. Had any sickness occurred among my men, I had no means of transport for them except the one bearer, as none of the ambulance were landed, and I believe never left Varna; and to this omission I attribute the unmerited reflections that have been cast upon my profession after the battle of the Alma. Had they accompanied the army not a wounded soldier would have been left twenty-four hours after the action on the field, as has been since proved after the battle on the Inkerman heights, where every wounded man was brought in and attended to before twenty-four hours had elapsed after the fighting was over. This subject is one of the greatest importance to an army in the field, and I would strongly, at the same time most respectfully, call the attention of your committee to it, and not allow the sick and wounded to be left in another campaign as they are at present, as we had and shall have to call in the assistance of our allies for their ambulance mules, to transport our sick and wounded from the camp hospital to the general hospital at Balaklava, and on board the ships. The siege train did not land until we formed our present camp, and then the principal medical officer told off one of the ambulance waggoners for its use; but now men and mules are inefficient, and very little if any use is made of the ambulance.

The numbers are sufficient, as in case of sickness or invaliding, the principal medical officer, Dr. Hall, has on every occasion attended to my suggestions in supplying the deficiency.

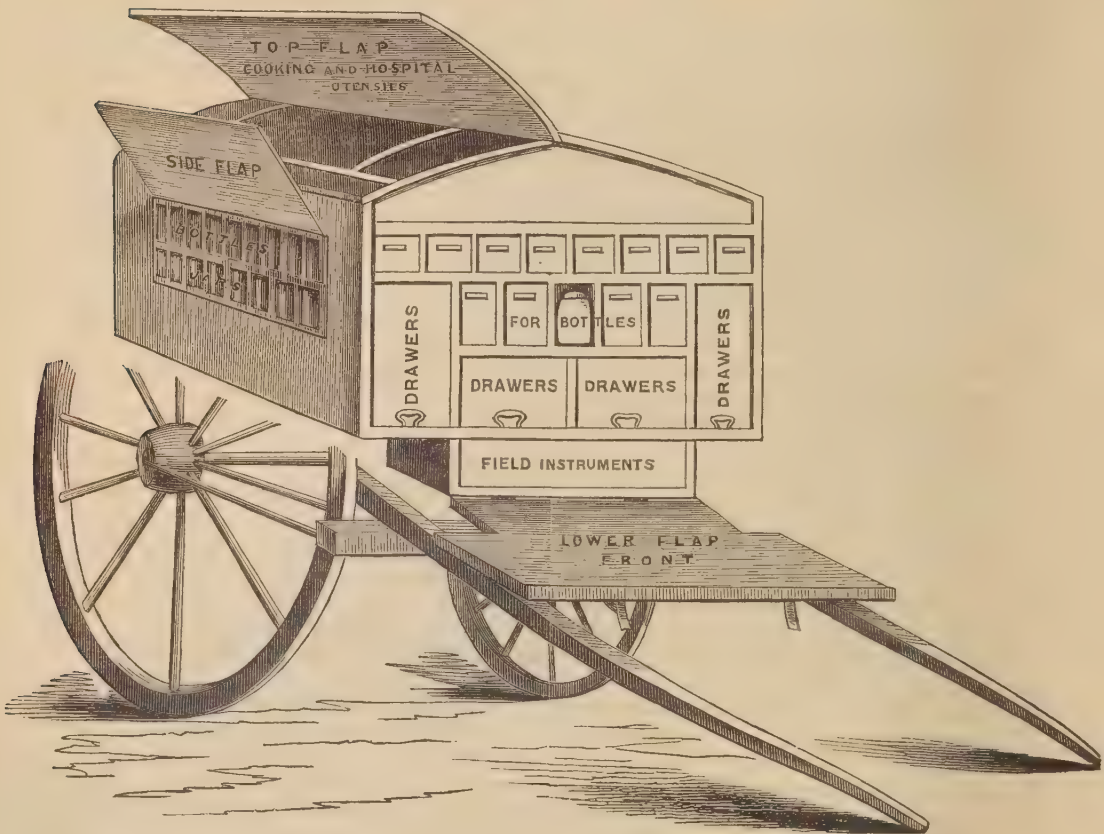
On all occasions I have received Dr. Hall's approval to my requisitions, and have always obtained each article applied for if in store, and have lately obtained his sanction to supply the sick with medical comforts, free of expense, as long as salt rations are issued. I have been a week or sometimes a day or two longer without some of the articles I have applied for, but always obtained them when they arrived.

I have never procured articles for the sick from any source but the purveyor or apothecary.

In conclusion, permit me respectfully to suggest, that a small apothecary store cart on wheels, and drawn by two or more horses, should be supplied to each regiment on active service, and one on a small scale to each head-quarters staff, on a principle somewhat similar to one taken from the Russians at Mackenzie's farm, a sketch of which I hope to forward with this.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. C. ELLIOT,
Surgeon Ordnance Medical Department,
attached to Head-quarters Staff, Royal Artillery.

*RUSSIAN CART, for carrying medicines, medical comforts, surgical instruments and appliances, and culinary utensils.



This carriage is drawn by two or three horses.

R. C. ELLIOT,
Surgeon Ordnance Department.

J. C. HORNSBY WRIGHT, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, P. Field Battery.

SIR,

Camp near Sevastopol, January 1, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information my answers to the enclosed questions relative to your inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British army in the East.

Answer 1. I am the only medical officer attached to P. Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

2. One non-commissioned and one orderly for every ten sick men; fit and sufficient for the duty.

3. One bell tent; insufficient.

4. Twelve sets of bedding, one close stool, one bed pan, and one urinal. These and other conveniences supplied in hospital canteens quite sufficient, considering the number of men in a field battery.

5. One detachment medicine chest, one surgical chest; medical comforts drawn as required for use.

6. One field instrument case, one pocket case with lancets.

7. By means of a hospital fireplace, and pots, pans, &c., supplied in hospital canteen.

8. Six bearers for sick and wounded. Hospital tent, stores, &c., carried on the waggons only by application to the officer commanding. Medicine chest and surgical chest carried on packhorse supplied for the purpose.

9. Sufficient.

10. I have been on one occasion unable to obtain the demands of my requisition for medical comforts. I have likewise been unable on one occasion to obtain the full demands of my requisition for medicines; and I have on two occasions experienced considerable loss of time before I could possibly obtain the necessary signatures to my requisitions.

11. Never.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. C. HORNSBY WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Surgeon O.M.D.,
P. Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp near Sebastopol, January, 1855.

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with your demand, to enclose with the accompanying letter as accurate a list as possible of the several articles for which I was obliged to make requisition upon the several departments, for the use of P. Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

I find it quite impossible to specify the different dates upon which the several requisitions were made, owing to the loss of the noncommissioned officer in charge of my hospital, &c., who, I may state, was found some few days since, a short distance from the camp, frozen to death in the execution of his duty, bringing up medical stores from Balaklava.

I have the honour to state, however, that my requisitions were all made during the latter part of the month of November, the month of December, and the beginning of January.

My requisitions for medicines were made on the Medical Dispensing Department, Balaklava, and I always received my full demand, with one exception, that one for pulv. cretæ comp. c. opio.

The reason given for this noncompliance was, that there was none of such medicine in store at the time. My requisitions for medical comforts were made upon the Purveying Department, Balaklava, and I always received my full demand, with the exception of one occasion, and that one was for the second application for essence of beef, owing to the supply on shore having been all issued. Nevertheless, I received the full amount of my requisition for the same upon the following day.

My requisition for a hospital marquee, in lieu of the bell tent supplied for the battery, was made upon the Quartermaster General's Department, and was refused on the ground of there being none in store at the time of my application.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. HORNSBY WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Surgeon O.M.D.,
P. Field Battery.

REQUISITIONS for Medicines for the use of P. Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Hydrarg. c. cretæ	-	-	-	-	-	4 drachms.
Acet. morphisæ	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
Cretæ preparatæ	-	-	-	-	-	4 ounces.
P. ipecac. co.	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
P. cretæ com. c. opio.	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
Olii ricini	-	-	-	-	-	2 lbs.
Sulph. æth.	-	-	-	-	-	4 ounces.
Tinct. ferri mur.	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
Tinct. catechu.	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
Sp. æth. nitrosi.	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
P. cretæ comp.	-	-	-	-	-	8 "
Lint	-	-	-	-	-	2 lbs.
Bandages	-	-	-	-	-	6 "

Candles	-	-	-	-	-	2 lbs.
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	2 tins.
Ess. beef	-	-	-	-	-	12 "
Lime juice	-	-	-	-	-	3 lbs.
Candles	-	-	-	-	-	3 lbs.
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	3 "
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	3 "
Arrowroot	-	-	-	-	-	3 "
Wine	-	-	-	-	-	3 bottles.
Brandy	-	-	-	-	-	3 "
Lime juice	-	-	-	-	-	3 lbs.
Ess. beef	-	-	-	-	-	20 tins.
Brandy	-	-	-	-	-	3 bottles.
Wine	-	-	-	-	-	3 "
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	4 tins.
Preserved potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	20 lbs.

One hospital marquee.

(Signed) H. H. WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Surgeon O.M.D.,
P. Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

ESSEX BOWEN, Esq., Assistant Surgeon R.A., in charge of Siege Train (Right).

Camp before Sebastopol, Siege Train, Right Attack,
January 17, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

IN reference to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, having been told of the scarcity of marquees in store, I have not made a requisition for an additional one, but, in lieu of it, have converted a certain number of bell-tents to hospital purposes.

The requisitions for hospital furniture have been :—

Answer 1.—2 bed pans.

1 night chair (portable).

12 hospital cots (Dr. Smith's patent).

10 Turkish mats.

To the Purveyor, Balaklava.

This requisition was complied with except in the items of bed pans and night chair, which were said to be unobtainable.

2. A requisition for,—20 palliasses.

Straw—a sufficiency.

To the Purveyor, Balaklava.

The palliasses were obtained, but were quite unserviceable, on account of there being no straw to stuff them with.

3. A requisition for,—2 stoves.

To the Purveyor, Balaklava.

The stoves were obtained, but are useless for cooking purposes.

The requisitions for medicines made from this camp have been, owing to the frequent changes in the strength of the attack, very numerous; often more than one a week. The supply of medicine has at times been deficient, owing to a scanty stock at head quarters.

With regard to medical comforts, they have been supplied me by Dr. Elliot, Surgeon Royal Artillery, without a requisition having been made by me, in the following lots :—

1st.	Essence of beef	-	-	-	-	24 tins.
	Brandy	-	-	-	-	3 bottles.
	Port wine	-	-	-	-	6 "
	Lime juice	-	-	-	-	4 "
	Arrowroot and sugar	-	-	-	-	5 lbs.
2d.	Sago	-	-	-	-	4 lbs.
	Arrowroot and sugar	-	-	-	-	14 "
	Preserved meats	-	-	-	-	4 tins (large).
	Do. do.	-	-	-	-	27 tins (small).
	Lemons	-	-	-	-	37.
	Boards and trestles	-	-	-	-	12 sets.
	Essence of beef	-	-	-	-	3 cases.
	Rugs	-	-	-	-	4.

3d. Port wine	-	-	-	2 dozen.
Lime juice	-	-	-	1 bottle.
Bed covers (waterproof)	-	-	-	14.
Arrowroot and sugar	-	-	-	5 lbs.
Rice	-	-	-	half a barrel
Candles	-	-	-	46.

4. A requisition for 2 bottles of brandy. Obtained.
To the Purveyor, Balaklava.

The medical comforts have been quite ample in quantity and in quality.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ESSEX BOWEN,

Assistant Surgeon, R.A., in charge of Siege Train (Right).

G. E. BLENKINS, Esq., 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards.

3d Battalion Grenadier Guards, Encampment before Sebastopol,

January 16th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to return the following answers to the questions submitted to me.

Answer 1. The medical officers now present with the regiment are Surgeon G. E. Blenkins, Assistant Surgeons C. Nicoll and C. Read.

2. The number of orderlies are seven, with a sergeant who acts as an hospital steward, and a corporal who acts as dispenser; they are generally fit for their duties, and of good capacity.

3. The number of bell tents are seven, with one hospital marquee; these do not provide accommodation for more than half the number of sick at present, as the number of sick is very large, owing to the troops being badly fed, subject to great exposure and very arduous duties; and the bell tents are altogether unfit for hospital purposes at this season of the year, owing to their being made of single canvas.

4. The quantity of beds we have at present are 16 Smith's bedsteads, 16 boards and trestles, and 9 sets of bedding, complete. We have no close stools, which would be highly desirable; five bed pans, and nine urinals.

5. Our medicines consist of quinine, rhubarb, opium, pulv. ipecac. comp., calomel, and laudanum; these are the medicines most generally used, and the quantity has been generally sufficient. We have no store of medicines, as the quantity we require is issued daily on requisitions by the Inspector General of Hospitals for the division. Our medical comforts consist of arrowroot, sago, canisters of preserved meats and portable soup, brandy, port wine, and preserved potatoes. The quantity required is issued daily by the Inspector General of Hospitals. But we have been generally accustomed to keep a small stock of these in store, as the supply from the divisional store sometimes fails us.

6. The surgical instruments consist of one complete field case, the private property of the surgeon of the regiment; one smaller field case, supplied to us from the general store at Malta; a case of cupping instruments and tooth instruments, the property of the surgeon; and each medical officer has his own private case of pocket instruments. There has been lately sent round to each division a workman for the purpose of setting or putting in order any surgical instruments that required it.

7. We have had an A and B canteen supplied to us from the medical store, and two sets of kettles. This department of the army is generally very badly managed, from the circumstance of soldiers being the very worst of cooks. This department in each regiment requires to be superintended by some one who has been brought up to it. Nothing at present can be more imperfect than our present system.

8. We have been almost entirely deprived of the means of carriage for the sick and wounded, from the total failure of the ambulance corps. We have been compelled to remove our sick through the French mule litter corps, which is admirably adapted to the purpose, especially in a country like the Crimea, where there are no roads. Some have been removed on baggage horses, but the worst cases cannot be sent by this mode of conveyance. There is the same insufficient conveyance for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts, and provisions.

9. The number of medical officers has been frequently insufficient. It has frequently happened that a regiment has been without any of its own medical officers. From the harassing, laborious, and excessive duties of the medical officers in an unhealthy climate, it has happened that all have been ill at the same time. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants have been sufficient. Application for medical officers to supply the place or fulfil the duties of those who have been disabled from illness has been attended with success as far as they could be spared, but still the number is insufficient.

10. We have been unable at times to obtain the whole quantity we required of certain medicines, medical comforts, hospital furniture, and conveniences; but our supply of provisions for the use of the hospital has been most deficient. We have not suffered to the same extent for want of medicines as we have for provisions, or hardly at all in comparison.

11. We have frequently, since the landing of my regiment in the Crimea, procured from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary several articles, such as potatoes, arrowroot, and meat, from the officers of the regiment when our supply has been short. In some instances, for two days running, we have been unable to procure fresh meat from the commissariat for the use of the hospital; in this case some of the officers have given up their own private supply to remedy the deficiency. Our supply of potatoes has been always short from the proper sources, but the deficiency has been in some measure rectified by presents from the officers.

With reference to your request for any further suggestions which I can give, bearing on the subject of the questions you have submitted to me, I avail myself of the opportunity to impress upon you the strong feeling I have, that a larger share of vegetables should be added to the diet of men sick in hospital, who have been living for months on salt provisions. The men crave after potatoes, and I regret to state that my deficient supply has been unable to satisfy their urgent requests. I would suggest that a sufficient supply of fresh meat should be issued to the hospital, and that a cook,—not a soldier, but one who understands cooking,—should be appointed to each regiment to superintend the culinary arrangements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE E. BLENKINS,
Surgeon 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards.

C. R. NICOLL, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Grenadier Guards.

HENRY LAWRENCE, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Grenadier Guards.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 20, 1854.

HAVING carefully perused the questions submitted for our consideration, we have the honour to enclose the following remarks.

1. The medical officers now present are Assistant Surgeons Nicoll, Lawrence, and Read. Battalion Surgeon Blenkins is reported to have arrived with a detachment in the "Royal Albert," but has not reached the camp.

2. The number of orderlies and hospital attendants employed, and their fitness for their duties:—One sergeant, one surgery-man, orderlies varying in number according to sick (average one to about 10 men), besides two cooks. There is no difficulty in obtaining orderlies on application to the commanding officer; they are men of good character and well fitted for their duty, otherwise they are immediately dismissed.

3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation is sufficient.

4. Up to a late period no beds or bedding were available to the men. Now we have 15 beds issued to us, also a few mats. In our possession, belonging to the regiment, are some palliasses, of little service for want of material to fill them with. Each man's bedding consists in his own cloak and two blankets, except in urgent cases where an additional one is required; but the supply is very scanty and insufficient. Only one bed pan is to be obtained.

5. We find very few medicines required, but those used consist of *p. cretæ c. opio.*, *p. ipecac. co.*, *hyd. chlorid.*, *p. opii.*, *p. rhæi.*, *hyd. c. cretæ*, *quin. disulph.*, *ol. recini.*, *plumbi acetat.*, *antim. pot. tart.*; most of which are administered to a great extent. The supply is very limited. The supply of medical comforts totally inadequate during the late sickly period. A sufficient quantity of medicines and medical comforts for immediate use is kept with the regiment only. It would be inconvenient to carry much about, on account of carriage.

6. One set belonging to the battalion-surgeon, another supplied to the regiment on coming out; both in a good state of repair. We are informed there is a cutler in Balaklava.

7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras are ample; recently we have been supplied with cooking utensils.

8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and wounded in the field are lamentably deficient; the ambulance corps a perfect failure from want of drivers and mules. Lately, the French have taken our sick into Balaklava, assisted occasionally by the artillery waggons; the latter not a proper conveyance for a sick man. Pack-horses are used for the conveyance of tents and stores. A separate horse is kept for the use of the hospital; on a march it carries two panniers for the medical stores; two other panniers containing the same are carried with the rest of the regimental stores. At present all means of conveyance, whether for sick, wounded, or medical stores, are perfectly insufficient, and the roads for carts nearly impassable.

9. Quite sufficient at present. One time an additional medical officer was required owing to the death of one and illness of another; an application was made for assistance, which was immediately obtained.

10. As regards question 10, our requisitions for certain quantities of medicines are nearly always cut down; frequently, of late, the medicines are not to be obtained nearer than Balaklava. Medical comforts are totally insufficient; we are led to believe they are procurable also at Balaklava. Hospital furniture and conveniences even for a camp hospital inadequate. Provisions for the use of the hospital are the rations issued to the men.

Fresh meat is to be obtained on requisition (for the sick) at present from the commissariat. We have not been without the medical and surgical stores and appliances for more than a day.

11. None. In case of an action taking place at present, we should be unable to remove our wounded on board ship, on account of the ambulance corps being done up. We strongly recommend this to your special notice.

With reference to question No. 11, we beg to state we did not land with the regiment, but joined in November, so cannot answer this question as fully as we could have wished.

We have, &c.

(Signed) C. R. NICOLL,

Assistant Surgeon Grenadier Guards.

HENRY LAWRENCE,

Assistant Surgeon Grenadier Guards.

JOHN WYATT, Esq., Senior Assistant Surgeon Coldstream Guards.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, January 10, 1854.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated December —, and in reply to offer you the following remarks upon the very important considerations detailed by you. The subject altogether is of so grave and momentous a character that I feel it will be impossible to render at present as full an account of all the circumstances as I could desire; however, incomplete as my tribute to your general fund of information will be, it shall be concise, and embrace only those facts and impressions which more immediately have been brought before me.

Answer 1. The medical staff of this battalion, during the time it was in Bulgaria, consisted of one battalion surgeon and three assistants, the senior of whom was invalided at Scutari just prior to the embarkation for the Crimea, and has since resigned his commission; the junior assistant was left behind at Varna, in medical charge of the sick, who were unable to proceed; he was subsequently ordered to the general hospital at Scutari, where he was detained doing duty till November 9th, when he left to join the battalion here. Another assistant surgeon has also recently arrived from England.

2. The hospital establishment consists of one sergeant, one cook, and five permanent orderlies, exclusive of a corporal, who receives and takes charge of all requisitions made on the medical department of the division and purveyor's stores. These men are, of course, fitted for their capacity, or they would not be retained.

3. Until very lately, and during the whole of the very inclement weather, the sick of the battalion were treated in the common bell tents,—a most inefficient and inapplicable receptacle for the requirements of a hospital in a permanent camp. It was not until November 18th that a marquee could be procured, and then it was furnished from the Quarter Master General's department in a most useless condition, without ropes to sustain it. This deficiency was attempted to be remedied by repeated applications to the Quarter Master General's department, but it was not until the delay, or rather impossibility of procuring them, was brought by the commanding officer to the immediate notice of the head quarters that this deficiency was rectified, by the necessary quantity of rope being supplied from H.M.S. Sanspareil.

4. During the last month the number of sick under treatment have exceeded an average of fifty per day. Every man in hospital had two blankets furnished him; but until very lately only four of that number had the means of being raised from the wet and damp ground, although repeated applications on the subject were made to the Deputy Inspector General of the division, and at this period cholera had appeared amongst the draft recently arrived from England, and neither ambulance waggons or arabas were available for the conveyance of the sick from the camp. It was not until December 9th that the hospital marquee could be made available for the reception of the sick, and then we had in our possession only sufficient wooden boards and trestles to accommodate six men. We were also supplied with Turkish mats, for which I was obliged to send to Balaklava. There are four bed pans now in use, which I have recently procured.

5. The quantities of medicines and medical comforts kept in the regimental panniers are unnecessarily limited, especially for the treatment of the numerous serious cases which have been constantly under treatment since our encampment before Sebastopol. I naturally depended for the necessary supply of medicines and medical comforts on the resources of the divisional stores, upon which I make requisitions as often as necessary.

6. The supply of surgical instruments is sufficient, but the means of keeping them in order is very inferior. There is a cutler at Balaklava, but he cannot grind instruments, having no means for such purposes at his disposal.

7. The means of cooking the hospital rations during the prevalence of the incessant wet weather were necessarily very imperfect, but latterly I have been enabled to construct a sheltered place.

8. The means of carriage have also been most imperfect since the army has taken the field; only one of the common cattle waggons of the country, capable of holding at most four people, was available for the whole of this brigade during the line of march. Had there been one even of the clumsy ambulance waggons attached to each brigade, much suf-

fering to many of the soldiers (who from fatigue and over-exertion were obliged to fall out) would have been avoided. One Turkish bāt horse was embarked with the battalion from Varna for the use of the hospital, and upon it the two field panniers were carried on the line of march. The day after the action of Alma, we were dependent entirely upon the cots supplied freely by the navy for the transport of the wounded from the field to the beach: without this assistance we should have had only the few stretchers belonging to the regiment. Had one of the ambulance waggons been there, it would have been of the greatest service to the battalion, as it is upon such occasions that these conveyances are more particularly required, of course. Not a single tent could be carried on the over-laden hospital pack horse.

9. The number of medical officers, orderlies, and hospital attendants, is now amply sufficient for the requirements of the battalion.

10. This question involves the most important considerations, and I regret to say that my experience does not enable me to offer any satisfactory evidence. As a general rule, I believe I may safely say that, of the numerous requisitions made to the divisional stores for supplies of medicines absolutely required by the sick, very few indeed have been returned without the medicines applied for being very much curtailed in quantity, or erased altogether, with an accompanying remark, "none in store;" and this remark has sometimes applied to the most essential medicines, such as opium, chalk powder, &c.; indeed, during the recent appearance of cholera, I was compelled to resort to the small private stock of a regimental officer for some medicines imminently required for the use of the sick, which I had been unable to procure. As regards medical comforts, the greatest deficiency has existed; for instance, I was unable, during the recent scourge of cholera, to procure a single drop of brandy, although I made a special report to the Deputy Inspector General of the division on the subject of its requirement. The answer I received was, that "rum was equally as good," and that no brandy was in store. I subsequently reported to him that rum had very often failed in being retained by the irritable stomach of a cholera patient, when brandy had subsequently succeeded: still I could procure none. I was then compelled to apply to my commanding officer, Colonel Newton, who instantly sent to Balaklava and purchased an abundant supply, which I afterwards employed with the greatest possible benefit. Sugar even, and arrowroot, have often not been procurable, and for a long period no candles were supplied to us, which often proved a most serious omission, when so repeatedly called on during the night to attend on the sudden attacks of cholera which occurred. Many have been the sad instances brought under my notice where, if this deficiency had been obviated, great inconveniences would have been prevented. I was able at that time to procure candles at my own expense, and latterly have been supplied from the divisional stores. The whole of the ambulance corps has latterly been a complete failure, and the sick of the brigade have been removed from the camp to Balaklava by the admirable French litters—a far superior method of transporting sick and wounded soldiers than by the heavy and clumsy waggons attached to our army. In my opinion, an ambulance corps, to be effective, should at least be available for the conveyance of sick and wounded as long as the roads are passable for artillery; but, unfortunately, during this campaign they became inefficient very soon after the wet weather commenced.

If these unwieldy vehicles had been present on the line of march, a couple of bell tents could have been carried for the temporary use at night of those casualties from sudden sickness which so frequently occurred, and from the absence of which the sick soldier suffered materially. Nothing could be more distressing than after a long and fatiguing day's march to be summoned from a night bivouac to witness the sufferings of a man just attacked with cholera, without the possibility of finding the araba carrying the single bell tent allotted to the battalion. I believe, also, that during the recent inclement weather, when the amount of severe sickness was so much increased, and the men compelled to lie on the wet ground (one of the greatest possible obstacles to their small chance of recovery),—at a time, also, when the transport of them from the camp was stopped,—a sufficient quantity of common boards should have been supplied to us, by which, at least, the sick could have been temporarily raised from the ground.

I cannot conclude these imperfect replies without recording the very small facilities which have been procurable for carrying out that system of conservative surgery which, in these times of modern improvements in the operative department, have been recognized and approved of by all the best hospital surgeons in Europe. Thanks to the recorded experience of the late war, many wounded soldiers, who formerly were mutilated for life by the unnecessary loss of their limbs, can now, by the exercise of skill and discretion, have their wounded limbs preserved; but appliances requisite for the treatment of such cases must be at hand, or the benefits attempted to be conferred becomes an additional injury inflicted on them: such appliances are expected to be procured at the divisional stores of an army. After the battle of Inkerman, when the number of wounded in this battalion was 127, there was not a single angular splint to be procured. I will detail a case in point, demonstrative of the inconvenience and suffering which resulted. A very fine young soldier had received a rifle wound, which penetrated the elbow joint, and completely smashed the bones entering into its formation. It was an apt case for the operation of excision of the joint, whereby the limb, although hereafter contracted and shortened, would be preserved. This operation I performed, and as the proper appliances for the after-treatment could not be procured, I was compelled (rather than amputate the limb)

to make an artificial and very ill-adapted contrivance, in lieu of the proper substitute, at a great expense of valuable time. With this, the man was despatched to Balaklava for conveyance to Scutari; but the result of the operation I have been unable to learn. I need not remind you of the great amount of additional suffering which this poor soldier must have undergone even during his passage to Scutari, which, with the proper appliances, might have been entirely avoided.

I believe that the result of this inquiry will at least display the absolute necessity of adopting the system of permanent field hospitals, which, if attached to each division of the army, and furnished with the necessary corps of attendants, totally detached from regimental duties, would confer the greatest boon on the sick soldier, and place him in a position independent of the inclemency of the weather or the difficulties attending the transport from the camp. I am confident that every regimental surgeon will agree with me in the conviction, that had such places of refuge been available during the last two months, much of the mortality of the army would have been prevented; for during the most inclement weather all transport was stopped for an indefinite time, and the sick, most of whom were afflicted with cholera, dysentery, and fever, were compelled to lie on the wet ground, with no other shelter than a bell tent, which often was pervious to the rain. It is of little use for the regimental surgeon to know that abundance of medical stores and comforts have been sent from England, if, through mismanagement or neglect, the most required and essential articles cannot be procured through those channels which the custom of the service directs him to apply for them, and at a time when their failure is of the most vital importance. We all feel convinced that from this searching inquiry will result immense benefit to the medical department of the army, by the adoption of a system which will enable the regimental surgeon to perform his anxious duties more advantageously to his patient, and with more satisfaction to his conscience.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WYATT,
Senior Assistant Surgeon Coldstream Guards.

J. A. BOSTOCK, Esq., Battalion Surgeon, Scotch Fusilier Guards.

GENTLEMEN, Before Sebastopol, January 1, 1855.
I BEG to acknowledge your letter from Scutari, and in reply to submit the following answers to the questions it contains.

Answer 1. Battalion Surgeon J. A. Bostock, sick on board ship at Balaklava (convalescent).

Assistant Surgeon F. Robinson, " "
" A. G. Elkington,
" H. Turner.

2. Two sergeants, one corporal, one cook, one permanent orderly. Other orderlies have been taken from volunteers from the ranks as the number of the sick required. At the present moment they amount to ten. The whole are under the direction of the senior sergeant, and perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

3. Previous to the battle of Inkerman the sick were placed in the ordinary bell tents. After that event one marquee was supplied which can be made to contain 30 men. All other sick are still accommodated in bell tents. During this inclement season any kind of tent, particularly the latter, affords a very insufficient protection against cold and wet. I consider them totally unfit for the reception of severe cases of illness, and that many of the deaths that have taken place during the last six weeks may be attributed to the want of proper hospital accommodation.

4. A month ago, 12 Dr. Smith's cots were issued, on requisition, at Balaklava, for the use of the battalion. Owing, however, to the very limited transport (consisting only of officers' horses, half starved and fully worked in taking up clothing, boots, and forage), a long time elapsed before they arrived in camp. They were then found to be deficient in the framework, and without feet, and consequently useless. Previous to this, no beds or bedding of any kind had been supplied. Blankets were obtained by the quarter-master, but not in sufficient quantity to give one to each patient. Some were spread on the ground to afford a slight protection against the wet. These soon became saturated with mud, and, during the whole of the late severe weather, there was no alternative but to place all the men suffering from cholera, dysentery, and bowel complaints, on the wet ground. Each man brings into hospital his own blanket, but these have lately been thoroughly wet from exposure to the heavy rain when on duty. The average number of sick has been 60, besides an equal number receiving daily relief, but for whom there was no room in the hospital tent. One bed pan was supplied, but no other utensil or convenience.

5. The quantity of medicines and medical comforts kept in store has been very limited. Both in Bulgaria and in the Crimea we have never had a sufficient quantity to do full justice to the cases under treatment. On more than one occasion we have been without tinct. opii, pulv. cretæ comp. c. opio, pulv. Doveri, ol. ricini, plumbi diacetats, astringent tinctures, sinapis, emplas. cantharides, oil or candles for light, and the ordinary ointments for dressing wounds and ulcers. After the battle of Alma I applied in vain for the ordinary long splints for fractured thighs. I have borrowed medicines from

the private stores of officers, or from other regimental hospitals; the same may be said of medical comforts. During the recent sickness we had a very insufficient supply of arrow-root, rice, and ground rice, and were without brandy or port wine. A limited quantity of sago, tea, and sugar was supplied, which was given to the worst cases. Tea was presented to the hospital by the commanding officer, and assistance freely offered by the other officers. I have also always been able to procure from the commissariat a few pounds of fresh meat daily, for the use of the sick.

6. The surgical instruments are sufficient, and consist of a capital case, belonging to myself; and one field case, supplied at Scutari. I am not aware of any means for keeping them in order.

7. Until lately the means of cooking consisted of one large sized iron kettle, and two ordinary camp kettles. We have now obtained canteens from Balaklava, and are well supplied. Much difficulty has been experienced in cooking at the open fire-places in the late tempestuous weather, and from the deficiency of wood.

8. One bāt horse was conveyed to the Crimea for the conveyance of the field panniers, but no carriage was supplied for the sick and wounded in the field. All the wounded, with one or two exceptions, were brought to the field hospitals on bearers by our own soldiers, who were expressly told off after the actions for this duty. After Alma they were conveyed to the beach by the sailors of the fleet, and by the "French ambulance corps." After Inkerman a few were taken to Balaklava in our own ambulance waggons, but the greater number in commissariat arabas, and by the French. During the march great suffering was occasioned by the want of carriage, and by exposure during the night. The severe cases of sickness were sent on board ship by means of commissariat arabas from the different bivouacs. We had no hospital tents, materials, or appliances of any description.

9. The number of medical officers (if present), and the establishment generally, is amply sufficient to perform any duty that may be required. On embarking for the Crimea, however, one of the assistant surgeons was dangerously ill, and unable to accompany the battalion, and another was ordered to remain behind with invalids, thus depriving the battalion of the services of an officer who was acquainted with the men. His place was most efficiently supplied by Assistant Surgeon Wilson, 7th Hussars; but I think it very desirable that regimental officers should be allowed to proceed with the battalion when active service is anticipated.

10. I believe I may say that on most occasions, both in Bulgaria and in the Crimea, the requisitions for medicines were supplied only in part. Every article was curtailed in quantity, and many refused altogether, with the remark, "none in store," appended to the requisition. I have already alluded to the deficiency in medicines in daily use, and essential to the treatment of the formidable epidemics from which the battalion has suffered. With regard to medical comforts, I regret to say that the most necessary articles for the diet of the sick were supplied in such limited quantities as to excite the surprise of every officer present. Since our arrival before Sebastopol I have confined my requisitions to such articles as I had reason to believe were in store. I must, however, state that this applies only to what took place previous to the 17th December, on which day I was compelled to leave the camp from illness.

11. I have already indicated the sources from which I endeavour to supply the deficiency in medicine. In addition, I may mention that, in Bulgaria, the quartermaster purchased for the hospital a case of mustard, and that I rode into Varna myself on two occasions to procure from the general hospital cooking utensils, wine, brandy, and many other articles of diet, as well as medicines, which I had failed to obtain from the divisional store.

In reviewing the events of the last six months, every surgeon in charge of a regiment must have been painfully convinced of the inefficiency of the means to supply the exigencies of the service in the field. The army has been without transport for the sick and wounded, without proper shelter and accommodation for men suffering under acute disease, and without an adequate supply of medicines, appliances, and comforts essential to their treatment.

1. The want of a really efficient transport has been most severely felt; one that will not fail, as our ambulance carriages signally have, in bad weather. It is precisely at those periods when the artillery cannot move, that the greatest sickness may be expected, and I fear that many valuable lives have been sacrificed to the want of transport to a place of shelter. When cases of cholera, acute dysentery, and fever, are allowed to lie on the wet ground, sheltered from the severity of the weather only by a tent, who can be surprised at the numerous deaths that have occurred, and that the men do not recover their health and strength. It is hardly necessary to allude to the necessity of an efficient transport after a general action. After the battles of Alma and Inkerman, great delay and difficulty must have occurred had it not been for the prompt assistance afforded by the French.

2. The establishment of an hospital, capable of affording shelter for each division of the army encamped before Sebastopol, would be of infinite service. In it the serious cases might receive the care and comfort they so urgently require, and there they might remain until removed, if necessary, to a general hospital. The slight cases only should be treated in the marquee belonging to each regiment.

3. The divisional store should always contain an adequate supply of medicines and comforts. Regimental surgeons, whose time and attention is fully occupied in treating the formidable cases brought under their care, should never be at a loss for remedies. During an epidemic, or after an action, he is surrounded by men all anxiously looking to him for aid and relief, and does not hesitate to order what he considers most likely to benefit their condition, without calculating how many spoonfuls of arrowroot can be spared for one case, or how many ounces of wine for another. He looks to the divisional stores for assistance in these emergencies, and feels great disappointment if he is not liberally supplied with every requisite.

I fear that these remarks fall very short of what the importance of the subject demands. I have endeavoured, however, to state what fell under my own immediate observation, and the impressions I received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. BOSTOCK,
Battalion Surgeon Scotch Fusilier Guards.

CHAS. B. HEARN, Esq., Surgeon 1st Battalion Royals.

Replies to Queries in a letter received from Scutari, December 1854, and emanating from Mr. A. Cumming, Inspector General of Hospitals, &c.

Before Sebastopol, December 1854.

Answer 1. The number of medical officers present with the battalion is two, viz., myself and Assistant Surgeon Smyth, who was attached from the 2d battalion on the 18th ultimo; Assistant Surgeon Dumbreck was also present up to the 22d instant, when, having been sent to Balaklava in charge, he was despatched thence, I believe, to Scutari, without reference, so far as known, to any regimental or divisional authority whatever; when or whether he will rejoin, I have yet to learn.

2. The number of orderlies employed is regulated by the number and requirements of the sick. The proportion of one attendant for the patients, &c., as sanctioned by the book of hospital regulations, is, under present circumstances quite insufficient, owing to the amount and variety of outside work to be performed, such as procuring water, searching over the country for brushwood, or, failing to procure that, digging in the ground for roots to serve as fuel, &c. There are at present eight attendants on the sick, the number of patients being 53. Fatigue parties can also be had from the camp as required. The hospital sergeant has been nearly eight years in his present situation, and I could not have a more efficient or deserving man; the orderlies, under proper instructions and surveillance, generally perform their duties well, but although in most instances I am allowed to select them myself, they are but ill adapted to their employment, being engaged merely *pro tem*. whereas it requires long experience to make a good nurse; in some cases too, they are men who volunteer for the occupation merely to avoid other duties, or who are inflicted on the hospital establishment from their uselessness elsewhere.

3. After much trouble and numerous applications, I managed to procure, on the 23d instant, a proper hospital marquee, in place of one that had been torn and worn to an extent that rendered it quite unfit for the reception and refuge of the sick; this, together with six circular tents received from the camp, one of which serves as a dead house, and the other as a surgery, is for the present sufficient.

4. Twelve of Dr. Smith's patent hospital cots, and twelve sets of boards and trestles, which were received during the present month, together with thirty-seven blankets (twenty of which are thin and old) recently procured, comprise the whole of the bed and bedding, be the number of sick what it may; its sufficiency or insufficiency therefore, is regulated by the number requiring it. At present about sixteen of the sick are minus extra blankets, and twenty-nine have merely the ground for a bed. Prior to the issue of the above-named articles the sick had nothing beyond the single blanket supplied to the troops at large. A further supply of extra blankets has been applied for, but none have yet been received. The number of hospital conveniences alluded to consist of four chamber pots, six close stool pans with iron stands, and six bed pans, which (excepting the chamber pots and two of the bed pans), were received on the 23d instant.

5. The medicines have consisted principally of febrifuges, laxatives, and astringents. The average quantity consumed has, all things considered, been moderate. The average quantity of medical comforts usually kept with the battalion is necessarily small (there being no proper or secure means of keeping them), and it is supposed to be replenished as required from the divisional store.

6. The surgical instruments consist of one capital case (my own property), and one portable field case belonging to the public. For some time past a cutler has been provided for keeping them in order and repair at Balaklava.

7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras are most inadequate. There is now a sufficiency of vessels for culinary purposes, but there is no place for cooking, except a miserable hole enclosed by the orderlies with a sort of mud wall, and for which no roof can be procured. Hence the fire is generally subdued or extinguished, when from the inclemency of the weather it is most urgently required. The fuel, moreover, has hitherto consisted merely of green twigs, or the roots of trees and bushes, gathered with toil and

difficulty in the adjacent valleys. Charcoal, at the rate of two rations or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. daily, is now to be issued to each patient, but, from the wretchedly defective state of the transport service, I fear it cannot be relied on.

8. Ten bearers comprise the sole means of carriage for the sick and wounded in the field. The means of transport furnished for tents, stores, medicines, and all other purposes combined, are merely one pack horse with two small panniers for medicines, instruments, and surgical materials. On the march, only one small circular tent was allowed for the sick, which was conveyed by the Quarter Master General's department.

9. The number of medical officers is not sufficient. Only two assistant surgeons landed with the battalion in the Crimea. Assistant Surgeon Atkinson having been invalided from Varna, Assistant Surgeon Green accompanied the battalion as far as Balaklava, whence he proceeded on the 27th September in charge of invalids to Scutari, where he resigned his commission. When I had only one assistant, and the duty in the trenches occupied most of his time, I applied to have Mr. Green sent back, or a staff assistant in his place, but my application was not attended to, and I had only one till the 18th of November, when Mr. Smyth, of the 2d battalion, was attached. Two staff assistants were recently attached to the battalion for a few days, but one died of cholera, and the other has been removed to the 50th. Three assistant surgeons should always be present with the regiment, whereas at present they are made available for staff duty, and sent off to other corps or to Scutari in charge of sick, and that too without the concurrence of either the surgeon or the commanding officer. The number of orderlies and other attendants is sufficient, and can, on application, be increased as required, without difficulty.

10. All requisitions for medicines were generally curtailed, the divisional store being unable to supply them, either from the difficulty of having them conveyed from Balaklava, or the impossibility of procuring them at that place. Surgical instruments or their repair has not been required during the period in question. There has always been an ample stock of surgical materials and appliances on hand, the battalion not having suffered to any extent in the field. The supply of medical comforts has in general been exceedingly scanty, and the difficulty of procuring them will, in some measure, be illustrated by the subjoined letter circulated for the information of the medical officers.

SIR,

Balaklava, October 3, 1854.

WITH reference to your requisition of the 2d instant for medical comforts, I beg to inform you that there is no arrowroot, brandy, essence of beef, sago, or candles in store, and that ground rice will be substituted for arrowroot and sago. The ground rice, however, has not yet been procured from on board ship, although two requisitions have been made for its being landed. The above has been made known to Dr. Dumbreck, the principal medical officer in the Crimea, who proposes that rum should be procured from the commissariat in lieu of the brandy required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

K. JENNER,

Purveyor to the Forces.

On the 4th instant twelve of Dr. Smith's patent hospital cots; on the 15th twelve sets of boards and trestles; and on the 23d six close stool pans with iron stands, together with four bed pans, were received; but prior to these dates, hospital furniture and conveniences had repeatedly been applied for in vain. In regard to provisions, the sick are dependent entirely on the rations issued by the commissariat to the men at large. Fresh, instead of salt meat, is occasionally issued for the patients, but generally speaking it cannot be obtained.

11. The following articles may have been procured from other sources than the purveyor or apothecary; viz., tin wash basin for surgery, from native dealer at Varna; tin vessels for cooking, tin pints, matches and lanthorn, from dealers at Balaklava.

In conclusion, I beg to add the following brief general observations:—The chief cause of the great sufferings of the sick and wounded of the British army may, I fully believe, be traced to the general, and indeed almost incredible apathy evinced by the authorities from the very outset of the expedition, with regard to everything connected medical department. When we sailed for the Crimea we were obliged to leave behind us a new regimental medicine chest that had been issued at home expressly on account of our embarkation for active service, and in fact everything except two small panniers containing surgical instruments and a supply of medicine, which, as regarded quantity and variety, was most miserably scanty, with hospital canteens A & B, the sets of bedding that accompanied them, and the hospital marquee. No ambulance nor vehicles of any description were allowed to be embarked, nor was any provision made for the conveyance of the wearied, sick, or wounded soldier, who had to endure a long march and fight his way through an enemy's country, unless the ten stretchers given over to the band, who were also encumbered with their own packs and accoutrements, could be considered as such. Before we commenced our march from the landing at Old Fort, the hospital marquee, canteens, and bedding, were ordered to be re-embarked, and there were but four water mules for the whole battalion. The sick or wounded were, in short, to all appearance thrown entirely overboard, one small circular tent only being allowed for a whole regiment. The consequences soon became apparent, when men fell out of the ranks from exhaustion,

or were seized with sudden disease, of which cholera was the most frequent, the medical officers could render no effectual aid. The regiment moved on, and the victims were compelled either to drag themselves miserably along or to perish where they lay. In short, they were left to their fate. The history of Alma is, I regret to say, but too painfully true. There were no means of carrying the wounded off the field, except the few bearers already alluded to, and whilst on the day following the battle there was not a wounded Frenchman on the ground, it was disgraceful to the British nation to see, even on the second day, many of its brave defenders suffering, without any human aid, where they fell. We require a properly organized ambulance, with stout, active, and intelligent men, who could carry off the wounded quickly to receive surgical assistance, or act as orderlies when not otherwise employed. With respect to this we may well take an example from the French, on whom we are now almost entirely dependent. The present ambulance, I need hardly say, has proved a complete failure. The carriages are heavy lumbering machines, that on good macadamized roads, and with stout English horses, might answer their purpose well, but which are all but useless in field practice. The class of men also sent out in this department was probably the very worst that could have been selected, being composed chiefly of worn out, drunken, and useless old soldiers, most of whom perished at Varna shortly after their arrival. Owing chiefly to these considerations the field hospitals are placed on a footing altogether different, I should think, from what was intended. Instead of affording a more temporary refuge to the sick or wounded, they are generally over-crowded with patients of every class, and who, I fear, but too often perish for want of removal to a more suitable asylum. Nor were they, I should say, ever intended to be supplied with furniture adapted only for a fixed hospital, as, although we are at present in a standing camp, we may have to change our position at any moment, and in this case no means are supplied for the transport of the articles in question. Within the last few weeks, I am glad to say, that much has been done for the men in camp, a second blanket, warm clothing, and a small quantity of fuel having been issued for their use. But little, comparatively speaking, has been done for the sick. During the late severe affliction of cholera, when the admission and discharge book was converted almost exclusively into a registry of deaths, it was most melancholy to see the men wet, wearied, and half naked, borne by their comrades, or dragging themselves slowly and painfully along to an hospital tent wholly unprovided with anything for their comfort. Destitute of bedding, of blankets, and of fuel, it was impossible to produce or maintain even that degree of mere animal heat that was requisite for their recovery. Of what avail, I would ask, were doctors and physic in this deplorable state of things? It is to be regretted that the Board of Inquiry did not then *personally* inspect the field hospitals and witness the fearful amount of suffering and mortality caused by bad management, and lack of support on the part of those who were but too willing to shift all the blame to the medical department. I will not myself attempt to make any suggestions; I wish merely to expose facts, trusting that those of more experience, and otherwise better qualified, will point out where the fault lies, and indicate the proper remedies.

What I have stated can be corroborated by the commanding officer of the battalion (Colonel Bell), who was present all along.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. B. HEARN,
Surgeon 1st Battalion Royals.

R. V. DE LISLE, Esq., Surgeon 4th Foot.

Answers to Inquiries made by the Commissioners into the Accommodation of the Sick and Wounded of the British Army in the East.

Camp near Sebastopol, December 26, 1854.

Answer 1. Surgeon R. V. De Lisle, 4th Foot; Assistant Surgeon A. K. Drysdale, 79th Foot; Staff Assistant Surgeon Albert Hawkins.

2. Five orderlies are at present employed at the hospital; also a sergeant and corporal of the regiment employed temporarily in place of the hospital sergeant now sick at Scutari. Two of the orderlies have long been acting in that capacity, and than these there are none better in the service; the others have been lately appointed to replace those who have fallen sick. Sickness amongst the orderlies has caused many changes.

3. One marquee, capable of holding 24 sick, and a circular tent as a dispensary; also a circular tent from the companies for the surplus sick. This is almost worthless, being much weather-worn and pervious to rain. Latterly two new tents have been received from the companies.

In the absence of a building for the sick, the marquee forms a good substitute, but it is useless in stormy weather, for then it is usually levelled by the wind. During the residence of the regiment in Turkey and the Crimea this accident has occurred constantly. A marquee holds about 25 men comfortably, when lying on the ground; but when beds or stretchers are employed, as they have been latterly, this number is too large. It follows, therefore, that in these times of great sickness, many must remain in the circular tents taken from the companies of the regiment, which are very ill adapted to keep out the summer's heat and the winter's cold, especially in their thin and weather-worn condition.

4. The quality and amount of bed and bedding is easily described. The men have one blanket only. During the last two or three weeks a few have had a second served out, but, from the great difficulty of conveying stores from Balaklava, the regiment is nearly 300 short (this day, December 26) of its full complement of them. Within the last fortnight 12 stretchers have been supplied to each hospital of the division; these form, in my opinion, an admirable bedstead for a field hospital, but, in the absence of all bedding, I doubt if they prove so warm as the dry ground. Moreover, they take up more room, which can scarcely be spared at this period of sickness. Orders have lately been issued for a supply to the sick of each hospital of 24 rugs. In the total want of all means of conveyance, and with the regiment worked up to its full strength in the trenches, these orders for the issue of stores are not easily complied with. Four close stools and three bed pans are now in use, and prove quite sufficient, but for some time one bed pan formed the whole stock of apparatus of that description.

5. The quantity of medicines and medical comforts has been very limited. They have been doled out in infinitesimal proportions. Each regiment landed in the Crimea with its hospital panniers alone, such as one horse could carry. One pannier, or rather a small portion of it, was devoted to the drugs. These, necessarily, could not be very numerous, but were sufficient, when replenished at the commencement of the march, until our arrival before Sebastopol, more especially as our sick were daily removed on board ship. Up to the present period our panniers are still the only receptacles for drugs, and for a hospital with more than 60 sick they by no means suffice. No account has been kept of the medicines that could not be supplied on requisition, but the quantities have almost invariably been less than those required, and many have been refused altogether.

Far more serious objections must be made to the supply of medical comforts. During the march brandy and sago were alone required, and the supply of these was sufficient. But during our residence in this camp the supply of the most necessary articles, such as sago, arrowroot, and oatmeal, has been very scanty. For many days past no fresh meat has been issued to the sick. They cannot eat the salt rations, and few would be permitted to do so if they could. Three pounds of oatmeal, and as many of sago, have alone been issued. Candles, too, have been doled out with a very sparing hand, but whilst salt pork is issued as a ration its fat renders us independent of the purveyor. Upon the whole, wine has been liberally supplied, and regularly; and, in lieu of that great boon to the sick man, coffee in the bean, tea has been regularly and freely issued.

6. Each surgeon has his own case of operating instruments; also a pocket case. Each assistant has one of the latter. These are the only instruments available. The few repairs I required have been made by regimental armourer sergeants.

7. The means of cooking the extras, and the usual rations of the sick, are now sufficient. Three large saucepans and one small have been procured from Balaklava; wood alone is required, the supply of which has been very limited, and is becoming more so daily. It has been notified that charcoal is to be procured at Balaklava, but with our scanty means of conveyance this cannot be conveyed to camp.

8. The means of conveyance supplied for the sick and wounded in the field, and on the march, were altogether out of proportion to our necessities. Two arabas were allotted to the whole division for the carriage of its medicines, its medical comforts and appliances, and its sick and weakly men. For the sick of the whole six regiments one araba alone therefore could be spared. This arrangement, perhaps, could not be avoided, but it would be absurd to call it a conveyance at all. One araba for each regiment was imperiously required, and, had this arrangement been carried out, the boon would have been great indeed. Had means of conveyance been available for the packs of the weakly men scores of them might thus have been prevented from falling out on the march. Moreover, the kettles of the different regiments might here have found a more natural and more convenient resting place than on the pack of the already overburthened and weary soldier, and would now be available for the regular supply of the meals in camp. At the end of the march not a camp kettle could be mustered in this or the other regiments; a loss which has entailed on each man nearly half a day's forage for wood to heat his own small mess tin.

The panniers were slung on a pack horse. In these the few medicines required, medical comforts, surgical instruments, and appliances, were conveyed. I am not aware that any better arrangement could be carried out, save the substitution of mules for the purpose. On a march they are greatly superior.

9. One assistant surgeon only was present with the regiment on the march and during the action. By the instructions of the Inspector General, one assistant should accompany the regiment into action; another should convey the wounded to the rear; whilst the third should receive them from his hands and be present to assist the surgeon in his operations. If it be necessary for the good of the service and the sake of humanity that these instructions should be carried out, it is obvious that one assistant surgeon is not sufficient. Application was made by me at Varna to the Inspector General for the services of another assistant, and refused. No one was available. Since our arrival at this camp I again applied, when, on the arrival of a reinforcement of medical officers in the Crimea, three were placed under my orders. Of these, one was very shortly transferred to another brigade, whilst the assistant surgeon of the regiment was placed in charge of the 9th regiment. Were they not constantly on duty in the trenches I should consider the services of the remaining two sufficient.

My hospital sergeant is sick at Sentari, and in these busy times his loss cannot be replaced. A lance corporal from the regiment, however, is striving his utmost to do so, assisted by a sergeant to keep order amongst the men. I have before spoken of the orderlies; their number is according to regulations. Had I required more I doubt not my request would have met with a most willing compliance from the commanding officer.

10. It is impossible to state how often I have fruitlessly made requisitions for medicines and medical comforts. With regard to the former I have not often been refused altogether, but the quantities issued have been often ridiculously small. I complain, however, less of this than of the want of medical comforts. My sick ask me for soup and sago, and I must soothe them with a dose of medicine in lieu of these. Now, few of my sick would have been patients at all if they had enjoyed warm clothing, less fatigue, less exposure, and more regular and more extensive meals. I cannot go on heaping up medicine after medicine in the stomachs of those who require nourishment more substantial. The purveyor's store is the only dispensary from which I wish to draw my supplies. My cook, had he something to cook, would be my most efficient orderly. I cannot state how often or for how long a period I have been refused these supplies on requisition; but I can state that I have scarcely ever known my requisitions complied with without such a severe curtailing as left me but little to boast of.

On the 3d of October last—probably to save us surgeons the unnecessary trouble of writing—the purveyor of the forces informed us that he had in store neither “arrowroot, brandy, essence of beef, sago, or candles.” He reminded us, however, that “ground rice made a capital substitute for arrowroot and sago.” Doubtless he was right; but, unfortunately, he had also to remind us in the next paragraph of his letter, that the said ground rice was not forthcoming. It was on board ship, though two requisitions had been made for it.

On the 15th instant a pound of arrowroot, none of sago, and three pounds of oatmeal, were issued as a week's supply, the daily number of sick being above 50. On the 22d instant, three pounds of oatmeal and none of sago or arrowroot were issued. As no fresh meat has been supplied for more than fortnight, and as sick men cannot and may not eat hard salt beef, low diet is certainly the order of the day in my hospital.

No surgical instruments have been required. Surgical materials and appliances have been supplied when necessary.

Early in November the hospital marquee was blown down. It had been issued without guys or storm ropes: these I applied for. In the requisition all the usual formalities were complied with—it was in duplicate, on half margin paper, and endorsed. It was signed, approved by the principal medical officer, and countersigned by the colonel. It was forwarded to the Assistant Quartermaster General, and after a short delay was approved and returned; but with it came no guys. On inquiry I was enjoined to send it to the commissariat, who refused to father it. They had no guys; that was the Quartermaster General's department. My messenger's legs and my own patience alike broke down; so I gave up all idea of ever seeing my guys.

Some weeks ago I made a requisition for an extra hospital marquee, one being wholly inadequate for the increased number of sick. All the same formalities were gone through, but as I must get it up from Balaklava, and as I have neither mules, carts, or men at command, I have as yet been able to show nothing but the requisition itself.

Fresh meat for the use of the sick has been supplied by the commissariat as long as it has been possible to procure it.

11. No opportunity has occurred of procuring from any quarter either medicines or other articles. I brought from on board ship a supply of sago and sundry tins of essence of beef, which I obtained from the captain on requisition. During our stay at Baltjik Bay, I also obtained from H.M.S. *Britannia* some opium, which served me in good stead during the march.

December 28.

With regard to the information and suggestions I am invited to offer, I would wish to advert to a circumstance of great importance, one which, in fact, cramps all our energies, and renders that of a surgeon in charge one of the most anxious and responsible positions in a regiment. It is the proper want of carriage. I attach blame nowhere, for I know not where the fault lies; but I do know that our sick, and consequently ourselves, are the sufferers.

A large staff of ponies and mules were placed at the disposal of the commissariat. These, I believe, were cared for by a number of natives, probably Turks. The animals died; most probably were starved. The supply of rations and spirits, too, was for a time interrupted, when the few *bât* horses belonging to the regiments were taken up for this service. These have been, and no doubt will continue to be worked without intermission till they also die. They are not allowed to bring their own forage from Balaklava, and if they were, I do not believe they would be allowed time to consume it. At all events, if any one be in want of shoes or have a sore back, his death warrant is signed. He cannot go in himself for his own forage, and the others may not bring it out for him. In my regiment, by this senseless arrangement, three have died in as many days, and there are several others waiting to die. We are 300 blankets short of our proper complement, and this with the men in the trenches a night or two ago with the thermometer at 26°. About half the men have boots and none have second socks. A second marquee tent, too, for which I received an

order about a month ago, is still in store at Balaklava. Official notice is constantly given that certain articles of clothing and other comforts for the men are for issue at Balaklava on application. They might as well be in England. We have neither horse or mule at our disposal, and the regiment is so worked up to its full strength in the trenches that not a man can be spared. Moreover, they are so weak from disease, from exposure, fatigue, and starvation, that not many, I am sorry to say, would have sufficient strength to go in if they could be spared. Most assuredly, their burdens would have to be light indeed. The order for charcoal has been issued a considerable time—we have as yet seen none. Ten days ago I was informed I might procure 24 rugs for my sick at Balaklava; but how? The men return from the trenches in the morning. Their day is employed in procuring wood for their meals, in cleaning their arms, and in camp fatigues. Now, if this day were devoted to Balaklava, what time would the men have for their meals? I make no mention of rest; it is obvious they can enjoy but little of that. Again, by our straitened means of conveyance the issue of the rations is occasionally wanting. Rum, so necessary in these times, is often not forthcoming, and the meat, when it is given, is often given in half quantities only, and then at very irregular hours. Thus, on December 25 (Christmas-day), half a ration of meat was issued, and very late in the day. It was not in time to be cooked before the men went into the trenches. On the 27th they were in the trenches during the day, and it was again a half ration, and issued so late that it could not be cooked, together with the coffee, in time for their return; and on the 28th (this morning) 75 of these men were forced to return to the trenches as a working party. As they cannot cook their meat there, it follows they will be a second day without meat, or three days in four, unless they eat it raw, which I am satisfied many do.

The result of all this is, that from want of conveyance of warm clothing, blankets, boots, &c. the men fall sick by scores; and when sick, they are, for the same reason, debarred from those comforts necessary to their state, namely, blankets, rugs, weatherproof tents, charcoal, &c., and even the actual means of filling their stomachs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT DE LISLE,
Surgeon 4th Foot.

A. P. LOCKWOOD, Esq., Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

Lines of Sebastopol, December 21, 1854.

Answers to Queries put by the Duke of Newcastle's Commission relative to Inquiries into the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of the British Army in the East.

Answer 1. Assistant Surgeon A. McArthur, M.D., and A. M. Tippetts.

2. One hospital orderly, one man to cook, and three men of the band; a number insufficient to meet the exigencies and emergencies of the service.

3. Up to on or about the 14th instant four bell tents had been appropriated for the accommodation of the sick. Since that period an hospital marquee has been obtained. See letter marked No. 2.

4. No bed or bedding of any description, excepting blankets, have been issued for their use within the last week or ten days. Six stretchers were procured from the division hospital, unprovided with palliasses, which were quite inadequate for the comfort and cleanliness of the sick soldier, particularly during the late inclement weather.

Not until very recently were there any close stools, &c. in possession of the regiment. At present there are one close stool, two bed pans, two tin saucepans, twelve tin plates, one boiler (at present unserviceable from the want of a cooking place), and one tin lantern for the use of the hospital. All the requisites for an hospital in the field are contained in hospital canteen A and B, which are not in store.

5. The medicines applied for by requisition have been astringent and tonic; the average quantity insufficient to meet the daily consumption of the sick. See letters marked Nos. 1 and 3.

The nature of the comforts required have been nutritious, viz., wine, essence of beef, arrowroot, sago, ground rice, tea, sugar, &c.; the quantity obtained by no means adequate to the demand.

6. The supply of surgical instruments is ample; they are in good order, but have no means of repairing them, should they require it.

7. There are no adequate means of cooking for the sick.

8. One horse for the purpose of carrying the panniers containing medicines, medical comforts, and instruments. There are no means at my disposal for the transfer of the sick and wounded, and hospital stores; for the former there are six stretchers, borne by the men of the band.

9. One surgeon and three assistant surgeons are a sufficient number (when present with the corps) for the medical duties of a regiment. With regard to the orderlies, that is answered by No. 2. The number of orderlies (three) employed by me during the prevalence of cholera in Bulgaria having been disapproved of by the Inspector General (Dr. Hall), I have not thought it expedient to make application for a greater number (two) than are kept on the establishment.

10. Frequent requisitions for medicines and medical comforts, hospital furniture, and conveniences have been made by me. The latter I have not been able to obtain. From two to four days have elapsed at different periods during this campaign without procuring the supplies demanded of medicines and medical comforts.

After the battle of the Alma, I could not obtain a splint of sufficient length to put up a fractured thigh. See letter No. 3.

11. Wine, rice, candles, and arrowroot have been supplied by the officers.

This day (22d December) no medicines or medical comforts can be obtained from the acting apothecary and purveyor's clerk, they not having any in their possession.

For twelve hours I have had no assistant surgeon—one being sick, another employed on board ship, and the third on duty in the trenches.

I would suggest that a due proportion of fresh meat and vegetables, perhaps fruit, be issued for the use of the men. From the 22d ultimo the rations have solely consisted of salt pork and beef, rum, biscuit, coffee, and sugar.

That cooking places be made for the reception of boilers, and that each man have a warm meal previous to going on duty as guard in the trenches, or on outlying picket. See letter No. 4.

The clothing of the soldier might be considerably improved. The warm inner garments recently supplied are of essential service in maintaining warmth and enabling the soldier to resist the effects of cold; but from the want of proper outer covering to resist rain, these garments are rendered useless when they become saturated; to dry them is nearly impossible. The great coat does not resist rain; it acts as a sponge, and becomes a useless burthen. The same objection applies to the loose trowsers, which during the continuance of wet weather keep the lower extremities perfectly cold and chilled. I would therefore suggest that each soldier be provided with a waterproof cape, having a hood attached to it, and one pair of boots, similar to those worn by our troops in North America.

I would suggest that the practice of parading the men one hour before daylight be discontinued, as it entails exposure during the coldest time of the twenty-four hours; the effects of which men harrassed by excessive duty and privation are unable to resist. As they sleep in their accoutrements and have strong pickets in their front, they could turn out at a moment's notice.

With reference to query No. 5, from inability to obtain medicines, not only in this campaign, but also in Bulgaria, I have been obliged to collect oak bark from trees in the vicinity of the camp, and found the decoction of oak bark, combined with tinct. matico, when procurable, beneficial in cases of diarrhœa.

Enclosed are letters bearing upon the subject of this inquiry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

No. 1.

Steam Ship Victoria,

Varna Bay, September 1, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to recommend that you may be pleased to cause the regimental medicine chests, belonging to the 7th and 23d regiments, at present in the general hospital store at Varna, to be sent on board the steam ships "Victoria" and "Emperor;" that belonging to the 7th Fusiliers to be sent on board the "Emperor," and placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon Dr. McArthur, for the use of the troops on board that ship; and the chest belonging to the 23d regiment sent on board the "Victoria," and placed in charge of the surgeon of that corps, for the same purpose.

There are no medicines on board the "Emperor" for the use of the troops, and none on board this ship but that contained in the panniers, which is quite inadequate to meet the exigencies of the service.

I have, &c.

The Principal Medical Officer,
Light Division,
Varna Bay.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD, M.D.,
Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

No. 2.

SIR,

Lines before Sebastopol, November 30, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that three of the cases of cholera under treatment have some chance of being saved, were there proper hospital accommodation for them.

The bell tents appropriated for the reception and treatment of the sick are pervious to the rain, and the blankets that the men are now lying on, are damp and wet.

Application to the proper quarter for a hospital marquee has more than once been made without success, and repeated applications for hospital canteens A and B have also been made without success.

I have, &c.

Dr. Alexander, &c. &c.
P. M. O. Light Division.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

No. 3.

SIR,

Lines of Sebastopol, December 1, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that there are at present 114 rank and file of the Royal Fusiliers in the sick list, and no medicines in my possession for their treatment.

With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that the sick are actually lying in a pool of water, covered by wet blankets. I sent a non-commissioned officer and two horses of my own, and the horse belonging to the hospital, to Balaklava yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining a marquee and a fresh supply of blankets, without success.

I have also to inform you, that for want of dry fuel and proper cooking utensils, there is much difficulty and delay in preparing meals for the sick.

I have, &c.

Dr. Alexander, &c., &c.
P. M. Officer, Light Division.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

No. 4.

SIR,

Lines of Sebastopol, November 1, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the men for duty in the trenches and picket are in the habit of proceeding to the place of their destination without having previously had a warm meal of tea, cocoa, or coffee provided for them; and one occasion I have known the guard for the trenches at night to have been sent on that duty without having had their dinners.

I would therefore beg to recommend that proper cooking places be made, and that no men be sent on the duties above mentioned without having previously had a warm meal, as a prophylactic measure for the maintenance of their health.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
The Officer commanding Royal Fusiliers. Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 6, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the pannier horse is now employed by the officer commanding in bringing stores from Balaklava, and that in all probability the animal will be knocked up, being indifferently fed, and the roads nearly impassable from the recent heavy rains.

Appreciating the necessity for having this horse in good order, I have had him shod at my own expense.

Anticipating that this horse may become unserviceable from the work at present imposed on him, I beg to refer the subject to you.

I have, &c.

Dr. Alexander, &c., &c.
P. M. O. Light Division.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 8, 1854.

WITH reference to my letter of 6th instant, I beg to inform you that the hospital pack horse is now unserviceable from a sore back; in consequence of which, I have been unable to have an hospital marquee, cooking utensils, &c., most urgently required by the sick, conveyed from Balaklava, which I purposed doing with my own and the pannier horse.

I have, &c.,

Dr. Alexander, &c., &c.
P. M. Officer.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 23, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the hospital cook suffered much from exposure to the weather, for upwards of ten hours endeavouring to cook for the sick.

I would, therefore, recommend that a hut for cooking for the sick be constructed with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)
The Officer commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers.

A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 23, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that early this week I sent my own servant and horse to Balaklava for the purpose of obtaining rice and sugar for the sick; he presented the enclosed requisition at the Commissariat office; the officer there positively refused to issue what was required.

Neither the acting apothecary nor purveyor's clerk have medicines or medical comforts in their possession, consequently the sick have nothing for their dinner meal (excepting preserved potatoes) but salt meat, which is unfit for their use.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

The Officer commanding Royal Fusiliers.

COPY of Requisition presented to Commissariat.

Issue to purveyor Light Division,—100 lbs. rice.

100 lbs. sugar.

(Signed)

H. L. BAYNES,

Light Division.

19th December 1854.

Certified to be true copies.

(Signed)

A. P. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Royal Fusiliers.

JOHN DUNLOP, Esq., Surgeon 88th Regiment, in medical charge 9th Regiment.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, January 6, 1855.

IN reply to your letter from Scutari, inquiring into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and men of the British army in the East, I have the honour to forward the following answers to your questions:—

The 9th Regiment arrived in the Crimea from Malta on the 27th November 1854, and on the 29th I was put in medical charge of it.

Answer 1. The medical officers present with the corps are, Assistant Surgeon Dunlop, 4th Foot, in medical charge, Assistant Surgeons Ovens and Meadows, 9th Foot.

2. There are now doing duty with the regimental hospital, one hospital sergeant, one cook, one orderly, whose duty it is to cut firewood, and four ordinary orderlies. In addition to these we have been furnished, as necessity requires, with two or more fatigue orderlies.

3. The tents supplied for the use of the sick are nine in number; viz., one marquee, capable of accommodating with comfort twenty-two patients, and eight circular tents, each large enough to accommodate eight men. The circular tents are in no way suited for hospital purposes, either in summer or winter. The marquee affords sufficient protection in summer, but is a poor place for treating diseases in the depth of a Crimean winter. Two wooden huts have been applied for, but as yet have not been supplied.

4. Fourteen mats, one tarpaulin, one waterproof bottom, nine cots, and seven trussel beds and eighty blankets have been supplied as bed and bedding for the use of the sick. An additional supply of cots and trussel beds are, in my opinion, necessary, together with mattresses and blankets, more especially during the present inclement season. Four bed pans are now in use in the hospital.

5. The regimental medicine chest having been brought out from Malta, well stocked with drugs, no want in this respect has been felt. Other packages, with medical comforts are still at Balaklava, carriage for them, although applied for, having as yet not been supplied. Temporary supplies, on requisition, of the following articles have from time to time been given with tolerable regularity by the purveyor to the division; viz,—

Tea,	Rum,
Sugar,	Barley,
Rice,	Preserved Potatoes,
Sago,	„ Milk,
Arrowroot,	Cocoa,
Port Wine,	Oatmeal.
Brandy,	

A few medicines have, as they were required, been supplied by the medical storekeeper of the division. Regimental medical officers not having a store tent to keep medical stores in, require, according to their necessities, to procure from the purveyor of the division, at frequent intervals, in small quantities, their medical comforts.

6. A portable case of capital instruments has been supplied on requisition. A stomach pump and cupping instruments are also in possession. All the medical officers with the regiment possess pocket cases of instruments.

The cutler attached to the General Hospital has orders to attend to the repairs of instruments in regimental hospitals.

7. Three camp kettles of different sizes, two tea kettles, one saucepan, six drinking cups, have been supplied on requisition, for cooking purposes in the hospital. These have hitherto been found sufficient. The rations are cooked in a kitchen, built as well as our limited means allowed, and partially impervious to rain and snow. Firewood has been supplied in small quantities, and on the ground in the neighbourhood of the camp it is scarce, and daily becoming more so. Now that winter has set in, I am of opinion that a larger supply of firewood, as a ration, should be given.

8. The regiment having lately landed in the Crimea, and the army being at present stationary, the hospital pack horse and panniers have not been supplied. The hospital medicine chest, and other bulky articles brought from Malta, cannot be carried unless on waggons. Ten stretchers have been given over, carried by the bandsmen of the regiment, and are used for carrying sick and wounded men from the camp or field to the hospital.

Two ambulance waggons are attached to the Divisional Hospital, and are at present used for conveying the sick to the General Hospital at Balaklava; but owing to the bad state of the roads, the crippled condition of the mules, and the lumbering nature of the vehicles, these waggons are comparatively useless. On numerous occasions the sick have been conveyed into Balaklava on artillery waggons, and most expeditiously and comfortably by the French mule ambulances. The medical comforts, and surgical materials, instruments, and appliances, are supposed to be carried in the regimental medicine chest, and in the panniers not yet supplied. The hospital marquee is supposed to be carried by the Quarter Master General's department, the additional circular tents by the regimental pack horses.

9. The number of medical officers, orderlies, and other hospital attendants with the regiments are, in my opinion, sufficient.

Occasionally I have applied to the officer commanding the regiment for fatigue men, to be employed in various duties connected with the hospital. My applications have always been attended to.

10. Since I have had medical charge of the 9th Regiment I have been able to procure, within the ordinary and proper time, supplies of medicines, medical comforts, and surgical instruments, materials, and appliances. The patients in the regimental hospitals are supposed to be dieted by the commissariat with fresh meats. That department has, during the past month, been repeatedly unable to supply fresh meat, and salt meat has been substituted. Further, the supply of both fresh and salt meat has, on more than one occasion, been deficient in quantity.

11. I have on no occasions been obliged to procure, from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary, any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question, excepting fresh and salt provisions.

You request me to give you any further information or suggestions bearing on the subject of the questions just answered.

It seems to be desirable that a more efficient hospital transport should be supplied to the troops. The ambulance corps, from being old and not very healthy soldiers, and from their irregular habits, do not prove the best attendants on the sick. Our ambulance waggons are unsuited to a country devoid of roads. The French mule ambulances seem well adapted for the transport of sick men. My hospital sergeant is efficient and attentive to his duties. The same may be said of two or three of the hospital orderlies; but owing to sickness, these last have been repeatedly changed, and the new comers are not so useful as they might be. It seems to me that it would be of benefit to the service if regimental hospitals were not dependent for orderlies on drafts from the ranks, but that they should be supplied with those indispensable servants from a regular corps of men trained to hospital duties.

The great mortality which has taken place during the past month has been chiefly due to cholera of a most fatal character. The men have been much exposed, and I may say, overworked; they have also been irregularly fed, and insufficiently clothed. These three causes have much aggravated disease in every form,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN DUNLOP,

Surgeon 88th Regiment, in medical charge 9th Regiment.

17th REGIMENT.

RETURN of Requisitions made for the use of the Hospital of the above Corps.

No. of Requisitions made.	Quarter on which Requisition was made.	For what.	On whom.	Complied with or not.	Reasons for Non-compliance.
Two	—	Medical comforts.	Inspector General of Hospital.	Yes.	All the marquees out of repair.
Three	—	Medicines	Ditto.	Yes.	
One	—	Tarpaulin	Quartermaster General.	Yes.	
One	—	25 Blankets	Inspector General.	Yes.	
One	—	800 Cholera belts.	Ditto.	Yes.	
One	—	Pack horse and saddle.	Quartermaster General.	Yes.	
One	—	Planks for flooring hospital.	Ditto.	Yes.	
One	—	Hospital marquee.	Ditto.	No	
One	—	Huts	Ditto.	Yes.	

Camp before Sebastopol, January 16, 1855.

WALTER SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon 17th Regiment.

THOMAS LONGMORE, Esq., Surgeon 19th Regiment.

Camp above Sebastopol, 19th Regiment, Light Division,
December 24, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to forward the following replies to your queries.

I am, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon 19th Regiment.

Query 1. The number of medical officers now present with your regiment, stating their names and rank?

Reply 1. The number of medical officers now present are three, viz.,—

Surgeon	-	-	-	Thomas Longmore
Assistant Surgeon	-	-	-	William M. Webb,
Ditto	-	-	-	Exham L. Hiffernan.

Query 2. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness, &c.?

Reply 2. The number employed is five, viz.,—

Hospital Sergeant	-	-	-	-	1
„ Orderlies	-	-	-	-	4
Total	-	-	-	-	5

When more orderlies are required to attend upon the sick, I apply to the officer commanding; but the number permitted to receive pay for this extra labour is limited, and it is difficult to get men to serve willingly in hospital who are not remunerated.

The hospital sergeant is a most excellent non-commissioned officer, and the orderlies are attentive men; but they are taken from the ranks of the regiment, and would undoubtedly be more fitted for their duties by some previous training and instruction.

Query 3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency?

Reply 3. One hospital marquee, and five bell tents.

I was fortunate in obtaining a marquee for the use of my regiment, but it was originally issued for cases of cholera from the whole brigade. I have found this marquee advantageous, on account of its comparative dryness and warmth. The bell tents, being of single canvas, are not fitted for the treatment of sick.

Two marquees for each regiment, with others in addition available for use in case of exigency, I should alone consider sufficient for hospital accommodation in fine and moderate weather; but in the winter season I do not consider tents capable of affording the necessary protection for treatment of the sick.

Query 4. The quantity and nature of bed and bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency. Also the number of close stools, bed pans, urinals, and other hospital conveniences?

Reply 4. Three tarpaulins, 25 rush mats of slight texture, and 28 blankets, have been supplied for the use of the sick in hospital. No beds or bedding have been furnished.

The number of hospital conveniences is as follows:—

Bed pans	-	-	-	-	3
Chamber pots	-	-	-	-	2
Urinals	-	-	-	-	0
Close stools	-	-	-	-	0
Total	-	-	-	-	5

Average number of sick in hospital during the present month, about 54 per diem.

Query 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept with the regiment?

Reply 5. I have not been able to obtain for the hospital either the nature or quantity of medicines I have required, and I have considered it my duty to make several reports on the subject to the proper authorities.

The medicines I have been able to obtain from the store of the division—and I have always met with the greatest facility in obtaining a share of whatever they could afford—

have been so irregularly issued as to periods, and so insufficient in quantity, as very much to detract from their usefulness.

My supplies of medical comforts have also been frequently very insufficient, and sometimes wholly absent; but at the present moment I have some tea, sugar, wine, and sago in hospital.

We have not usually been able to keep with the regiment a greater stock than is sufficient for the average consumption of a few days duration.

Query 6. The supply of surgical instruments and the means of keeping them in order and repair?

Reply 6. I have a capital case of instruments, private property; and also, as well as each of my assistants, a pocket case, private property.

The public instruments, such as the fracture and dislocation apparatus, stomach pump, &c. were left on board the transport "Courier" with the other baggage, on the regiment landing in the Crimea, and I have not yet been able to get them again, though a vessel is daily expected to bring them.

I made several inquiries since I came to this camp, on the subject of being able to get certain instruments ground and set, which had become injured in use at Alma; and I applied through Staff Surgeon Dr. Alexander to Deputy Inspector General Dr. Dumbreck, who informed me that there were no means of getting my knives ground. At a subsequent period I applied at the purveyor's stores at Balaklava, and found that I could not get an amputating knife ground (which was required to remove notches) though there was a cutler who could sharpen an instrument on a hone.

Query 7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such means?

Reply 7. Two tin saucepans have been lately issued for the use of the hospital. No other means of cooking have been furnished. The patients' canteens have been used as cooking utensils. No fuel has been issued.

Query 8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick, wounded in the field, for hospital tents, stores, medicines, medical comforts and provisions, surgical instruments, materials, and appliances?

Reply 8. No regimental means beyond the hospital bñ horse and two panniers.

A certain number (10) of stretchers were carried by the bandsmen of the regiment for collecting wounded men on the field.

Query 9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, and other hospital attendants under you sufficient? If not, have you at any time applied for more, and if so, what was the result of your application?

Reply 9. I consider one surgeon and three assistant surgeons necessary for the ordinary duties of a regiment in the field, especially when siege operations are being carried on.

Assistant Surgeon Grylls left the 19th regiment with wounded men for Scutari on November the 7th. On December the 4th I called the attention of the principal medical officer of the division to the fact that this officer had not yet returned to the regiment, where his services were required. The Inspector General intimated that he should be ordered to return forthwith; but shortly afterwards Assistant Surgeon Grylls tendered his resignation from the service.

When additional orderlies have been required at the hospital, the officer commanding has always furnished them on my requisition.

Query 10. Have you been unable at any time since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so, how often, and for how long on each occasion (to the best of your recollection), to procure on requisition, within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such things, a supply of any and what

Medicines,
Surgical instruments, or the repair of them,
Surgical materials and appliances,
Medical comforts,
Hospital furniture and conveniences,
Provisions for the use of the hospital?

Reply 10. I have very frequently, since landing in the Crimea, been unable to obtain medicines, medical comforts, and hospital furniture and conveniences which I have applied for. I have never been able to obtain the quantity of these things which in my opinion was necessary for the treatment of the sick.

I am not in the habit of keeping regularly copies of the things which I ask for for the hospital, but am unable to procure. Some such requisitions I have in my possession; I note down and keep account of the quantities of medicines and medical comforts received, in order at any time to be able to balance accounts with the purveyor and apothecary, who are in possession of my written receipts for the same.

I have not had occasion to apply for any surgical instruments or surgical materials which I have not received; but have applied for the repair of certain knives, which I learned could not be done for me.

Query 11. Have you on any occasion since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question: if so, state from what quarter you procured them, and what the articles were?

Reply 11. I have not been able to procure from any other quarter the medicines or articles which I could not get from the apothecary or purveyor of the division.

In reply to your request for suggestions, I hardly feel warranted in expressing opinion on the cause of the deficiencies which have been experienced in the hospital, both of medicines and medical comforts, beyond stating that it has appeared to me to be chiefly attributable to a deficiency of transport under the control of the medical authorities. I have watched the good effects of an active, trained, and educated ambulance corps, and a well appointed ambulance equipment in the French service, and feel that some similar establishment would be of great advantage in the British service. From such a corps it appears to me that the regimental hospital sergeants should be obtained, and regimental orderlies also; for, having been nearly 13 years in my present regiment, I have frequently experienced the disadvantage of the hospital sergeant leaving the hospital for the better situation of colour sergeant in the ranks when the option was offered to him of taking the appointment; and I have constantly met with the very natural objection of officers commanding companies to part with good and active men from the ranks to serve as orderlies in the hospital.

I may take this opportunity of stating my conviction that, from the very arduous, constant, and responsible duties of the hospital sergeant, and his influence for good or ill among the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, it is particularly required for the good of the service that he should be put at least on the same footing in rank and pay as a first-class staff sergeant. He ought to pass an examination by a board of medical officers as to his fitness for compounding medicines on the same footing as a druggist in England. My hospital sergeant, who has been eight years a sergeant, three of which as hospital sergeant, receives at present 1s. 10d. pay per diem, and an allowance of 4d. per diem as hospital orderly; at the same time that there are sergeants in the ranks of the regiment four years junior to him as a non-commissioned officer who are receiving 2s. 10d. pay per diem.

My experience leads me to consider that the regimental bandsmen are not, as a body, likely to be sufficiently strong or able men for the duty of carrying the wounded to be consigned to them.

(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon 19th Regiment.

EDWARD HOWARD, Esq., Surgeon, 20th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp above Sebastopol, December 27, 1854.

IN reply to the queries contained in your letter dated at Scutari, and addressed to medical officers in charge of regiments, I have the honour to append the following remarks, taking the paragraphs of your communication seriatim.

Answer 1. The number of medical officers at present with the regiment is three, viz., one surgeon, E. Howard, and two assistant surgeons, Messrs. Wright and Wolseley.

2. The number of orderlies employed has been according to the usual rule, that is to say, one orderly for every ten patients, and in addition, a cook and the hospital sergeant; and, so far as lay in their power, they performed their duties zealously.

3. Along the line of march from Touzla to Sebastopol, one circular tent was conveyed upon an araba, and on those occasions, when the baggage came up within any reasonable time, it was made use of. Some few days after the arrival of the army at its present seat, two marquees were supplied and appropriated to the use of the division; and subsequently one Portuguese tent for the wounded, one half of one of these marquees being for the use of the 20th Regiment, and the Portuguese tent was kept exclusively for the wounded of the brigade. This arrangement remained until 5th of November, when the sudden and large influx of wounded after the battle of Inkerman obliged three companies' tents to be procured from the regiment for the reception of the worst and most disabled cases, while the sick who could leave the marquee were sent to the companies' tents, as well as the slight cases of wounds. The wounded were despatched on 8th and 9th of November, when the companies' tents were again returned to the regiment by the order of the commanding officer, leaving for the accommodation of the sick of the regiment, and those too badly wounded to be removed, one half of a marquee, a bell tent, and a share of a Portuguese tent. On 10th November, during a violent storm of wind, the marquee, used by 20th and 68th conjointly, was blown down, and the roof so torn, and the poles broken, as to have been rendered entirely useless from that time. The only accommodation that could then be provided was two Portuguese tents and one bell tent until 16th November, when two additional bell tents were procured from Balaklava; and subsequently Colonel Horn, on

completing the building of a hut for himself, gave up his tent on 16th December for the use of the sick. Thus at present there remain for the use of the sick and wounded of the regiment two Portuguese tents and four bell tents; one of these Portuguese tents must be kept constantly clear for the reception of wounded, and they do not consequently afford accommodation for all of the sick, several being obliged to be retained and treated in their companies' tents, and, in the event of an action, are much too limited in space for accommodating the probable number who would require admission.

4. No bedding was issued of any description until 5th October, when 21 blankets were obtained from the Quarter Master General's department (hay from the Commissariat being laid down upon the ground as often as it could be spared), and at a later period there were obtained from the purveyor, by direction of Dr. Hall, one large tarpaulin and 18 Turkish rush mats. On 7th December, on account of the severity of the weather, 100 additional blankets were issued; and on the following day 20 raised cots and sackings were supplied by the purveyor, by the order of Dr. Hall, and these are now in use. The necessity of raising the men from the wet ground, and which could only be done by means of the cots alluded to, occupy the space within the tents, that they are no longer able to contain as many as formerly, and from this circumstance the hospital accommodation is again rendered far too limited. One bed pan and one urinal are all the conveniences of this description in possession.

5. All the medicines not contained in the panniers, and that the prevalence of bowel affections demanded the use of, were procured in small quantities, as required, from the apothecary at Balaklava, and consisted chiefly of calomel and opium, acetate of lead, Dover's powder, quinine, morphia, and prepared chalk, and the extras, of sago, arrowroot, ground rice, tea and sugar, essence of beef, and port wine; these articles being procured in quantities of several pounds, and the wine, three bottles at a time, on each requisition.

6. One complete surgical field case was supplied by the public to the regiments, and is uninjured and in good repair. I have also my own regulation case in good repair, as well as a full pocket case of instruments, and each assistant surgeon is similarly well supplied with a good and full pocket case. There is a cutler attached to the army, but the instruments in possession have hitherto required no repair.

7. The means of cooking at present possessed consist of two kettles, of four and two gallons, together with two others of smaller size recently supplied, such as are issued to regiments, and a small saucepan, containing about three pints. The cooking is carried on necessarily in the open air, with such protection from the wind and rain as an excavation and a covering of a few sacks and hoops afford. The supply of fuel, until within the last month, has been tolerably easily procured by fatigue parties sent out for the purpose of collecting it; but now that the plains have been nearly cleared within a practicable distance, much more labour has to be expended in procuring it, inasmuch as the roots of the vines in the vineyards afford the only available supply. With the vessels enumerated above, and this fuel, there has been daily cooked broth, sago, arrowroot, and rice, upon an average, for nearly forty persons.

8. On the line of march the only means of conveyance of the sick taken ill upon the road were the commissariat arabas; but these carts having upon them already a load, and not following altogether the same route as the division, were a long way separated from it, and obliged sudden and urgent cases, that could not be assisted by the stretchers carried by the band (ten of which were procured at the point of disembarkation), to be placed, by the kind permission of the officers commanding batteries of artillery, upon the spare gun limbers. One bell tent for the use of the sick of the regiment was conveyed by the commissariat carts. No horse could be procured at Touzla, where the army landed on the 14th of September, from the Quarter Master General's department or commissariat for the carriage of the hospital panniers, though a requisition, signed by myself and countersigned by Dr. Hall, the head of the medical department, was conveyed by myself, as directed by Dr. Hall, to the Quarter Master General; and on the day of the battle of Alma, as soon as it was apparent that an engagement must happen, I sought out the commissariat carts which conveyed the regimental panniers, took them from it, and placed them upon my own private horse, and continued so to employ him until we arrived at our present seat. I may here add, that nothing was allowed to be placed upon the commissariat carts but the regimental panniers and the one bell tent; and further, that I myself witnessed the destruction, by order of the general commanding the division, of a box containing wine and sugar, &c., belonging to some regiment of the division,—my own stock of medical comforts, consisting of 10 lbs. of preserved meats, four bottles of wine, some sago, and tea and sugar escaping by having been packed in one of the panniers along with the surgical instruments.

9. As before stated, one medical officer, Assistant Surgeon Cater, has been detached from the regiment and sent to Scutari since 14th October; and considering the numbers that have been sent away sick and wounded, there remains a sufficiency of medical officers for the duty, excepting during the press of a large number of wounded, such as occurred after the battle of Inkerman, when the services of another medical officer would have been most desirable. At any times when there have been any patients, sick or wounded, and entirely helpless, as from injury of the spine, typhoid fever, or the like, a comrade or

fatigue man has been applied for to attend to such cases specially, and in no instance has there been any unwillingness to comply with my request on these occasions.

10. The only medicines that have not been procurable in sufficient quantities have been opium and the vegetable astringents; one preparation, that of laudanum, which certainly exerted more influence than any drug upon the diarrhœal condition, which usually prevailed before more decided or dysenteric symptoms appeared, was that which the want of was most severely felt; and the acetate of lead, another valuable remedy in both cholera and the atonic form of dysentery here seen, was also only to be obtained in smaller quantities than desirable, the requisitions being curtailed by the apothecary after they had been approved by the staff surgeon of the brigade and by the Inspector General at head quarters. Surgical appliances in no instance has there been any lack of. The medical comforts, such as enumerated above (paragraph 5) were promptly supplied, ground rice being substituted for arrowroot, or sago for arrowroot, by the purveyor, as his stock of the one or other articles was for the time exhausted. In no case has there been any avoidable delay in their delivery.

11. I have never sought from any other quarter than the purveyor, commissariat, or Quarter Master General's department for any articles of which I have been in want, means of conveyance, or tents; I have never made any requisition for hospital furniture. The A and B canteens supplied to the regiment in Plymouth were not allowed to be disembarked with the regiment at Touzla, and since the arrival of the Colombo, the ship which brought out the regiment, the state of the roads has been such, and the means of commissariat conveyance so meagre, that they have at no time been procurable at this place.

The difficulty of the position of medical officers in reference to their sick, and the limited conveyance that could only be had for anything from Balaklava, all medicines and extras having to be fetched a distance of seven miles, along almost impassable roads, by men on foot; and more especially this inconvenience was experienced after the loss of my own horse from the severity of the weather and exposure, and which I had always applied for the use of the service in lightening the labour of the orderlies and messengers employed in bringing supplies for the sick; all these difficulties have been much augmented since the occurrence of the hurricane of the 14th ultimo, the roads since that time becoming a perfect slough of most tenacious mud. The excessive labour and fatigue of the soldiers ever since the commencement of the siege, the inclement weather lately experienced, the nature of the soil, the state of the roads, the loss of the animals of draught, have made up a combination of circumstances conspiring to add to the difficulty of transport, to which it would appear all our inconveniences may be ascribed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD HOWARD,
Surgeon 20th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

January 19, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a statement of the quantities of extra articles of diet and medical comforts obtained from time to time from the sources mentioned in the return, from 14th September, together with the medicines required and received since 20th November last, the earliest period when the failure of obtaining the full quantities of the different articles for which requisitions were made suggested the necessity of keeping an account. Six Enclosures.

With regard to the tent accommodation, I have little more to add to the information contained in my reply to your former queries.

On the 10th November the hospital marquee was rendered useless in a squall of wind, and applications were frequently made to the Quarter Master General for another or other accommodation, with which requisitions he was at no time able to comply.

In the interval between 10th November and 23d December the ship "Colombo," in which the regiment came from England, came into port, on board of which I was led to believe there was a marquee belonging to the regiment, and a requisition for it was specially made, as also one upon the chief commissariat officer at Balaklava for its conveyance; but, when transmitted, it was found that the ship had been unladen, and the regimental marquee placed in some store, but no information in reference to it could be obtained, or any other procured; or, indeed, had it been, was the commissariat officer at the time able to supply any means of conveyance for it.

On 3d January a requisition for two wooden huts was made upon the Quarter Master General, which accompanies this letter, and his remarks will be observed endorsed upon the back of it.

On the 10th January application was again made for one hut, a portion of which has been brought up; but it is entirely useless, being incomplete.

Colonel Horn, commanding the regiment, has not had it in his power to furnish hitherto any sufficient number of men to bring up the remainder of it, on account of the severity of

the weather, the state of the roads, and the constant employment of all hands in the regiment.

Subjoined is a list of the requisitions to which reference has been made above.

- Requisition for marquee, marked No. 1.
- Do. for conveyance of same, marked No. 2.
- Do. for two wooden huts, marked No. 3.
- Application to Colonel Horn for conveyance of same, marked No. 4.
- Copy of requisition for medical comforts, marked No. 5.
- Copy of requisitions for medicines, marked No. 6.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD HOWARD,
Surgeon 20th Regiment.

No. 1.—REQUISITION for Marquee.

20th Regiment.

December 3, 1854.

REQUIRED for the use of the 20th Regiment, one hospital marquee.

(Signed) EDWARD HOWARD,
Surgeon 20th Regiment.

The Quarter Master General, 4th Division.

(Approved, by order,)

G. R. WETHERALL, Capt.,
D. A. Q. M.

(Approved.)
W. C. HUMPHRY,
D. I. G. H.

(Examined.)
C. A. WINDHAM, Col.
A. Q. M. G.

No. 2.—REQUISITION for Conveyance of Marquee.

December 23, 1854.

REQUIRED, conveyance for one hospital marquee for the use of the 20th Regiment.

(Signed) EDWARD HOWARD,
Surgeon 20th Regiment.

The Commissary General, Balaklava.

(Approved.)
C. A. WINDHAM, Col.,
A. Q. M. G.

No. 3.—REQUISITION for two Wooden Huts.

January 3, 1855.

REQUIRED for the use of sick of 20th Regiment, two wooden huts, of a capacity to contain 40 men.

(Signed) EDWARD HOWARD,
Surgeon 20th Regiment.

Quarter Master General, 4th Division.

5,000 superficial feet of planking and 1,000 rafters have been issued to each regiment.
Apply to your commanding officer.

C. A. WINDHAM, A. Q. M. G.

No. 4.—APPLICATION to Colonel Horn for Conveyance of two Wooden Huts.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, January 10, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to apply again to you, by order of the Deputy Inspector General, in reference to the procuring of huts from Balaklava for the accommodation of the sick. Each hut, with the necessary tools for putting it together, weighs 25 cwt., and, under these circumstances, I am compelled to apply for 100 men for the purpose of its conveyance, which will burden each individual to the extent of only 28 lbs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD HOWARD,
Surgeon 20th Regiment.

Colonel Horn, commanding 20th Regiment.

No. 5.—REQUISITIONS FOR MEDICAL COMFORTS.

RETURN of REQUISITIONS for MEDICAL COMFORTS, showing the Quantities required and received for the use of the Sick in Field Hospital of the 20th Regiment, since the Landing of the Troops on the Crimea, September 14th, 1854, to January 15th, 1855.

Date.	Article.	Amount of Requisition.	Amount Received.	From what Department Received.	Remarks.	
1854.		lbs.	lbs.			
Sep. 14	Wine (bottles) - -	No requisition.	4	This was put on board at Plymouth, by order of the Director General, for the use of the sick.	None being at the Purveyor's store in Bala-klava for a few days.	
	Brandy (bottles) - -		3			
	Preserved meat - -		10			
	Tea - - - -		1			
	Sugar - - - -		6			
	Sago - - - -		2			
Oct. 9	Rice - - - -	6	6	Commissariat, in camp 4th division.		
	Sugar - - - -	3	3			
" 10	Ground rice - - -	2	2	Purveyor, Bala-klava.		
	Arrowroot - - - -	1	1			
" 20	Rice - - - -	6	6	Commissariat in camp 4th division.		
	Sugar - - - -	3	3			
" 30	Ground rice - - -	3	3	Purveyor, Bala-klava.		
	Tea - - - -	1	1			
	Sugar - - - -	3	3			
	Wine (bottles) - -	2	2			
Nov. 8	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	4	4	Do.		
	Wine (bottles) - -	3	3	Do.		
" 9	Sugar - - - -	14	14	Do.		
" 10	Ground rice - - -	6	6	Do.		
	Arrowroot - - - -	4	4	Do.		
" 17	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	14	14	Do.		
" 19	Sugar - - - -	4	4	Do.		
	Sago - - - -	4	4	Do.		
" 21	Sugar - - - -	15	15	Do.		
	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Wine (bottles) - -	3	3	Do.		
	Sago - - - -	3	3	Do.		
" 23	Sago - - - -	6	6	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	6	6	Do.		
	Essence of beef - -	6	6	Do.		
" 27	Sago - - - -	6	6	Do.		
	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	18	9	Do.		
" 29	Wine (bottles) - -	3	3	Do.		
	Essence of beef - -	5	5	Do.		
" 30	Sugar - - - -	9	9	Commissariat, 4th division.		
Dec. 1	Tea - - - -	2	2			Purveyor, Bala-klava.
	Sago - - - -	6	6			
	Sugar - - - -	18	18			
" 5	Sago - - - -	6	6	Do.		
	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	18	18	Do.		
	Preserved potatoes -	56	56	Do.		
	Essence of beef - -	5	5	Do.		
" 7	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	12	12	Do.		
	Essence of beef - -	10	10	Do.		
" 11	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	12	12	Do.		
" 15	Preserved potatoes -	56	None	Do.		
	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	12	12	Do.		
" 18	Sago - - - -	12	None	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	12	12	Do.		
" 20	Rice - - - -	30	30	Do.		
	Sago - - - -	12	None	Do.		
	Tea - - - -	2	2	Do.		
	Wine (bottles) - -	4	4	Do.		
	Essence of beef - -	10	5	Do.		
	Sugar - - - -	27	27	Do.		

Date.	Article.	Amount of Requisition.	Amount Received.	From what Department Received.	Remarks.
1854.		lbs.	lbs.		
Dec. 22	Preserved potatoes	56	56	{ Purveyor, Bala- klava.	
" 27	Tea	2	2	Do.	
	Sugar	12	12	Do.	
	Arrowroot	6	None	Do.	
	Sago	12	None	Do.	
	Rice	30	30	Do.	
	Essence of beef	10	None	Do.	
" 29	Wine (bottles)	4	4	Do.	
1855.	Tea	2	2	Do.	
Jan. 3	Wine (bottles)	4	4	Do.	
	Arrowroot	6	6	Do.	
	Sago	10	10	Do.	
	Tea	2	2	Do.	
" 8	Preserved potatoes	56	56	Do.	
	Tea	2	2	Do.	
	Sugar	12	12	Do.	
" 10	Wine (bottles)	6	6	Do.	
	Arrowroot	6	6	Do.	
	Sugar	6	6	Do.	
" 13	Wine (bottles)	12	12	Do.	Three bottles broken on carriage up by an artillery waggon.
	Tea	2	2	Do.	
	Sugar	12	12	Do.	
" 14	Preserved potatoes	56	56	Do.	
	Arrowroot	6	7	Do.	
	Sugar	6	6	Do.	

EDW. HOWARD,
Surgeon 20th Regiment.

No. 6.—REQUISITIONS FOR MEDICINES.

RETURN of REQUISITIONS for MEDICINES, showing the Quantity required and received for the use of the Sick in the Field Hospital of the 20th Regiment in Camp before Sebastopol, from November 20th, 1854, to January 15th, 1855.

Date.	Articles.	Amount of Requisition.	Amount Received.	Remarks.
1854.		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	
Nov. 20	Ung. sulph. co.	2 0	2 0	
	Quinæ disulph.	0 1	0 1	
	Pulv. ipec. co.	0 4	—	None in store.
	Mustard	2 0	2 0	
	Plumbi acet.	0 4	—	None in store.
Nov. 25	Tinct. opii	0 8	0 4	
	Plumbi acet.	0 4	0 1	
Dec. 1	Pulv. ext. or crude opium	0 2	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Plumbi acet.	0 4	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Zingiber cont.	0 2	0 2	
	Quinæ disulph.	0 1	0 1	
	Chloroform	0 4	0 4	
Dec. 5	Hydrarg. chlorid.	0 4	0 4	
	Tinct. opii	0 8	0 8	Lig. morph. instead.
	Pulv. ipec. co.	0 4	0 4	
	Gum catechu	0 8	—	None in store.
	Pulv. cretæ prep.	0 8	0 4	
	Plumbi acet.	0 4	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ol. terebinth	1 0	—	None in store.
	Ung. cetacei	0 8	0 8	
Dec. 11	Tinct. camph. co.	1 0	1 0	
	Pulv. ipecac.	0 2	—	None in store.
	— ipec. co.	0 4	0 4	
	Lig. morph. acet.	0 8	0 8	
	Ung. sulph. co.	2 0	2 0	
	Mustard	2 0	2 0	
	Ferrini sini	5 0	5 0	
	Surgeon's tow	4 0	4 0	
	Cerat. resinæ	1 0	1 0	
Dec. 16	Quinæ disulph.	0 1	0 1	

Date.	Articles.	Amount of Requisition.	Amount Received.	Remarks.
1854.		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	
Dec. 16	Acid. sulph.	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Cretæ preparat.	0 4	0 4	
	Hyd. cu. cretæ	0 1	0 1	
	Plumbi acet.	0 4	0 4	
Dec. 17	Copaib.	0 2	0 2	
	Lig. potass., if none, potass. carb.	0 2	—	None in store.
	Sodæ sesquicarb	0 2	—	None in store.
	Tinct. or ext. of hyssinami	0 1	0 2	Of the ext.
	Acaciæ contrit.	0 4	0 4	
	Tinct. opii	0 8	0 2	
Dec. 20	Pulv. opii	0 2	—	None in store.
	Tannin	0 1	—	None in store.
	Pulv. ipec. co.	0 4	0 4	
	Hyd. c. cretæ	0 4	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Plumbi acet.	0 4	—	None in store.
	Tinct. opii	0 8	—	None in store.
Dec. 23	Pulv. opii	0 2	—	None in store.
	Tinct. opii	0 8	—	None in store.
	Plumbi acet.	0 4	0 2	
	Alum	1 0	0 2	
	Tannin	0 1	—	None in store.
	Pulv. ipecac.	0 4	0 1	
	Quinæ disulph.	0 1	0 1	
	Tinct. camph. co.	1 0	—	None in store.
	Pil. hydrarg.	0 4	0 4	
	Pulv. ipec. co.	0 4	0 4	
	Cretæ preparat.	0 4	0 4	
Dec. 29	Acet. or murat. morph.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Tinct. opii	0 8	—	None in store.
	Bandage flannel	24	24	
	— calico	18	18	
	Surgeon's tow	4 0	4 0	
	Adhesive plaster	Yds. 2	Yds. 2	
	Ol. Olivæ	2 0	1 8	
	Pulv. ipec. co.	0 4	0 1	
	Ung. cetacei	4 0	4 0	
1855.	Cretæ preparat.	0 8	—	None in store.
Jan. 3	Tinct. opii	0 8	0 8	
	— camph. co.	2 0	2 0	
	— catechu	2 0	—	None in store.
	— scillæ	1 0	1 0	
	Zingiber contrit.	0 1	0 1	
	Pill boxes	1 paper	1 paper	
	Sodæ sesquicarb.	0 2	—	None in store.
	Pulv. ipec. co.	0 4	0 4	
	Opii duri cont.	0 2	0 2	
	Ol. ricini	2 0	2 0	
	Ol. menthæ pip.	0 1	—	None in store.
	Hyd. chlorid	0 4	0 4	
	Acid nitric	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	None in store.
	Cretæ preparat.	1 0	—	None in store.
	Plumbi acet.	0 8	—	None in store.
	Acet. or murat. of mirph	0 1	0 1	
	Surgeon's sponges	6	6	
Jan. 8	Camphor	0 1	0 1	
	Linament sapon.	2 0	—	None in store.
	Lig. plumbi dius	1 0	1 8	
	Ol. terebinth.	2 0	2 0	
	Plumbi acet	1 0	—	None in store.
	Pulv. ipec. co.	0 4	0 4	
	Opt. camphor	0 8	—	None in store.
	Sodæ sesquicarb	0 4	0 4	
	Tinct. cantharid	0 8	0 4	
	Cretæ preparat.	1 0	—	None in store.
Jan. 12	Acid, nitric	0 1	0 1	
	Cerat resinæ	6 0	—	None in store.
	Linament sap.	2 0	—	None in store.
	Ol. terebinth	2 0	2 0	
	Plumbi. acet.	1 0	—	None in store.
	Quinæ disulph.	0 2	0 2	

EDW. HOWARD,
Surgeon 20th Regiment.

D. R. McKINNON, Esq., Surgeon 21st Fusiliers.

Camp before Sebastopol, 21st Fusiliers, 4th Division,
December 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your communication from Scutari, dated December, I have the honour to state as follows:—

1. The names and rank of the medical officers:—

Surgeon	-	D. R. McKinnon, M.D.
Assistant surgeon	-	Greer, present and doing duty.
„	-	West, M.D. „
„	-	Patrickson „

2. The number of orderlies, as allowed by the regulation:—

One hospital sergeant, assisted while in the field by the band sergeant; that the hospital sergeant is well acquainted with the duty of waiting on sick men, and that the orderlies possess average qualifications.

3. That the most ample provision had been made for the accommodation of the sick, and for their supply with medicine, previously to the landing of the regiment in the Crimea; but that all the medical arrangements were upset, and their object defeated, after the landing of the regiment in the Crimea, in consequence of the total want of conveyance.

That, in consequence of this deficiency, the regimental sick-tentage, medicine chests, and box containing apparatus for reducing dislocations, &c., were re-shipped, as it was deemed advisable to do so, rather than to leave them lying on the sea beach, though, by so doing, the use of the things was lost to the regiment, yet that they were not lost to the service.

That I endeavoured to have the things placed on board the “Golden Fleece,” the vessel in which the regiment arrived; that I did not succeed, as I could not procure a boat for the purpose, though in possession of an order for a boat; but that I succeeded in having them removed from the beach, and taken away, along with other tentage and baggage, in one of the boats proceeding to the vessels of the fleet, but that I am still in ignorance of the name of what vessel.

That the hospital tentage and supply of medicine, *en route* to Sebastopol, was as per margin.

That the general commanding the division (Sir George Cathcart) allowed these things to be placed in his own cart amongst his baggage; but that, on the morning of the 20th September, he ordered the case of medical comforts to be broken up and destroyed, probably to diminish his baggage, there being great difficulty in getting any conveyance; that the regimental baggage referred to was taken on as far as Alma in the General's cart, and from Alma to Sebastopol in a commissariat cart.

That the inconveniences and hardships arising from this want of conveyance were most severely felt.

That many soldiers fell out of the ranks from exhaustion, some from thirst, and others from the sudden supervention of bowel complaint; but that, as no sick carriage had been provided, these men were left behind to come on in the cool of the evening as their strength permitted, should they escape the Cossacks; that two men died on the march; that it is rumoured that many never rejoined their regiments; that occasionally the men left behind were able to procure seats in some of the baggage and commissariat carts, not attached to the regiment, and often miles in rear.

That the inconveniences and hardships arising from this want of conveyance were most severely felt, is further shown as follows:—

That there were no means of supplying the thirsty soldiers on the march with drinking water, no mules having been provided for conveying the supply.

That the baggage cart, containing the medicine panniers, did not arrive till late in the evening, and that on two occasions they could not be found, so that the only supply of medicine was from the pockets of the medical officers, and no protection from the inclemency of the weather could be afforded to the sick, as the hospital bell tent was in the same cart; that the commanding officer, Colonel Ainslie, and Lord West, kindly gave up their private tents for the accommodation of the sick on the occasion referred to, but that the sick were exposed during one night without any covering from the night winds, which were piercingly cold.

That since the arrival of the regiment before Sebastopol, one hospital marquee and six bell tents, of which one is used as a surgery, have from time to time been obtained for the use of the sick; but that the tentage is by no means adequate for the number of the patients.

That the rain in stormy weather penetrates the windward sides of these bell tents, and saturates the ground which forms the floors, so that the patients on admission, drenched with rain, and without the means of shifting (having all their clothes on their persons), are necessitated to sit down on the ground over which the water is flowing, and to sleep amongst mud.

Medical establishment on landing in the Crimea, Sept. 14, 1854:—

- 2 hospital marquees.
- 36 sets of bedding.
- Canteens marked A and B.
- 1 small case of medical comforts.
- 1 large medicine chest.
- 1 store chest.
- 2 medicine panniers.
- 1 pack saddle.
- 1 box, containing apparatus for the reduction of dislocations.

Necessity of re-shipping regimental hospital baggage from want of carriage.

Establishment *en route* to Sebastopol:—

- One bell tent; two medicine panniers; one case of medical comforts. Carried in a private cart of the General commanding the 4th Division.

Extreme want of carriage. Case of medical comforts broken up by order of Sir Geo. Cathcart.

Sick soldiers on march, and no means of carrying them, in consequence of the total want of means of conveyance.

No mules being provided to carry water on line of march; soldiers distressed with thirst.

Medicine panniers not accessible, under peculiar circumstances, and sometimes not to be found. Hospital bell tent also not procurable from the same cause.

Consequences.

No medicine procurable, and no protection to sick against cold night winds.

Humane and praiseworthy conduct of officers of regiment.

Hospital accommodation before Sebastopol:—

- One marquee; 6 bell tents.

Bell tents admit the rain on the weather side.

Effects of.

That on the 14th of November the marquee was blown down by a hurricane, and the tent poles broken to pieces; and that there was not a tent pole left standing in the camp, such was the fury of the gale, accompanied with sleet and rain.

4. That 20 field cots, with mattresses, have lately been issued for a sick list of upwards of 100; but that the regiment has not been provided with carriage for these, so that were the route to come, these cots would necessarily be left on the ground along with many other supplies.

That 100 blankets have been given by the officers commanding for the use of the sick.

That there are four close stools; three bed pans; and one urinal.

5. That the regiment is dependent on the apothecary at Balaklava (a distance of seven miles from camp) for a supply of medicine; that the supply fluctuates greatly; that it is sometimes abundant, at others defective; still that the corps has never been without medicine.

That remedies of an anodyne and astringent character are in most request, in consequence of the prevalence of bowel complaints.

That the regiment is equally dependent on the purveyor at Balaklava for a supply of medical comforts which are indented for when required; that the supply fluctuates greatly, though on the whole I could not say that it was bad; that wine has not been refused at any time, and that a fair supply of brandy has been afforded, though at times there was none.

That the same remark is equally applicable to both of these departments, viz., that the supply fluctuates.

6. That the supply of instruments has as yet been sufficient, and the means to keep them in repair at Balaklava.

That supplies of every kind are brought from Balaklava with great labour and difficulty, and that no public means have been provided for the purpose; that any regimental supply has been got by sending orderlies on foot, or by the occasional use of horses, the property of some officer.

7. That since the commencement of the rainy weather cooking in any shape has amounted nearly to an impossibility; that all the bushes and trees, for miles, having been used as firewood, the corps is in a great measure dependent on the supply of charcoal and patent fuel (only recently issued) at Balaklava; but that no provision has been made for conveying it to camp.

8. That no carriage has been provided for the sick tents, stores, medicines, medical comforts, provisions, surgical instruments, materials or appliances; and that the only conveyance for the sick and wounded consists of ten bearers (two poles connected by canvases, which are supposed to be carried by the bandsmen); that on the march the bandsmen, having their provisions to carry, their musical instruments, their great coats and blankets, and having on the same tightly fitting uniform as other soldiers, the same hot tiresome march to perform, and to carry these bearers in addition, that they had not physical strength sufficient to carry any sick or wounded men along the line of march for any distance.

That since the regiment arrived before Sebastopol, these bearers have been usefully applied in removing wounded men from the trenches and conveying them to camp; that they have proved equally useful in the removal of wounded men from the battle field to the spot where the ambulance waggons were stationed.

That the ambulance waggons have proved most useful, but that they were too few in number in proportion to the work expected to be accomplished by their means.

9. That the number of medical officers is sufficient when they are all present; the regulated number of orderlies has been obtained; that fatigue parties were refused by the former commanding officer; but that the present one, Lord West, affords every assistance to the sick; that I do not recollect ever having applied for orderlies above the regulated number, though under peculiar circumstances an additional number would be desirable.

10. That I have frequently indented for medicines in quantities and of a kind which were not at all times immediately supplied, there being a great demand on a particular class of medicines; but that a sufficient supply was not withheld for any lengthened period; that the same observations apply to the medical comforts; that the surgical materials have always been in abundance, and that the appliances have been sufficient as yet; that there is no hospital furniture nor conveniences; that the provision due to the sick is deducted from that supplied to the soldiers in health; that, when the salt ration is issued, the sick are then dependent on the extras obtained from the purveyor; that the ration biscuit, with coffee and sugar (or tea), is used for breakfast and supper; wine and sago, concentrated soups, preserved potatoes, with fresh meat, when procurable, for dinner.

11. That the ration biscuit with coffee and sugar, and the fresh meat (very rarely issued), with such extras as can be procured from the purveyor, have constituted the diets of the sick.

That the salt ration is peculiarly unsuited for the food of men suffering from bowel complaints, and that only in a few instances has its use been permitted to patients in hospitals.

That tea, Moore's cocoa and milk, concentrated milk, rice, sago, &c., have been procured from time to time from the purveyor at Balaklava; that rice boiled with

Hospital tents, and all the tents in camp, blown down by a hurricane on the 14th November. Objection to marquee—its large size.

That officers have been ordered to give up their bat ponies (private property) for the purpose of bringing up the soldiers' rations into camp.

Cooking extremely difficult; in rainy weather an impossibility; no means for bringing the lately provided charcoal and patent fuel, into camp.

No carriage whatever, though repeatedly applied for.

Salt provisions peculiarly unsuited for men suffering from diarrhoea.

Extras. Moore's cocoa and milk good and nutritious.

Rice boiled in concentrated milk, properly diluted, forms a useful food for dysenteric patients. The large tins of milk are much preferable to the smaller ones, which are of an inferior quality.

Green coffee is used, and no means to roast or grind it properly. Tea a better ration for soldiers.

A daily ration of rice should be provided.

There should be a regular supply of green vegetables from Constantinople, or the troops will be decimated by scurvy.

Straw or hay required for bedding, but no issue, though repeatedly applied for.

That salt and pepper have never been issued as a Government ration, though much wanted; that they are procured with great difficulty.

One marquee recovered; great difficulty experienced in bringing it up to camp, in consequence of want of conveyance.

Field cots desirable for sick men, but occupy too much room.

No means of conveyance should the route come.

Sick men amongst the duty soldiers undesirable, but no means of preventing it, the hospital accommodation being limited.

Blankets soon rendered unfit for use by sick men; also, in consequence of becoming loaded with vermin.

Causes of sickness.

Tents admit rain.

Exposure to climate in a wet dress and without the power of moving about to cause circulation of blood.

Effects:—

An attack of cholera, or collapse.

Insufficient food; quality not suited for men subject to stomach complaints.

No means of bringing it from Balaklava.

Effects of sudden change of diet.

Want of cleanliness.

Severe duty.

Recruits of 18 and 19 years of age unfit for active service in the Crimea.

the concentrated milk, when diluted, with the addition of a little sugar, has been of very great service to soldiers suffering from affections of the bowels.

That green coffee is issued as a ration, but that no means have been provided for roasting or grinding it properly; that tea therefore is a better ration.

That the supply of rice as a ration was very beneficial, and a wholesome article of diet; but that the issue has been stopped most improperly.

That there should be a daily issue of rice as a ration; and that there should be a regular supply of green vegetables from Constantinople, or it is highly probable that the troops will be decimated by scurvy.

That no regular hospital diet was procurable at a distance of five miles from the purveyor, and that extras have from time to time been issued to the sick in lieu of the salt ration.

That latterly straw or hay has been repeatedly requested for the patients in hospital, to be used as bedding; and that it is a very great comfort to a sick man lying upon the ground.

That the floors of the tents have been raised by a quantity of brushwood, and latterly by means of gravel and finely powdered limestone; but that the addition of a little straw would afford much comfort; still, that in rainy weather the ground floors thus prepared are very wet, and the limestone becomes converted into an adhesive paste.

That salt, pepper, and seasoning of any kind are difficult to be procured, and that they have never been issued as a Government ration, though much required; that the concentrated soup, fresh meat, potatoes, &c. are very unpalatable without the use of salt, which is scarce and difficult to be procured.

Hospital Accommodation.

That I have now recovered one of the marquees (from a vessel in harbour), which will be got ready as soon as possible for the reception of sick; that the marquee, when furnished with field cots, can only accommodate twenty patients, and that with difficulty; that with the bell tents the cots could not be used, as they would only be capable of sheltering two, or at most three, men, if cots were put into them, while the number usually accommodated in one bell tent amounts to twelve or fourteen.

That the cots are of the most signal service to sick men, but that they occupy too much room.

That there are many soldiers in the tents, amongst the duty men, who are under treatment; that it would be desirable to have them under supervision at all times; but that, under present circumstances, it is impracticable, in consequence of the limited hospital accommodation.

That the blankets supplied for the use of the sick soon become unfit for use; that patients suffering from dysentery and cholera render them in a short time unfit for use, by saturating them with filth; that the means of washing them are absent, and consequently that they become rotten; that many blankets become useless from other causes, one of which is the vermin that infest the men.

Causes of Sickness.

1. That all the tents admit the rain on the weather side, and that the floors consequently become wet; and men lying on wet or muddy ground soon become sick.

2. That the soldiers, drenched with rain, continue exposed in this state for a period of twelve hours consecutively to the influence of the weather in the advanced trenches, and that in consequence of the proximity of the enemy's sharpshooters they remain closely under cover, without the power of moving about to facilitate circulation, with their feet in water or mud up to their ankles; that their feet become cold and numb, after which cramps in the stomach take place; that the late arrivals (recruits) are brought back frequently to camp on stretchers from an attack of cholera, or with symptoms of collapse.

3. That there is an insufficient supply of food in consequence of the means being wanting to bring it from Balaklava; also that the salt ration is food peculiarly unsuited for men suffering from bowel complaints, as it lights up inflammatory action in the already irritable mucous lining of the bowels, and greatly aggravates the disease.

That men accustomed to salt rations, and who are in comparative health, by being placed suddenly on fresh rations, are also seized with purging.

4. That the soldiers have little means for, and less time to clean themselves (that some do not possess the inclination to do so), consequently that they become dirty in their persons, and that from sleeping constantly in their clothes they become lousy.

5. That the duty has been most severe; that the men have been in the trenches for three and five nights in succession; and that it has been found almost an impossibility for some time back to keep them for twelve hours out of the trenches, and even now it is hardly possible to do so for twenty-four hours.

That recruits of 18 and 19 years of age are totally unfit for service in the Crimea; that the first exposure in the trenches produces generally an attack of cholera, or brings on the symptoms of collapse, from which their recovery is protracted, but which not unfrequently passes on to a fatal termination.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. R. McKINNON, M.D.,
Surgeon 21st Fusiliers.

D. R. MCKINNON, Esq., Surgeon 21st Fusiliers.

COPY OF REQUISITIONS.

Date.	Requisition.	On what Department made.	Quantity received.	Cause assigned for Non-compliance.
Dec. 17	5 lbs. of onions - - -	Purveyor.	None.	
	8 lbs. of barley - - -	do.	None.	
	8 lbs. of sugar - - -	do.	8 lbs.	
	4 oz. of pepper - - -	do.	None.	do.
	6 tins of salt - - -	do.	None.	do.
„ 18	40 lbs. of patent fuel - - -	Qr. Mr. Genl.	40 lbs.	
„ 19	30 tin cups for drinking - - -	Purveyor.	30 tins.	
	6 bottles of port wine - - -	do.	6 bottles.	
	4 bottles of brandy - - -	do.	4 bottles.	
	60 tins essence of beef - - -	do.	None.	None.
	28 lbs. of rice - - -	do.	30 lbs.	
	24 lbs. of sago - - -	do.	None.	None.
19	3 lbs. ol. ricini - - -	Apothecary.	1 lb.	None.
	8 oz. pulv. ipecac. co. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. plumbi acet. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. pulv. opii - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. calomel - - -	do.	4 oz.	
	1 doz. vials (4 oz.) - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 quart of oil for burning - - -	Purveyors.	None.	None.
„ 20	6 lbs. of candles - - -	do.	6 lbs.	
„ 21	60 tins essence of beef - - -	do.	None.	None.
	24 tins preserved milk - - -	do.	24 (small).	
	16 lbs. of sago - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 lbs. of sugar - - -	do.	8 lbs.	
	4 oz. pulv. opii - - -	Apothecary.	None.	None.
	8 oz. plumbi acet. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. pulv. ipecac. co. - - -	do.	2 oz.	None.
	3 lbs. ol. ricini - - -	do.	1 lb.	None.
	4 oz. zinci sulph. - - -	do.	4 oz.	
	8 oz. hydrarg. c. cretæ - - -	do.	None.	None.
„ 23	3 doz. bottles port wine - - -	Purveyor.	3 doz.	
	1 doz. bottles brandy - - -	do.	1 doz.	
	56 lbs. of rice - - -	do.	56 lbs.	
	28 lbs. of sugar - - -	do.	28 lbs.	
	60 tins essence of beef - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. of pepper - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 tin of salt - - -	do.	None.	None.
	6 lbs. of onions - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 cwt. of potatoes - - -	do.	1 cwt.	
„ 25	1 lb. ling. cetacæ - - -	Apothecary.	1 lb.	
	8 oz. quinae disulph. - - -	do.	8 oz.	
	8 oz. pulv. ipecac. - - -	do.	1 oz.	
	12 oz. ipecac. comp. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. plumbi acet. - - -	do.	2 oz.	
	4 oz. hydrarg. c. cretæ - - -	do.	2 oz.	
	4 oz. pulv. opii - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 lb. alum - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 lb. surgeon's tow - - -	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
„ 28	1 oz. pulv. Jacobi - - -	do.	1 oz.	
	2 oz. liq. ammon. fort. - - -	do.	2 oz.	
	8 oz. pulv. ipecac. comp. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. tinct. opii - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. pulv. opii - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. hydrarg. c. cretæ - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. plumbi acet. - - -	do.	None.	None.
„ 29	8 oz. pulv. ipecac. comp. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. tinct. opii - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. pulv. opii - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. hydrarg. c. cretæ - - -	do.	2 oz.	
1855.	8 oz. plumbi acet. - - -	do.	2 oz.	
Jan. 4	12 oz. ipecac. comp. - - -	do.	12 oz.	
	4 oz. ipecac. opii - - -	do.	4 oz.	
	8 oz. plumbi acet. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	12 oz. tinct. opii - - -	do.	12 oz.	
	4 oz. tinct. ferri sesquichlor. - - -	do.	4 oz.	
	4 oz. ammon. sesquichlor. - - -	do.	4 oz.	
	4 oz. hydrag. c. cretæ - - -	do.	4 oz.	
	3 lbs. ol. ricin - - -	do.	3 lbs.	
	4 oz. magnesiæ carbon. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. confec. hann. - - -	do.	8 oz. pulv.	

Date.	Requisition.	On what Department made.	Quantity received.	Cause assigned for Non-compliance.
1855.				
Jan. 4.	4 oz. tinct. digitalis - - -	Apothecary.	4 oz.	
	2 lbs. fine lint - - -	do.	2 lbs.	
	40 lbs. bandages - - -	do.	40 lbs.	
	3 yards adhesive plaster - -	do.	3 yds.	
	1 lb. surgeon's tow - - -	do.	1 lb.	
Jan. 2	56 lbs. of rice - - -	Purveyors.	56 lbs.	
	4 lbs. of tea - - -	do.	4 lbs.	
	60 tins of essence of beef - -	do.	60 tins.	
" 5	14 lbs. of sugar - - -	do.	14 lbs.	
	56 lbs. of rice - - -	do.	56 lbs.	
	24 bottles of port wine - - -	do.	24 bottles.	
	6 bottles of brandy - - -	do.	6 bottles.	
	24 tins of milk, preserved - -	do.	None.	None.
	6 tins of cocoa and milk - -	do.	6 tins.	
	30 lbs. of tea - - -	do.	1 box.	
	1 cwt. of potatoes - - -	do.	84 lbs.	
	1 box of matches - - -	do.	1 box.	
	24 tins of milk - - -	do.	None.	None.
	12 lbs. of candles - - -	do.	12 lbs.	
	1 cwt. of potatoes - - -	do.	None.	None.
" 9	24 bottles of port wine - - -	do.	24 bottles.	
	6 bottles of brandy - - -	do.	6 bottles.	
	12 sheets extra diet rolls - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 lb. pulv. ipecac. comp. - -	Apothecary.	8 oz.	
	2 lbs. surgeon's tow - - -	do.	1 lb.	
	1 lb. tinct. camp. comp. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 oz. ol. menthæ pep. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. tinct. scillæ - - -	do.	8 oz.	
	1 set of grain weights - - -	do.	None.	
	1 pewter oz. measure - - -	do.	1 glass measure	
	1 tin funnel - - -	do.	None.	
" 12	2 papers of pill boxes - - -	do.	2 papers.	
	4 oz. ferri sulph. - - -	do.	4 tins.	
	8 oz. plumbi acet. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 lb. ol. terebinth. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. acetic acid - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. camphor - - -	do.	None.	None.
	2 oz. cupu. sulph. - - -	do.	2 oz.	
	2 lbs. empl. canthar. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	3 oz. ex. opii purif. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	4 oz. hydrarg. c. cretæ - - -	do.	None.	
	12 liq. ammon. - - -	do.	12 oz.	None.
	1 lb. plumbi acet. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 oz. ol. menth. pep. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	1 oz. pulv. Jacob. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. tinct. comp. co. - - -	do.	None.	None.
	8 oz. tinct. card. co. - - -	do.	8 oz.	
	2 lbs. ung. cetacei - - -	do.	2 oz.	
	8 oz. hydrarg. nil. - - -	do.	4 oz.	
	2 lbs. fine lint - - -	do.	2 lbs.	
	2 lbs. surgeon's tow - - -	do.	1 lb.	
	4 lbs. mustard - - -	do.	None.	None.

REMARKS.

The hospital marquees were re-shipped at Lake Touzla, in consequence of no carriage having been provided for them. There was no hospital marquees for the sick of the regiment until after the 14th of November, and no requisition was made for one, as it was known that none could be procured. A requisition for a wooden hut for the use of the hospital is in possession, but cannot be got, as there is no means of conveying it from Balaklava. No regular copies of requisitions were kept prior to the 17th of December, there being no book in which to enter them, and scarcely paper sufficient to make the requisition.

Camp, Sebastopol, January 16, 1855.

D. R. McKINNON, M.D.,
Surgeon 21st Fusiliers.

W. GODFREY WATT, Esq., Surgeon 23d Royal Welch Fusileers.

Camp before Sebastopol, December 29, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the following answers to the questions submitted to me by the Board of Officers for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Question 1. The number of medical officers now present with your regiment, stating their names and ranks?

Answer 1. Surgeon Wm. Godfrey Watt, Assistant Surgeon H. Hunter Raymond, Staff Assistant Surgeon E. C. Myall.

Question 2. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants, and their general fitness for their duties in that capacity.

Answer 2. One hospital sergeant and two orderlies are the only attendants for whom I have been allowed to draw pay since I have been in the East, whatever may be the number of sick. On the line of march I was told that no hospital orderly would be allowed, as the band would be considered to render all the help I needed. The colonel, however, allowed one orderly, notwithstanding this order, knowing how insufficient the band would be for the duties of hospital attendants. I do not consider the hospital orderlies, as a general rule, as fitted for the duties of attending on the sick; they are taken from the ranks, and as they have no previous instruction in the duties of orderlies, are a long time before they are useful; and as no inducement is held out for them to remain orderlies, and as, in fact, the remaining employed at hospital debars them from promotion, they leave often at the time they can be least spared. Besides the men receiving pay, I have a cook, and on requisition to the colonel, I can obtain extra orderlies or fatigue men if necessary.

Question 3. The number of tents supplied for the use of the sick in hospital, and your opinion as to its sufficiency?

Answer 3. Until to day, November (December?) 30th, five bell tents have been the only means of hospital accommodation supplied. I consider them as perfectly unfitted for the reception of either sick or wounded. They are neither wind nor water proof, and cannot be kept warm. There is no chance of procuring reaction in a patient suffering from collapse, and I consider they destroy the small chance that medicine or medical treatment would otherwise have. I cannot illustrate how very unfitted they are more strongly than by saying that I have had five or six cases of patients admitted with cholera, wounds, &c., in whom the extremities have been gangrenous from cold, and several men have died or become useless as soldiers from this cause. This day, December 30th, I have procured a hospital marquee from Balaklava.

Question 4. The quantity and nature of beds and bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency, also the number of close stools, bed pans, urinals, and other such accommodation?

Answer 4. Six Clark's bedsteads were issued in the beginning of November; twenty-eight blankets were also issued about the middle of October. I have one close stool, two bed pans, four chamber pots, one urinal, and two spitting cups; all of these but one chamber pot were issued on the 5th November. I have also two tarpaulins for the bottom of the tents, but I was obliged to discontinue the use of them as they would not allow the water which beat through the bell tents to drain off, and I could not take them up without striking the tents. I have also six water decks. I also obtained, on the 21st December, twenty Smith's bedsteads, but as they have not either legs or irons to keep them open (I believe they are expected in another ship), they are useless. As I have no means of washing the blankets, and they were become filthy from the evacuation from men suffering from dysentery, cholera, &c., and other causes, I do not think them sufficient.

Question 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept by the regiment?

Answer 5. The medicines which I have generally had are those contained in the hospital panniers. These are merely calculated for emergencies in the field, and not sufficient either in extent or quality for the sick of regiments. A small and uncertain supply of medicine has been from time to time obtained from the reserve stores of the division, but not at all equal to either our demands or necessities.

The medical comforts that have been kept by the regiment are merely the supply issued on requisition from the purveyor to the division, and calculated for three or four days consumption.

Question 6. The supply of surgical instruments, and means of keeping them in repair?

Answer 6. I have no want of any surgical instruments, as I have my own instruments, which I am compelled to have as a regimental surgeon, and my assistants have likewise their instruments. I also obtained at Varna some instruments from the public stores to replace others I had lost or damaged. I have no means of keeping them in repair, of which they now stand in need.

Question 7. The means of cooking hospital rations or extras? The adequacy or inadequacy of such means?

Answer 7. I had three saucepans issued to me on the 5th November, before which time I had merely a camp kettle obtained from the company kettles. Until the 23d ultimo the only fuel I had was the scanty brushwood I could collect on the barren hills. This was quite inadequate, and I had no stove or place to cook in, and during the inclement weather which prevailed, the sick were often unable to obtain even a cup of tea or arrowroot for twelve hours and upwards. The general orders of 23d ultimo authorize an issue of two rations of fuel per man in hospital, for cooking, &c. I do not consider this to be sufficient, as it will require as much as that to warm the marquees or tents, should we procure stoves, and a fire should always be ready in hospitals for the obtaining of warm water, &c., in cases of emergency. At present we have no means of transport to procure even the supply of fuel which is allowed.

Question 8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and wounded in the field, for hospital tents, stoves, comforts and provisions, surgical instruments, materials, and appliances?

Answer 8. The ten bearers carried by the bandsmen are the only regimental means I have for the carriage of sick or wounded. On the 20th September I obtained an araba for the conveyance of the hospital tents, stores, &c. &c. As no food was issued for bullocks, they died from starvation, and I have now no means of carriage beyond the bat horse which carries the hospital panniers.

This horse broke away during the gale, and has not been replaced.

Question 9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, or other hospital attendants under you sufficient; if not, have you at any time applied for more, and what was the result of your application?

Answer 9. I consider that three assistant surgeons are the lowest number of medical officers that should be present with the regiment in the field, while the present mode of treating all the sick in the regimental hospitals is adopted, especially during a siege, when medical officers take their turn of duty in the trenches. Before embarking at Varna for the Crimea, I made application for a third assisting surgeon, but did not obtain one. I also made application on the 4th October for further assistance, as one assistant surgeon had been invalided on the 24th September, and sent on board ship at Belbec, and the only one then with me was attacked with cholera, and I was alone. Dr. Alexander immediately attached Assistant Surgeon Clark of 33d Regiment to do duty with the regiment until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Raymond on the 15th October. I have always obtained every assistance from my commanding officer when I have applied for extra orderlies or fatigue men.

Question 10. Have you been unable at any time since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so, how often and for how long on each occasion, to the best of your recollection, to procure, on requisition within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining a supply of such things, a supply of any or what—

Medicines.

Surgical instruments, and the repair of them.

Surgical materials and appliances.

Medical comforts.

Hospital furniture, &c.

Provisions for use of hospital?

Answer 10. Medicines.—I actually landed in the Crimea deficient of a supply of many necessary medicines, as cholera had broken out on the voyage, and exhausted the small stock of medicine I had in my panniers. I made application to Dr. Green, in charge of apothecaries stores of the division, for laudanum, calomel, &c., but could not obtain them. I borrowed two drams of laudanum on board the transport, or I should have landed in an enemy's country without a supply of this most necessary medicine. Since I have been in the Crimea I have never had even a moderate supply of the most needful medicines for the treatment of disease, and with a very large amount of disease, chiefly of the bowels. I have been sometimes for a fortnight and upwards without

Laudanum,

P. cretæ co. in opio.

Pulv. ipecac. co.

Cretæ. p.

Pulv. opii.

Acid sulphuric.

Plumbi acetat.

Tinct. catechu.

Confect. aromatic.

Ext. cantharidis;

and many other equally necessary medicines. I cannot say exactly at what time, and for how long, I have been deficient of any one particular medicine, as I did not keep the requisitions when not complied with, but by a reference to the officer in charge of medical stores for the division, the requisitions I have sent in can be found, with many medicines I have asked for erased, as not being in store; and I usually, knowing how

difficult it was to procure medicine, sent up to know what medicines were to be had, and made out my indent accordingly. I can safely say that at no time, either here or in Bulgaria, have I had a supply of medicine to give me a fair chance of treating disease. The quantity issued has sometimes been so ridiculously small as not to afford one dose to each patient, if I had given it to all who were sick. With a sick list of nearly 100 I have had 2 drams of calomel and of pulv. opii issued as my share of the supply for the division, and this at a time when cholera and bowel complaints were very prevalent. At this present time there is no laudanum, p. opii, pulv. cretæ co. in opio, cretæ p., plumbi acetat, conf. arom., tinct. catechu., and many other equally necessary medicines in store. The only astringents I can procure being acid sulphuric 1 oz., and morphia. I have considered it my duty several times to report this deficiency of medicines, and my inability to treat disease, to the general commanding the division.

Supply of surgical instruments, and means of repair?

I have always had a supply of instruments, but, as I have said before, no means of repairing them.

Supply of surgical means and appliances?

After the battle of Alma I was unable to procure any of "Dessault's" long splints for putting up fractured thighs, although I had cases most urgently requiring them. I made application both for the division and general hospital, but without success.

I was also unable to procure a proper supply of chloroform, the divisional supply having been exhausted, and I could not procure it from the general hospital.

Supply of medical comforts?

I have frequently been without a proper supply of medical comforts. The quantity of sago, arrowroot, rice, and articles of that description, which have been much needed even more than medicine for the treatment of the class of disease which has prevailed, has at times been very small, and often entirely wanting. I have had no brandy since November 9th, although cholera has prevailed so largely, upwards of thirty cases having died from this disease alone. Mustard for cataplasms I could not procure from the apothecaries' or purveyors' stores at any time.

Supply of light?

I would, also, most strongly remark upon the inability to procure light of any sort. I made application at Varna, but could procure no candles. I could procure none from the purveyors' or apothecaries' stores, and had it not been for a few I procured on board ship for my own use, I should have been, both on the line of march, when cases of cholera constantly occurred, and after the battle of the Alma, entirely without light of any sort, or the means of procuring any. It is only since the 18th October that candles, even to a limited extent, have been issued, although very much needed.

Hospital furniture, &c?

I have already stated in my answer to question No. 4.

Provisions for use of the hospital?

The provisions for the use of the hospital have been the same as for the men in the camp, with the exception of twelve cabbages issued for the use of the sick, and some onions.

Question 11.—Have you at any time since landing in the Crimea been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question. If so, state from what quarter you procured them, and what the articles were?

Answer 11.—With the exception of candles, which I procured from on board ship for my own use, and issued in small quantities, as it was difficult to procure them, I did not procure any supplies for the use of the hospital from any quarter except the purveyor or apothecary.

As any suggestions have been requested having reference to the foregoing questions, I would suggest that as no proper means of treating sick in regimental hospitals while in the field can ever be adopted, unless at much inconvenience to the public service, on account of the large quantity of stores, tents, cooking apparatus, &c. which are essential to the success of medical treatment, that the idea of treating any cases, except slight ones likely to be fit for duty in a few days, should be abandoned. I would have a proper and useful ambulance train established, by which serious cases of disease or wounds should be at once transported to the divisional or general hospitals, where a large supply of medicines and surgical appliances would be always at hand. I would merely retain the hospital marquee for the treatment of slight cases, or those cases too ill for removal.

I would also suggest that a corps of educated men similar to those in the French and continental armies should be formed; I would have these men taught to put on tourniquets and bandages, to lift a wounded man with the least possible pain, and to adjust a fractured limb in the best position until seen by a medical officer. A number of these men could be attached to each regiment, and would act as orderlies and nurses. They could also follow the regiment into action, and carry the bearers for the wounded, and being educated and drilled, be a much better means of succouring the wounded soldiers than the bandsmen, who, I

consider, are very ill adapted for the purposes required of them as auxiliaries to the surgeon. Besides this I think, as I have said before, the present means of obtaining orderlies from the ranks is not a good one. These men, if a distinct corps, would be enabled to be promoted and rewarded for zealous conduct, which, as the hospital orderlies are at present constituted, is not possible. I would also take this opportunity of calling attention to the position of the hospital sergeant; although this man holds a situation of importance and trust which I consider to be superior to any non-commissioned officer in the regiment, yet he is in a position inferior both as to pay and rank to the ordinary colour sergeants of the regiment. My own sergeant is, I think, a strong case in point. This man has been in his present position upwards of twelve years. He has never been absent from his duties for a day for all that period, and has twenty-one years service. This man has seen men who are ten and twelve years his juniors in the service promoted over him as sergeant majors, quarter master sergeants, &c., and even commissions have been given away to men in every respect his inferiors, as far as his situation. He has been absent from duty in the ranks for so long as to be unfit for the duties of a company officer, besides which, the difficulty of replacing him has, I fear, been the prominent reason for not promoting him. I would most strongly urge upon the Board the claims of these most deserving men to be placed upon the same footing as the quartermaster and other staff sergeants, so that their position may not, as at present, be the means of depriving them of advancement and emoluments, and that they may have some inducement held out for the continuance in their situation, and that on leaving the service the same pension may be given to them as to the other staff sergeants. I would also call attention to the present hospital panniers, which I do not consider to be nearly as useful as they might be; they are not by any means a mule or horse load, and by making them rather larger and different in shape, a vast amount of accommodation would be given, and a larger supply both of medicines and medical comforts be carried for the use of the sick.

I regret having gone to such a length in my observations; but as I am solely actuated by a desire that the attention to the sick and wounded may be as perfect as possible, I trust it will be received as my apology.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. GODFREY WATT,
Surgeon 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers.

B. W. MARLOW, Esq., Surgeon 28th Regiment.

SIR, Camp before Sebastopol, December 18, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your communication containing certain inquiries regarding the condition of the sick and wounded of the 28th Regiment.

Question 1.—The number of medical officers present with your regiment, stating their names and rank?

Answer 1.—Four medical officers are present with the regiment: Surgeon B. W. Marlow, Assistant Surgeon W. H. Brice and J. F. Steuart, and Acting Assistant Surgeon E. M. Wrench.

Question 2.—The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness for their duties?

Answer 2.—A hospital sergeant, a cook, and four orderlies, all well acquainted with their duties. The assistance also of three band boys.

Question 3.—The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency?

Answer 3.—One circular tent was the sole accommodation for the sick up to the 7th of October, when a hospital marquee was obtained. It is now in wretched condition (capable of containing 20 men; the number of sick at present amounts to 60); the outer fly, which has already been twice repaired by the orderlies, is again torn, some of the ropes having given way, and the others are much decayed. There are scarcely more than half the number of pegs required, and the tent is without storm ropes; it is more than probable, therefore, it will be carried away by the next gale of wind. Nearly two thirds of the sick are disposed of in three bell tents, from the regiment; slight cases remain with the companies. The state of the marquee has been made the subject of a special report through the commanding officer, but, I regret to say, without any success, although approved and supported by Dr. Forrest, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. On one occasion, last month, every tent was swept away by the wind, and the patients, many of them in a weakly condition, exposed to the rain, sleet, and snow for nine hours. As similar accidents are likely to occur pretty frequently during the winter months, the defectiveness of the hospital accommodation becomes sufficiently obvious; and too marked attention cannot be drawn to the apathy and indifference displayed by those to whom it falls to provide adequate shelter for the sick, and this is the more evident from the fact that very tolerable

structures have been raised in various parts of the lines for the occupation of individuals, while men labouring under disease are left on the damp ground in a leaky tent.

Question 4. The quality and nature of bed and bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency; also the number of close stools, bed pans, urinals, and other such conveniences?

Answer 4. The patients are not furnished with bed or bedding of any description. There are twelve cots (boards with tressels) on which some of the worst cases are placed. The supply in this respect is lamentably deficient. There are two bed pans and two urinals.

Question 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept with the regiment?

Answer 5. The medicines kept with the regiment are those contained in the hospital panniers. The list is, of necessity, a very limited one, and not calculated to meet the incessant demands made upon it.

The Deputy Inspector of Hospitals has been most ready at all times to sanction the issue of everything which the divisional field stores would afford, and as largely as circumstances would allow. I beg, therefore, herewith to transmit a copy of requisitions for medicines since the landing in the Crimea, from which may be gathered the nature of the articles most called for, together with quantities supplied. A copy of the requisitions for medical comforts is also given, from which every information on this head can be obtained, and from which it will be seen that the supply did not at all times equal the demand.

Question 6. The supply of surgical instruments, and the means of keeping them in order and repair?

Answer 6. The supply of surgical instruments is strictly in accordance with the regulations, and the few repairs hitherto required have been managed in the regiment.

Question 7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such means?

Answer 7. There were no utensils for cooking prior to the 14th of October, as the canteens A and B (together with the marquee and bedding), although landed at Old Fort on the 14th of September, were left behind for want of transport. Since the 14th of October, however, the means for cooking have been adequate, but fuel has of late been most difficult to obtain; the orderlies are thrown almost wholly on their resources to procure it, and nearly all the wood in the neighbourhood of the camp is now exhausted.

Question 8. The means of carriage supplied for sick and wounded in the field, for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts, and provisions, and surgical instruments, materials and appliances?

Answer 8. The two ambulance waggons attached to the division for the carriage of the sick and wounded arrived about the commencement of the siege. They are admirable as regards construction, although not exactly adapted to the roads in their present condition. The men of the ambulance corps (I allude to those with the third division) can scarcely ever be depended upon; they are insubordinate, disobedient, and so perpetually drunk and noisy as to have become a public nuisance. When the numbers of sick continually requiring transport to Balaklava are remembered, the means of conveyance are utterly contemptible; one regiment alone would find ample employment for a waggon. Previous to the arrival of the ambulance, stretchers were the only contrivances for carrying the sick on the march from Old Fort to Sebastopol; occasionally a man or two might get helped along on a commissariat araba as a matter of favour, but there were no carts set apart for the sick. The single circular tent, capable of containing six men only with any degree of comfort, and which was the only hospital tent at this time, was conveyed on an araba with the others of the division. At present for the conveyance of the hospital marquee and stores, medicines, medical comforts, provisions, surgical instruments, materials and appliances, cooking utensils, &c., in the event of a move becoming necessary, there is one mule.

Question 9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, and other hospital attendants under you sufficient? If not, have you at any time applied for more, and, if so, what was the result of your application?

Answer 9. The number of medical officers with the regiment is at present sufficient. The orderlies and other hospital attendants are also sufficient.

Question 10. Have you been unable at any time since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so, how often and for how long on each occasion (to the best of your recollection), to procure on requisition, within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such things, a supply of any and what—

Medicines,
Surgical instruments or the repairs of them,
Surgical materials and appliances,
Medical comforts,
Hospital furniture or convenience,
Provisions for the use of the hospital?

Answer 10. The supplies of medicines, surgical materials, medical comforts, hospital furniture, provisions for the hospital, &c., were always applied for when it was known that they could be obtained; the requisitions, therefore, especially for medicines and medical comforts, were influenced for the most part as to the articles demanded, and particularly the quantities, by the knowledge of what the stores would afford. (Vide copy of letter circulated for the information of medical officers in charge of regiments.) And it may be here remarked with regard to medical comforts, that in consequence of irregularities in the supplies from the commissariat department, the men are sometimes without tea, sugar, coffee, or rice, and on such occasions these medical comforts become absolute necessities. (Vide copy of requisitions.)

Question 11. Have you, on any occasion since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary, any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question; if so, state from what quarter you procured them, and what the articles were?

Answer 11. There has been one article, viz., rum, which has been used in hospital nearly ever since the regiment has been in the Crimea instead of brandy, which could not be procured from the purveyor's stores. As large quantities of stimulants were required when the men were brought in of late with cholera from the trenches, cold, wet, and almost pulseless, it became necessary to draw the ration of rum from the Quarter Master for every man borne on the hospital books.

In consequence of the large demand for opium in the prevailing diseases, and the very limited supply to be obtained from the stores, I have been obliged to send to Constantinople to purchase a large private stock.

A few remarks may be added relative to the most probable causes of the enormous amount of sickness of late amongst the troops. The climate of the Crimea up to the present time cannot, in my opinion, be considered by any means an unfavourable one. Taking the month of December up to the present date, there has certainly been more or less rain on eight days, but the temperature has hitherto been remarkably equable, the thermometer seldom ranging below 40° Fahr., and often above 50° in the tents; on one occasion only was it observed as low as 26° Fahr.

I am therefore inclined to enumerate amongst the chief causes of disease—

- 1st. Inadequate shelter when off duty.
- 2d. Irregularity in the rationing.
- 3d. Want of sufficient clothing.
- 4th. Almost incessant duty and consequent exposure.

The last of the causes assigned is, as a matter of course unavoidable, and may be at once dismissed. But with regard to the first a few words may be said. The tents at present in possession of the regiment have nearly all been in use since April, and many of them are quite worn out, decayed, full of holes, and as pervious to water as a sieve. The men return from a fatiguing day's duty in the trenches, cold and wet through, and find the floor of the tent in which they have to sleep, a mere puddle; until very lately their single wet blanket answering for bed and bedding; they have now two. Second, irregularity in the rationing. There have been days, both in this month and the preceding, and not a few, on which a short allowance of biscuit and meat has been issued; occasionally there has been no sugar, and latterly no rice at all. With respect to the coffee, it is given out in its green state. The fuel is next to be looked for by the men themselves, however tired they may be; means for roasting the coffee have then to be found, and the result is generally a compound resembling so much charcoal and hot water, and about as nutritious. A few instances of undoubted scurvy have occurred, but the scorbutic diathesis is apparent in many of the men; and it is much to be wished that lime juice could be issued as a preservative measure, as on long sea voyages, before the disease has time to develope itself, not to mention the prejudicial influence such a state of the constitution would be likely to have in all cases of wounds and accidents. Third, want of clothing. Until very lately the men were literally in rags, swarming with vermin, the boots in many instances useless, and the so-called great coat threadbare. After the chief burst of the sickness had occurred, a supply of warm clothing was distributed. But the field hospital soon became so crowded (our own means of transport being a mere cipher), that the assistance of the French ambulance was solicited, by the aid of which this great accumulation of disease, filth, and misery was handed over to the medical department at Balaklava in hundreds. It would thus seem, that while the causes of disease would appear to have received scarcely sufficient attention, the efforts of the medical officers to remedy the evil have neither been supported, nor at all times justly appreciated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. W. MARLOW, M.D.,
Surgeon 28th Regiment.

28th Regiment.

REQUISITIONS for MEDICAL COMFORTS since the landing in the Crimea,
September 14, 1854.

Sebastopol, Dec. 18, 1854.

Date.	Articles.	Remarks.
17th September.	Brandy. - - - - 1 bottle	Received.
"	Tea - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Do.
"	Sugar - - - - 1 lb.	Do.
"	Arrowroot - - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Tins of essence of beef - - 2	None received.
22d "	Brandy - - - - 2 bottles	Received.
29th "	Brandy - - - - 1 bottle	Received.
"	Ground Rice - - - - 4 oz.	Do.
21st October.	Port Wine - - - - 3 bottles	Received.
24th "	Ground Rice - - - - 8 oz.	1 lb. received.
"	Sugar - - - - 2 lbs.	Received.
"	Tea - - - - 8 oz.	1 lb. received.
"	Barley - - - - 4 lbs.	None received.
26th "	Port Wine - - - - 6 bottles	Received.
27th "	Brandy - - - - 2 bottles	None received.
"	Ground Rice - - - - 1 lb.	Received.
28th "	Port Wine - - - - 6 bottles	Do.
29th "	Candles - - - - 1 lb.	Do.
3d November.	Ground Rice - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
"	Candles - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
5th "	Lime Juice - - - - 4 pints	Do.
9th "	Port Wine - - - - 3 bottles	Do.
"	Sugar - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
"	Sago - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
"	Candles - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
13th "	Tea - - - - 1 lb.	Do.
"	Sugar - - - - 4 lbs.	Do.
"	Sago - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
17th "	Port Wine - - - - 12 bottles	Do.
"	Tea - - - - 1 lb.	Do.
"	Sugar - - - - 6 lbs.	Do.
"	Sago - - - - 3 lbs.	Do.
"	Candles - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
"	Matches - - - - 1 box	Do.
24th "	Tea - - - - 2 lbs.	1 lb. received.
"	Sugar - - - - 8 lbs.	6 lbs. received.
"	Sago - - - - 4 lbs.	Received.
"	Port Wine - - - - 6 bottles	Do.
"	Lime Juice - - - - 8 pints	4 pints received.
"	Candles - - - - 4 lbs.	Received.
26th "	Preserved Cocoa with Milk - 2 cans	Do.
"	Preserved Milk - - - - 1 can	Do.
30th "	Tea - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
"	Sugar - - - - 10 lbs.	Do.
"	Sago - - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
"	Lime Juice - - - - 4 pints	Do.
"	Candles - - - - 4 lbs.	2 lbs. received.

Date.	Articles.	Remarks.
2d December.	Preserved Meat - - - 10 lbs.	Received.
"	Preserved Potatoes - - - 1 tin	Do.
4th	Rum - - - 6 bottles	6 pints received.
"	Preserved Potatoes - - - 5 lbs.	Received.
8th	Tea - - - 1 lb.	Do.
"	Sugar - - - 12 lbs.	6 lbs. received.
"	Sago - - - 3 lbs.	Received.
"	Lime Juice - - - 4 pints	Do.
"	Preserved Cocoa with Milk - 4 cans	Do.
"	Preserved Milk - - - 2 cans	Do.
"	Candles - - - 4 lbs.	3 lbs. received.
"	Port Wine - - - 6 bottles	Received.
15th	Sugar - - - 8 lbs.	5 lbs. received.
"	Sago - - - 4 lbs.	None received.
"	Preserved Cocoa and Milk - 2 cans	Received.
"	Preserved Milk - - - 1 can	Do.
"	Candles - - - 3 lbs.	1 lb. received.
"	Matches - - - 1 box.	None received.

(True Copy.)

B. MARLOW, M.D., Surgeon 28th Regiment.

28th Regiment.

REQUISITIONS for MEDICINES since the landing in the Crimea, 14th September 1854.

Sebastopol, December 18, 1854.

Date.	Amount of each Requisition.	Remarks.
17th September.	Hydrarg. Chlorid. - - - 2 oz.	Received.
"	Opii Contrit. - - - 2 oz.	Do.
"	Quinæ Disulph. - - - 4 oz.	2 oz. received.
4th October.	Hydrarg. Chlorid. - - - 1 oz.	No record made.
"	Opii Contrit. - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Do.
"	Tinct. Opii - - - 3 oz.	Do.
"	Pilul. Hydrarg. - - - 4 oz.	Do.
10th	Acaciæ Contrit. - - - 4 oz.	None received.
"	Alum - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Contrit. - 4 oz.	Received.
"	Opii Contrit. - - - 1 oz.	Do.
"	Spirit Ammon. Aromat. - 2 oz.	None received.
"	Argenti Nitrat. - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Received.
"	Bag Trusses - - - No. 1.	None received.
"	Pilul. Hydrarg. - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Spirit Æther Co. - - - 8 oz.	Received.
18th	Ipecacuanhæ Contrit - - 2 oz.	Do.
"	Jalapæ Contrit. - - - 2 oz.	Do.
10th	Opii Contrit. - - - 2 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. received.
"	Zinci Sulph. - - - 1 oz.	None received.
"	Oiled cloth - - - 2 yards.	Received.

Date.	Amount of each Requisition.				Remarks.
21st October.	Acaciæ Contrit.	-	-	4 oz.	2 oz. received.
"	Opii Contrit.	-	-	3 oz.	Received.
"	Hydrarg. Chlorid.	-	-	2 oz.	None received.
"	Cupri Sulph.	-	-	1 oz.	Received.
"	Zinci Sulph.	-	-	2 oz.	None received.
"	Old Linen Sheet	-	No. 1.		Received.
"	Flannel for fomentation	-	-	2 yards.	None received.
23d	Ol. Terebinthinæ	-	-	8 oz.	None received.
"	Bandages, Calico	-	No. 1.		Received.
24th	Ipecacuanhæ Contrit.	-	-	8 oz.	2 oz. received.
"	Jalapæ Contrit.	-	-	8 oz.	Received.
"	Ol. Terebinthinæ	-	-	12 oz.	None received.
"	Pilul. Hydrarg.	-	-	12 oz.	4 oz. received.
"	Potass Bitart. Contrit.	-	-	8 oz.	Received.
"	Zinci Sulph.	-	-	2 oz.	Do.
"	Zinbiger Contrit.	-	-	2 oz.	None received.
"	Opii Contrit.	-	-	8 oz.	4 oz. received.
"	Confect. Opii	-	-	2 oz.	1 lb. received.
"	Ung. Cetacei	-	-	4 oz.	Do.
"	Acid. Sulphuric	-	-	4 oz.	None received.
"	Bag Trusses	-	No. 4.		3 received.
"	Flannel for fomentation	-	-	1 yard	None received.
2d November.	Lint	-	-	2 lbs.	Received.
"	Adhesive Plaster	-	-	4 yards	2 yards received.
"	Bandages, Calico	-	No. 12.		Received.
"	Thread for Ligatures	-	-	1 oz.	2 oz. received.
"	Packthread	-	-	2 oz.	None received.
8th	Acid. Sulphuric	-	-	4 oz.	None received.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Contrit.	-	-	4 oz.	Received.
"	Liquor Ammon.	-	-	2 oz.	Do.
"	Magnesiæ Carb.	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	None received.
"	Ol. Terebinthinæ	-	-	8 oz.	Received.
"	Opii Contrit.	-	-	4 oz.	None received.
"	Quinæ Disulph.	-	-	2 oz.	Received.
"	Spirit Æther Sulphuric	-	-	2 oz.	Do.
"	Spirit Ammon. Aromat.	-	-	3 oz.	Do.
12th	Ol. Ricini	-	-	2 lbs.	Do.
"	Tinct. Opii	-	-	1 lb.	Do.
"	Hydrarg. Chlorid.	-	-	1 oz.	Do.
21st	Cupri Sulph.	-	-	1 oz.	None received.
"	Ext. Opii	-	-	2 oz.	Do.
"	Opii Contrit.	-	-	4 oz.	Do.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Contrit.	-	-	4 oz.	Received.
"	Magnesiæ Carb.	-	-	2 oz.	None received.
"	Hydrarg Chlorid.	-	-	2 oz.	Received.
"	Grain Scales and Weights	-	-	1 set	None received.
"	Ol. Terebinthinæ	-	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Do.
"	Pulv. Cretæ comp. c. Opii	-	-	1 oz.	Do.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Comp.	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Do.
"	Quinæ Disulph.	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Do.
"	Tinct. Camphor Co.	-	-	4 oz.	Do.
"	Tinct. Opii	-	-	8 oz.	Do.
"	Zingiber Contrit.	-	-	1 oz.	Do.
"	Morph. Acetat	-	-	1 oz.	Do.
"	Sinapis	-	-	6 oz.	Do.
"	Spirit Ammon. Aromat.	-	-	6 oz.	Do.
5th December.	Acid. Sulphuric	-	-	4 oz.	4 oz. diluted received.
"	Alum	-	-	8 oz.	Received.
"	Antimonial Potass Tart.	-	-	1 oz.	Do.
"	Cupri Sulph.	-	-	2 oz.	Do.
"	Emplastr. Cantharidis	-	-	2 lbs.	Do.
"	Ext. Opii	-	-	2 oz.	None received.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Contrit.	-	-	4 oz.	Do.
"	Opii Contrit.	-	-	4 oz.	Do.

Date.	Amount of each Requisition.	Remarks.
5th December.	Ol. Ricini - - - 2 lbs.	1 lb. received.
"	Ol. Terebinthinæ - - - 2 lbs.	1½ lbs. received.
"	Potass Bitart. Contrit. - - - 8 oz.	Received.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Comp. - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Quinæ Disulph. - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Tinct. Opii - - - 2 lbs.	None received.
"	Ung Cetacei - - - 2 lbs.	Received.
"	Zingiber Contrit. - - - 4 oz.	None received.
"	Lint, fine - - - 2 lbs.	Received.
"	Old Linen Sheets - - - No. 1.	Do.
"	Bandages, Calico - - - No. 6.	Do.
"	Bandages, Flannel - - - No. 4.	Do.
"	Bag Trusses - - - No. 4.	Do.
"	Flannel for fomentation - - - 2 yards	Do.
"	Packthread - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Morph. Hydrochlo. - - - 1 oz.	Do.
"	Liquor Morph. - - - 2 lbs.	Do.
9th	Opium Contrit. - - - ½ oz.	Do.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Comp. - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Tinct. Opium - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Tinct. Camphor Co. - - - 8 oz.	Do.
"	Ol. Terebinthinæ - - - 1 lb.	8 oz. received.
"	Sinapis - - - 1 lb.	1 bottle received.
13th	Hydrarg. Chlorid. - - - 3 oz.	Received.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Contrit. - - - 4 oz.	None received.
"	Ol. Ricini - - - 1 lb.	8 oz. received.
"	Opium Contrit. - - - 2 oz.	None received.
"	Pulv. Cretæ Comp. c. Opio - - - 2 oz.	Do.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Comp. - - - 4 oz.	Received.
"	Tinct. Opium - - - 8 oz.	4 oz. received.
17th	Alum - - - 8 oz.	None received.
"	Magnesia Carb. - - - 1 oz.	Received.
"	Ol. Ricini - - - 8 oz.	1 lb. received.
"	Ol. Terebinthinæ - - - 1 lb.	Received.
"	Pulv. Cretæ Comp. c. Opio - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Ipecacuanhæ Comp. - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Spirit Æther Nitric - - - 8 oz.	Do.
"	Spirit Rectificat. - - - 1 lb.	Do.
"	Tinct. Catechu. - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Tinct. Opium - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Ung. Hydrarg. Fort. - - - 8 oz.	1 lb. received.
"	Zingiber Contrit. - - - 1 oz.	None received.
"	Sinapis - - - 1 bottle	Received.
"	Pulv. Opium - - - ½ oz.	Do.
"	Tinct Camphor Co. - - - 4 oz.	Do.
"	Kreosot - - - 1 oz.	None received.
"	Bandages, Calico - - - No 6.	Received.

(True Copy.)

R. W. MARLOW, M.D.,
Surgeon 28th Regiment.

(COPY of LETTER circulated for the information of MEDICAL OFFICERS in charge of Regiments.)

SIR,

Balaklava, 3d October.

WITH reference to your requisition of the 2d for medical comforts, I beg to inform you that there is no brandy, essence of beef, sago, or candles in store, and that ground rice will be substituted for arrowroot and sago. The ground rice, however, has not been yet received from on board ship, although two requisitions have been made for its being landed; the above has been made known to Dr. Dumbreck, P.M.O. in the Crimea, who proposes that rum should be procured from the commissariat in lieu of the brandy required.

C. Toller, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed) K. JENNER.

R. R. DOWSE, Esq., Surgeon 30th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Lines before Sebastopol, December 31, 1854.

WITH reference to your letter of December 1854, I have the honour to state,—

1. Medical officers now present with the regiment, Surgeon R. R. Dowse, Assistant Surgeon Mackesey, and Assistant Surgeon Milroy.

2. One hospital sergeant and two orderlies are allowed by the Inspector General of Hospitals. They understand their duties, and perform them satisfactorily; fatigue men, when required, are procured from the regiment.

3. The number of tents supplied latterly for the use of the sick has been five bell tents. Before the storm of the 14th of November a portion of the sick occupied a marquee in common with the 55th Regiment. The bell tents are, in my opinion, unsuitable for hospital service; they afford a very insufficient protection against the inclemency of the weather, and in wet weather it is impossible to keep them dry or clean.

4. Previous to 12th December 1854 the only bedding the sick possessed was their blankets, one per man, and 20 hospital blankets, which were distributed amongst the worst cases. At the above-named date 26 hospital stretchers were received, which proved of much benefit; prior to this their bedding could not be considered sufficient. Close stools, bed pans, and urinals, none. Previous to landing in the Crimea the regiment had A and B canteens supplying these conveniences, but from want of carriage they could not be disembarked, and though application has since been made for them it has not been discovered where they are.

5. The medicines issued from the divisional store have consisted in general of preparations of opium, mercury, quinine, ammonia, and acetate of lead. The supply was necessarily small, as it had to be contained in field panniers. From time to time, usually once a week, fresh supplies were issued from the store. No medical comforts were kept with the regiment; they were supplied on requisition once a week from the store. The supply was inadequate to the wants of the sick, especially port wine.

6. Surgical instruments, one capital case, the property of the surgeon, one small field case, the public property. Means of keeping them in repair—no public means, such as a cutler, known in the division.

7. Since landing in the Crimea, the only means of cooking hospital rations, &c. &c. have been in the mess canteens of the men, a very inadequate and unsatisfactory mode.

8. Carriage for sick, for some time after landing in the Crimea, consisted only of country waggons, which were totally unsuited for the transport of sick or wounded. Since the army has been encamped before Sebastopol two ambulances have been attached to the division. On the line of march one bell tent was carried for the use of the sick in a country waggon. Medical stores and comforts there were none to carry. The medicines and surgical instruments were carried in the field panniers.

9. The number of medical officers from the period of landing up to a few days before the battle of the Inkerman was four, and was sufficient. The number of paid orderlies is too small, and has always necessitated the employment of permanent fatigue men, whose duties being the same as the orderlies, onerous and severe, render them equally deserving of remuneration. I have applied, when in Bulgaria, for pay for them in accordance with Her Majesty's regulations for army hospitals (*viz.*), one orderly for every ten men, but the application was refused.

10. To the best of my recollection, it has frequently occurred since landing in the Crimea, that from a scanty stock of medicines in the divisional stores, medicines applied for on requisition could not be obtained, and those medicines were those most in demand for the treatment of diarrhoea and cholera. Surgical instruments were at no time required, or were they asked to be repaired, the instruments being kept in order by private resources.

Medical comforts, as far as the limited supply in the medical stores would permit, were never refused.

Hospital furniture and conveniences.—After the destruction of the hospital marquee in the storm of the 14th of November 1854, a new one was applied for, but none were in store. Another application through the Quarter Master General of the division has lately been sent, and horses were sent to Balaklava to fetch if up, but there was none to be had.

Provisions for the use of the hospital. Whenever the commissariat had fresh, it was issued for the sick on requisition.

11. I have not been obliged to procure any of the articles named in query No. 10 from any other than the regular authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. R. DOWSE,
Surgeon 30th Regiment.

USHER W. EVANS, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon, in medical charge of the 34th Regiment.
SIRS,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 29, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requiring information with regard to the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British army in the East, and to forward you answers to your queries as regards the 34th Regiment, of which corps I have only been in charge since the 14th instant, consequently my knowledge of the working of the system adopted for the treatment and comfort of officers and soldiers is very limited.

Answer 1. Three medical officers, Surgeon Dr. Evans; Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Haward, 34th Regiment; Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Phillips.

2. One hospital sergeant, three orderlies permanent, one sergeant and three fatigue men required to obtain wood and water and give general assistance, all fit for their duties.

3. One hospital marquee, one bell tent, at present sufficient.

4. The floors of the tents are covered with water decks. Each patient has three blankets and his cloak, which afford sufficient covering when the weather is not very severe. I do not consider that any amount of covering will make the sick comfortable in tents in severe weather. The hospital is supplied with no bed pans; no other conveniences.

5. The regiment is supplied with a detachment medicine chest; wine, rum, arrowroot, tea, sugar are kept in small quantities, and drawn from the divisional purveyor as required.

6. A detachment case of capital instruments and cupping instruments, stomach pump, bone and fracture apparatus, and twelve field tourniquets; no means for keeping instruments in repair provided that I know of.

7. Hospital rations and extras are cooked in regimental camp kettles, which are not adequate for the purpose; no hospital canteens procurable.

8. Ambulance waggons and bearers, of which latter ten are supplied to the regiment, are used as the means of carriage for the sick and wounded, ordinarily; the French ambulance mules and cavalry horses extraordinarily; for removal of sick and wounded to Balaklava, for the carriage of hospital tents, stores, &c., no means have been supplied to the regiment. When the regiment moved up after landing, the commissariat found transport for the regimental baggage.

9. Number of medical officers, hospital orderlies and attendants sufficient.

10. I have been unable to obtain a supply of opium, acetate of lead, and aromatic spirit of ammonia, there being none of these medicines in the medical stores at Balaklava; the supply of medical comforts has been tolerably good but irregular, in consequence of the great difficulty of transport.

11. I have not been obliged to obtain supplies of medicines or medical comforts from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary; in fact there is no other source from which they can be supplied.

I have, &c.

(Signed) USHER W. EVANS,
Assistant Surgeon, Staff.

D. W. LAWLOR, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 38th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 22, 1854.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you,

1. That there are now two medical officers present with the regiment, viz., Assistant Surgeon Lewis and myself.

2. The hospital orderlies and other attendants are in number four, and I am satisfied with their general fitness for their duties.

3. For hospital accommodation, there is one marquee and one bell tent; and taking into consideration the increased amount of the sick and wounded, I consider it quite insufficient.

4. There are no beds for the sick, but there are twelve of Dr. Smith's hospital bedsteads for them to lie upon; the other sick are compelled to lie upon the ground; each patient has two blankets. There are three bed pans, one chamber pot, and one close stool. The bedding is not sufficient.

5. The quantity of medicines and medical comforts have in general been sufficient; but in some instances there has been a want of particular medicines in common use, viz., upon the march, also; brandy and other stimulants, and lights for hospital purposes, have been much needed.

6. The supply of surgical instruments is sufficient; they are kept in repair by a cutler stationed at the General Hospital, Balaklava.

7. There is great difficulty in cooking for the hospital; not from any want of utensils, but from an insufficiency of fuel.

8. The means of carriage for the sick and wounded would not on some occasions have been sufficient without aid from the French, and previous to the arrival of our ambulance, we were obliged to use the country arabas, which are utterly unfit for such a purpose.

9. I consider the establishment of medical officers sufficient, and also the number of hospital attendants. I have never applied to have them increased.

10. Since the landing of the regiment in the Crimea, we have at times on the march been unable to procure certain essential medicines, comforts, and, above all, bedding, and certain surgical materials and appliances.

11. I have not received from any other source than the Hospital Purveyor any stores or comforts for the use of the sick and wounded.

I suggest that in addition to the present method of carrying the hospital panniers, that there should be a light carriage fitted up with medicines, medical comforts, instruments, and those appliances most essential for a surgeon in the field. The enemy has such as I have described in use, and they appear to be infinitely better adapted for service than any other I have heard of.

I would also observe, that at this inclement season of the year tents are unfit for the reception of sick and wounded, but if necessity compels their use, the ground within them should at least be covered with a strong tarpauling, to protect the occupants from the damp.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. LAWLOR,
Assistant Surgeon 38th Regiment.

W. A. ANDERSON, Esq., Surgeon 41st Regiment.

Lines of 2d Division before Sebastopol, December 21, 1854.

REPLIES to Queries, dated Scutari, December 8, 1854.

Answer 1. Assistant Surgeon Lamont;—sick. Assistant Surgeon Abbott.

2. I employ one hospital sergeant and nine orderlies; viz., one surgery orderly, one acts as cook, and one brings water for the sick. The men are exceedingly attentive to the onerous duties they have to perform. Payment, however, is allowed to be made to the sergeant, and two of the nine orderlies only.

3. For the accommodation of the sick I have eight circular tents, which I need scarcely say at this season of the year are totally unfitted for the reception and treatment of sick, as the weather side is never waterproof. To endeavour to obviate this, as well as the cold, so much complained of by the patients, I applied for and obtained old tents as coverings. These have in some measure answered my expectations in keeping out rain; but, on the other hand, they have rendered the atmosphere of the tents so close that I am in doubt which of the two evils is less injurious. I have at length succeeded in bringing from Balaklava my hospital marquee, which I shall pitch in the course of a day or two.

4. In Bulgaria we had palliasses and pillow cases, stuffed with hay, for the most serious cases, and straw, when procurable, for general use; but since embarking for the Crimea neither bed nor bedding have I seen, until within the last ten days, when twenty-two of Dr. Smith's cots were issued. With this exception, and until their issue, the sick man had but (his?) coat to lie on and blanket to cover him, save some twenty blankets which were issued to me when first we sat down before Sebastopol, and on the 18th ultimo I obtained by indent fifty new blankets. On two occasions Turkish mats have been issued, but I consider them useless, as they hold the damp, harbour insects, and rot in a few days. After the above statement, I consider it would be ridiculous to offer an opinion as to the sufficiency of the bedding supplied. Close stool, none; bed pan, one, and this I carried with me from Bulgaria; urinal, none; chamber pot, one; and no other similar convenience.

5. During the whole period of our being under canvass, or rather in the field, viz., from landing at Varna, about 5th June last, up to the present time, the supply of medicines has been limited generally to a scale laid down in a departmental order issued in May last at Scutari, or, in other words, the contents of the hospital panniers; and even these were often nearly exhausted; but while encamped near Varna we could occasionally obtain access to the regimental medicine chest. Medical comforts have been issued, in my opinion, sparingly, and in anything but sufficient quantities, so that the quantity kept with the regiment has been almost "nil," as frequently it was barely sufficient for, at the most, two days' consumption. Latterly, however, the supply has been more liberal, but *still insufficient*, especially at the present time, when we are unable to obtain *any* fresh meat for the sick.

6. The surgeon's private case, and two portable field cases issued to the assistants. No means have been afforded us of keeping them in repair.

7. In Bulgaria the contents of A and B canteens, which were then sufficient.

On the line of march from Kalamita Bay to Sebastopol, one camp kettle; and since then I obtained from my A and B canteens a large kettle or boiler, capable of holding thirty-eight fluid pounds, and within the last few days, by order of the commanding officer, four camp kettles from the regimental quartermaster, which in my opinion are inadequate.

8. In Bulgaria, common country carts without springs. On the march from Kalamita Bay to before Sebastopol, one araba, *I believe*, was told off for the conveyance of the sick

of the *brigade*, capable of holding two men, or perhaps three, at length, and since the investment of the place two of Dr. Smith's ambulance waggons for the entire division, one of which, however, was rendered useless from the death of mules about the middle of November, and the second, from a similar cause, about the end of the same month. By far the greater number of our wounded after the battle of Inkermann were conveyed to Balaklava by means of the French ambulance, and we have since then been twice indebted to them for the conveyance of our sick requiring removal to board ship. A few sick are now almost daily taken in on an artillery forage waggon; and this at present is the only means of transport for sick we possess in the division. On the line of march, *one* circular tent was allowed to each regiment for the sick, and I believe were all carried in one araba, told off for the purpose of the division; but frequently the commissariat carts came up so late we were unable to avail ourselves of it, and when this was the case I generally constructed a covering for them out of the stretchers. Each regiment had one pack horse for the conveyance of medicines, medicinal comforts, and provisions, surgical instruments, materials, and appliances. I consider a surgeon and three assistants sufficient for the ordinary duties of a regiment in the field, but am of opinion that a number of staff assistants should be kept available in each division of the army to supply deficiencies which may arise from sickness, and to render assistance to regimental medical officers after an action.

9. I have never found any difficulty whatever, either from my late colonel or present commanding officer, in obtaining any number of orderlies, hospital attendants, or assistance in any way that might tend to the comfort and welfare of the sick.

10. During the periods specified in the query, the general class of cases occurring in the hospital have called for the use of astringent and opiate medicines. The supply of these has been inadequate,—especially the former,—and I have constantly been obliged to substitute some other medicine for that I had intended giving, because the latter was not procurable. Among the chief of these thus deficient I would mention prepared chalk, pulv. cretæ co. c. opio, pulv. opii, tinc. opii, tinc. catechu, tinc. kino, pulv. Doveri, and castor oil; and the periods for which these were deficient or inadequately supplied has extended over the whole period embraced in the query. My instruments require repair, but I have never been able to ascertain that there was any means of getting this done. There has not, however, been any deficiency under this head; and I may add, the same remark applies to surgical materials and appliances. With regard to medical comforts, I can only reiterate, the supply has been and still is *inadequate*; and as an instance I beg to mention, that in the evening of the battle of Inkermann the following supply was doled out for the wounded of our entire division, consisting of six regiments and one field battery, viz., 18 quarter-pints of beef tea, or three to each regiment, two pounds of tea, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per regiment, a similar quantity of arrow root, and double the quantity of sugar. This supply, in my individual regiment, was to satisfy the wants of 105 wounded men, in addition to the small quantity I had in hand. No other hospital furniture or convenience have been supplied to me than those mentioned in reply to Query 4. For some time past my hospital canteens A. and B. have been at Balaklava; but, owing to the state of the roads, and general dearth of conveyance, I have hitherto, spite of repeated applications, been unable to bring them up. Until within the last ten days or a fortnight, the sick were very fairly supplied with fresh meat, and on a few occasions with a minute quantity of vegetables. Since this period nothing has been issued but salt meat, biscuit, rum, raw coffee, and sugar. From this may be inferred what an immense supply of medical comforts are absolutely necessary to render the treatment of the sick—averaging in my regiment for some time past 90 daily,—anything like satisfactory. Under existing circumstances, any case, except of trivial nature, must necessarily become worse, unless sent elsewhere for treatment. The difficulty of obtaining water for so large a number of sick cannot be too much insisted on.

11. No. All the supplies for the division are obtained through the division stores, and surgeons of regiments do not communicate directly with purveyor or apothecary. I have not procured any articles but through the above-mentioned source.

In conclusion, I must add, that I believe the great deficiency of medical comforts and medicines are attributable in a vast measure to the want of transport, and am myself aware that that was the cause of the deficiency from Kalamita Bay to Sebastopol. And I would beg to bring to your notice the very great benefit that would be derived from the issue of bread to the patients. Nor can I see any great difficulty in establishing a bakery at Balaklava. Sick men cannot and will not eat hard biscuit. Vegetables, or other diet of an antiscorbutic nature, *must* speedily be issued to the troops, or the men will be soon fit for nothing, for scurvy is assuredly hanging over them, evidenced by the extreme debility and nervous prostration attending even slight sickness, a tendency to bleeding of the gums, and of small ulcers and scratches to become foul and indolent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. A. ANDERSON,
Surgeon 41st Regiment.

I can add nothing to the above.

JOHN EMAN, Major,
Commander 41st Regiment.

JOHN G. WOOD, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 42d Royal Highlanders.

GENTLEMEN,

Highland Brigade Camp, Balaklava, December 21, 1854.

In reply to your letter of 8th inst., I beg to offer the following information :—

1. Regimental medical officers now present with our corps, two, viz., Surgeon J. G. Wood, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon W. A. Mackinnon. The other two assistants sick; one, Dr. Davidson, sent home by medical board in July last; the other, Assistant Surgeon Maclean, now at Scutari, ill since 31st October. Two medical staff officers, Assistant Surgeons Dr. Macartney and C. Ricketts, at present attached to the regiment; the latter sick.

2. Five orderlies, at present employed under one hospital sergeant, and one hospital corporal, fit for their duties in that capacity. Convalescents in hospital made to render to their sick comrades such assistance as they are able for. The band is told off to carry the sick, and do fatigue duties for the hospital, when fatigue parties are not otherwise furnished.

3. Four bell tents for hospital accommodation, at present quite insufficient; but, fortunately, an hospital has been formed since the end of October, in part of a stone building in the village of Kadikoi, not a great distance from the regiment, to which nearly all the sick are conveyed, particularly all the graver cases, hospital tents being left with the regiment under the charge of the assistant surgeon. In this way our hospital accommodation is good, and suffices for our present number of sick.

4. No bedding supplied, not being asked for, to the sick in the Crimea, hitherto, excepting some twenty blankets as extras to the blankets in possession of the men, each having one of his own. Some matting has been lately issued to our hospital, to place below the sick, and answers tolerably well. The following articles have only been supplied within the last few days; viz., two close-stools, two bed-pans, two urinals, four chamber pots, four metal wash-hand basins, six spit-boxes, and two water buckets.

5. To answer this clause, I give the nature and quantities of medicines, &c., contained in the hospital panniers, beyond which we are not supposed to have any larger supply on active service in the field. Ol. terebinth, 8 oz.; ol. olivæ, 8 oz.; tinct. opii, 4 oz.; ether sulph., 4 oz.; liquor ammon. fort, 2 oz.; spirit ammon. arom., 4 oz.; tinct. matico, 4 oz.; pulv. jalap, 2½ oz.; mist. ferri sesq. 2 oz.; chloroform, 8 oz.; solut. acitat. morphinæ, 4 oz.; ammon. sesquicarb., 4 oz.; antimon. potass. tart., 1 oz.; ol. tigllii, 1 oz.; hydrarg. chlorid., 2 oz.; ol. menth. piper., 1 oz.; cera. ceta., 8 oz.; extract opii, 2 oz.; extract colocynth. comp., 4 oz.; 1 set of splints; 1 old linen sheet, emplastr. adhesive, surgeons' tow, oiled silk, lint, calico bandages, gallypots, tourniquets, wax and taper candle, counter scissors, tape, corkscrew, palate knife, elastic enema, surgeons' sponges, vial corks, spongy piline, pins, papers 1; ligatures in thread and silk, 1 oz.; horn cups, 1; Wedgwood measure, 1, minim measure, 1; lucifer matches, 1 box. Some of these medicines are often deficient, and when stationary, as at present, a larger supply, with additional medicines to the above, are sometimes furnished. Of medical comforts, I give the following as about the average, viz.; arrowroot, 1 lb.; sago, 1 lb.; wine, 2 bottles; tea, 1 lb.; sugar, 4 lbs.; brandy or rum, 2 bottles; but some of these have been often times deficient.

6. A case of pocket instruments possessed by each medical officer. A case of capital instruments belonging to the surgeon, and a field one of similar nature, but smaller, for the use of the assistant surgeon. Stomach pump and enema syringe. Case of dissecting instruments, tourniquets, &c. No means, I believe, of keeping them in order and repair here, but possibly at Scutari, where, I understood, at one time, there was some surgical instrument maker brought out from England, in the employment of the medical department.

7. One hospital camp kettle; two small ones (picked up from the ground on the march); two saucepans, supplied temporarily from the regiment, and inadequate. There is a good fire-place in our hospital building, but fuel now is very scanty since the total destruction of the timber about here, and as yet no fuel of any kind has been supplied by Government, but will soon be, it is expected.

8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and wounded in the field since landing in the Crimea have been very inadequate, until within a short time past; but even now means of carriage are very deficient. Bearers carried by the band alone served at Alma, and the sick and wounded, after that action, were conveyed on bearers by fatigue parties, or in French ambulances, or on the hospital mules of that army, to the best of my knowledge, to the ships; none, I believe, of our ambulances in use in Bulgaria having been then brought to the Crimea, and even here only landed some two months or so ago, as far as I can recollect. One hospital tent was carried for the regiment on the march, in the araba of the divisional commissariat staff, but which was not always forthcoming. When the regiment moved to this camp from the front of Sebastopol, arabas conveyed the present hospital tents and sick. The medicines, medical comforts, and surgical instruments, materials, and appliances, all on a limited scale, carried in or on two panniers on a horse.

9. The number of medical officers at present sufficient, and orderlies sufficient, as long as the band, who have nothing else to do, and are by the regulations, I believe, placed

under the surgeon to do such duties as he may consider necessary for the sick or hospital, are allowed to perform their duties.

10. To the best of my recollection, and on reference to requisitions, as far as these have been kept, and according to my reading of this question, the only medicines never received were tincture of ginger, prepared chalk, and tincture of matico. Of the following medicines, generally speaking, the supply was very inadequate, often not to be had at the time of the requisitions, but furnished on subsequent requisitions, when the medicines were in store, viz., tincture of opium, simple ointment, olive oil, tincture of catechu, chloroform, sulphur ointment, castor oil, vin. ipecacuanh., acetate of lead, pulvis opii, spirit. ammon. aromat., acid. sulphuric., mustard, Dover's powder, hydrarg. c. creta, acid. nitric, calomel, sulphuric ether, hydrocyanic acid.

Medical comforts, so essential to the sick when fresh provisions are not to be obtained, until lately have not been so plentiful as could have been desired, such as arrowroot, sago, sugar, brandy, wine, &c. Lately, however, preserved potatoes, cocoa, and milk, and preserved milk, have been issued, in addition to the foregoing. Under the head of this paragraph have always been drawn candles or light. These, until lately, have been exceedingly inadequate, and again and again refused, from their being none in store; and what can be more disheartening to the medical officers and hospital attendants than endeavouring in the dark to take that care of patients so necessary to their welfare and comfort, and to the possible success of their treatment? In four requisitions, from 22d September to 7th October, I find candles scored out, there being none in store.

Hospital conveniences, such as close-stools, bed-pans, &c., referred to in paragraph No. 4, until very lately could not be procured, but I am unable to show this from requisitions. But without doubt the want of these proved very injurious in many cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and other diseases where sick had to go outside of the tents for purposes that those conveniences would have prevented, leaving their place of rest, thus risking the lives of weak men, or those very ill from disease.

With regard to the three other portions of this paragraph I have nothing to remark.

11. No remarks.

The foregoing somewhat lengthy remarks apply only to what I know of my own regiment, and to the period of their landing in the Crimea until the present date, no mention being made of our residence in Bulgaria.

I have no further information or suggestions at present to make, farther than what may be gained from the foregoing replies to your various questions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN G. WOOD, M.D.

P.S. The ambulances have places intended to hold medicines, but none were ever contained in them, though supplies of medicines could thus have been carried most useful to the sick in the ambulances, or under many other circumstances where medicines were not otherwise available.—J.G.W.

JAMES MEE, Esq., Surgeon 44th Regiment.

SIR,

Lines on Sebastopol, December 20, 1854.

IN answer to your queries of 8th, and received on 18th instant, in reference to the sick and wounded of 44th Regiment under my care, I have the honour to transmit you the following replies:—

Answer 1. James Mee, Surgeon 44th Regiment,

John Gibbons, Assistant Surgeon 44th Regiment,

George W. Sparks, Acting Staff Assistant Surgeon, attached on 10th instant.

2. A hospital sergeant, corporal, and cook; an orderly in the proportion to every ten patients. The hospital sergeant is most efficient; but most of the others, from sickness, have been changed recently, so from their inexperience in hospital matters they are not so efficient as could be desired; yet all are willing to do their best.

3. One hospital marquee in good order, and capable to hold twenty-two patients; but this is generally insufficient for the number of daily sick; therefore two, three, or more bell tents were obtained from the regiment for the accommodation of the sick.

4. Since 20th of September ultimo, there has been no hospital bedding. On that day the twelve regular sets of bedding were sent on board ship, together with the two hospital canteens complete, in consequence of there being no means to carry them in the field. On 24th November, twelve rush mats were received, to cover the ground of the hospital marquee. On 2d December, forty-five blankets were issued for the hospital; and on 6th December twelve hospital cots without bedding. These constitute all the hospital furniture on hands at present; and for want of sufficient beds and bedding the sick have suffered severely,—lying on the cold damp ground, having only a blanket and their great coat as a covering; thus, for the want of proper bedding, &c., the hospital was more appropriated to generate or aggravate than to cure disease,—which is proved by the fact that very few recovered so as to be fit to resume duty, more than two thirds of the sick had to be sent from time to time either to the hospital at Balaklava or on board ship,—and thus depriving both patients and medical attendants of fair play. There is only one bed-pan, one urinal, and six chamber pots, which are not sufficient for present purposes.

5. One regulation field pannier for medicines, the supplies of which are kept up by the acting apothecary of the division, on requisition; but on two occasions I had to send to Balaklava (five miles) for medicine. The medical comforts consist of brandy, port wine, rum, rice, sago, arrowroot, tea, sugar, and, latterly, prepared cocoa and milk. These are supplied by the acting purveyor of the division, on weekly requisitions.

6. The surgeon's capital and pocket case of instruments, a field regimental case, together with the assistant surgeon's pocket case. The cutler attached to the army is available to put these instruments in order and repair.

7. The hospital rations and extras are cooked by the hospital cook, in an open hut, contiguous to the hospital. Cooking utensils have been recently supplied, and are sufficient; but the fuel is generally deficient, and with difficulty obtained, and what is procured is by a fatigue party going through the country digging up roots of trees, &c.

8. One pack poney with pack saddle, which carries the two field panniers, containing medicine, instruments, a few medical comforts, bandages, lint, splints, &c. Ten canvas bearers for the sick and wounded, carried by the bandmen. No means to carry hospital tents, stores, or provisions.

9. Since 22d of September ultimo there has been only one regimental assistant surgeon with the regiment. For the last three weeks there has been a staff assistant surgeon attached. I do not consider that two medical officers are sufficient in the field to meet the ordinary casualties and sickness that may reasonably be expected. On 20th of October the regimental assistant surgeon (Gibbons) was slightly wounded in the trenches, and I obtained the assistance of Mr. Jeeves of 38th Regiment for seven days. On 15th instant I applied for Assistant Surgeon Butler of 44th Regiment (at Scutari) to be sent to his regiment, but there has not been time for his arrival yet.

The commanding officer has always given me a sufficient number of hospital attendants, but some of these are not effective, for want of sufficient experience as orderlies.

10. On many occasions I have been without (for a few days at a time) some particular medicine and medical comforts, viz., opium, acet. plumbi, pulv. cretæ cum opio, turpentine, æther, acid. sulph. dil., wine, brandy, arrowroot, sago, rice, &c. There has always been a sufficient supply of bandages (except flannel), lint, tow, splints, and surgical instruments, &c.

The hospital furniture and conveniences has generally been deficient.

The provisions for the hospital are the ordinary soldier's ration; but, until recently, the commissariat generally issued to the sick a fresh meat ration; latterly, salt pork or beef has been issued, which are inimical to the sick, especially those suffering from fever or bowel diseases; and on some occasions only half a ration has been issued.

The ration of rum on some occasions has been only half, and occasionally none at all issued.

11. Since landing in the Crimea there was no other available quarter to apply to for medicines or medical comforts except the apothecary or purveyor.

I would beg to suggest, that fuel and a cooking hut be provided for hospital purposes, and that larger quantities of medicines and medical comforts be always in the apothecary's and purveyor's stores of the divisions, as on many occasions some articles that were indented for only a part of the quantity asked could be obtained, some others had to be waited for a few days until the supplies came from Balaklava; also that a larger quantity of candles be issued for hospital purposes, or in lieu thereof oil burners be supplied, and that a second or third hospital marquee (vide note at end) be available, with a proportionate supply of cots and bedding, as bell tents are not appropriate for the sick; that fresh meat be always available for the sick; that two or more field waggons be attached to the regiment, for the purpose of conveying sick and wounded, also hospital stores, bedding, &c., and for going distances for hospital supplies; and that the twelve sets of bedding and the two hospital canteens (put on board ship on 20th September ultimo) be returned, or others supplied in their place.

In conclusion, I beg to add that I have always received every support and assistance from the deputy inspector general (Dr. Forrest) of the division, so far as was in his power to meet my demands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MEE,
Surgeon 44th Regiment.

NOTE.—Marquees are quite inadequate for the successful treatment of disease in the climate of the Crimea, especially in winter, where rain, cold, and storms are so prevalent. On one occasion (14th November ultimo) the marquee and all the tents were blown down by seven o'clock in the morning; the sick and wounded were thus exposed for the entire day to the violence of a hurricane, and a similar disaster may occur any day during the winter, and materially increase the sufferings of the sick. I would therefore beg leave to suggest that wooden houses, or properly constructed huts, be substituted.

VERE WEBB, Esq., Surgeon, 46th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Heights before Sebastopol, December 29, 1854.

IN reply to your communication of the 8th instant, making inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British army, for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, I have the honour to furnish the following remarks to the questions therein referred to:—

1. The number of medical officers present with the regiment are as follows:—Vere Webb, surgeon; C. C. Dempster, 1st assistant surgeon; R. R. Scott, ditto, ditto; J. Duffin, 3d ditto, ditto.

2. The hospital sergeant and other attendants who came out with the regiment performed their duties in an efficient manner; but most of them, including the sergeant, have been sent to Scutari for change, in consequence of illness, and those who have replaced them are not yet efficient.

3. The only tent supplied for the use of the hospital is a large marquee, forming a good field hospital in fine weather; but our immense numbers of sick obliged us to put the greater part of them in the ordinary bell tents, which are ill suited for hospital accommodation. The rain penetrates through the single roof on the weather side, affording but an indifferent roof over their heads; and frequently since we landed in the Crimea, namely, on the 8th of November, the ground on which the patients lie has been saturated with moisture, rendering the condition of the sick most pitiable, and frustrating the exertions of the medical officers. The marquee is double-roofed, with double walls, and consequently keeps out the rain, and is better fitted for protecting the sick from the inclement and variable weather of the Crimea, and it is to be regretted that they have not been supplied in greater numbers.

4. We landed with twelve sets of hospital bedding complete, which soon became totally insufficient, from the numbers of sick consequent on epidemic cholera making its appearance in the regiment. For some days after our arrival the men were admitted with only one blanket; but at three different times since we have had 65, 50, and 15 blankets issued from those brought up from Balaklava for the use of the regiment, and within the last few days six tarpaulins placed at the disposal of the surgeon of the regiment by the commanding officer, for the benefit of the sick, forming in six of the bell tents a waterproof flooring, and making the patients, comparatively speaking, more comfortable; but, with the exception of the 20 cots in the marquee, by which the sick are raised about one and a half feet from the ground, the clothing is altogether insufficient for men in a state of health, and of course much more so for those who have been attacked in large numbers by two of the most fatal diseases known, viz., cholera and dysentery. Six mats and some hay was placed under the sick on our arrival; but the wet and filth arising from the men's complaints soon destroyed them, and they were not replaced; but the tarpaulins since supplied are much superior. We have one close stool and seven bed-pans; ill sufficient for men who are constantly going to stool, men have therefore been obliged to go out in the open air, and from this kind of exposure relapses have been frequent.

5. The medicines contained in our panniers were brought up with the regiment on our landing at Balaklava to join the Fourth Division, and although they contained every thing necessary for a small field hospital, were inadequate to supply men with medicines likely to prove of value in the diseases from which we have suffered. We have therefore got up supplies from our own regimental medicine chest at Balaklava, and have received a fair quantity from the medical stores at the head quarter camp, and from those at Balaklava. The medical comforts have been supplied on requisition, though not always in as large quantities as required; but it is but fair to state, that soon after our arrival the commissariat failed in bringing up the stores, and it is presumed that it affected the transit of medical stores and comforts also.

6. The surgical instruments with the regiment are, the surgeon's full and complete case, provided at his own expense, on promotion; a field case, provided by Government. These are amply sufficient for any number of capital operations. There is a cutler at Balaklava attached to the army, but we have not yet required his services to repair any instruments, as ours are in good order. The surgeon and the assistant surgeons have each a pocket case of instruments, in addition to the above.

7. At first we found it almost impossible, from the inclement state of the weather, and from continuous days of drenching rain, to cook properly for the patients; but two damaged tents have been erected over the fire-places, forming a tolerably good roof over each, and enabling a fire to be kept up for cooking. We brought up our canteens A and B, and have been since supplied with nests of cooking utensils, so that as regards culinary arrangements we have everything sufficiently adequate.

8. The only carriage supplied to the regiment for the conveyance of sick and wounded consists of ten stretchers. On two occasions we have sent down a few sick men to Balaklava by our own ambulance waggons; some by artillery waggons; a great many have been conveyed down by the French ambulance mule corps, to whose value and efficiency I beg to refer, as they are particularly adapted for the conveyance of sick along roads which have

become almost impassable for wheel conveyances. The last men who were sent sick to Balaklava rode on the spare cavalry horses, greatly to their discomfort. We have no carriage for the hospital tents; and although we have indented for a pack-horse for the use of the hospital, we have not yet received one, being informed that there are none to be obtained for that purpose.

9. The number of medical officers, when all are present with the regiment, and in a good state of health, are quite sufficient for every emergency. The hospital orderlies allowed by regulation are equally sufficient in a regimental hospital at home and abroad, but have scarcely been sufficient here, from the great and almost constant attention required by men suffering from bowel complaints. Hundreds of men, from this cause being incapable of helping themselves, must receive assistance from the orderlies; and occasionally we have had more than allowed by the regulations; but the commanding officer has no power to grant more, or have a greater number attached, or he would willingly have done so.

10. In being prepared a few days beforehand with our requisitions for fresh supplies of medicines and medical comforts, we have mostly obtained them before the former ones were entirely exhausted; although some unavoidable delay has now and then occurred in bringing up medical comforts from Balaklava, to which place we have been obliged to send fatigue parties, which have always been placed (when practicable) at the disposal of the surgeon of the regiment by the officer commanding; and we have every reason to be satisfied with the supplies we have obtained, when it is borne in mind the immense difficulties we have had to contend against, in a want of commissariat carriage, bad roads (at times impassable), inclement weather, and the fact that we have been compelled to fall back upon large fatigue parties from the regiment to bring up both regimental and hospital stores from Balaklava. Surgical instruments, surgical materials, and hospital furniture we have not required, except a few bed-pans, which have been supplied in as great number as they could spare. Provisions for the hospital in the form of fresh meat have been issued by the commissariat, whenever they had it in their power; but we have been for days together without fresh meat, during which time the preserved food supplied was of the utmost value.

11. All the supplies we have obtained have been furnished by the purveyors or apothecaries from the head-quarter camp, or from Balaklava.

I have, &c.,

VERE WEBB,

Surgeon 46th Regiment.

WILLIAM W. WELD, Esq., Surgeon 47th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 22, 1854.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 8th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with certain information relative to the arrangements of the medical department of the 47th Regiment, and now submit the following answers to your questions:—

1. The number of medical officers with the regiment are three:—Surgeon Weld; Assistant Surgeons White and Cusack.

2. The number of orderlies is regulated by that of the sick, one man being allowed for every ten patients; they perform their duties as well as they can under the circumstances.

3. Seven bell tents are allowed for hospital accommodation, which are not in my opinion sufficient.

4. Neither beds nor bedding have been issued to the regiment for the use of the sick. A few bedsteads have lately been received; but, for the want of a marquee, two or three can only be used. A pewter urinal is the only convenience for the use of the sick. The canteens A. and B. were lost on the landing of the regiment in the Crimea.

5. The general nature of the drugs that have been issued are astringents, such as chalk powder, opium, &c. The field panniers must necessarily be scantily supplied with medicines, as they have to contain the instruments of the surgeon and the assistant surgeons, bandages, tow, lint, and a variety of other appliances for the field. The medical comforts kept for the regiment are sago and port wine in very small quantities, with portable soup and a little brandy.

6. The surgeon has a complete case of capital instruments, which he was obliged to purchase, on his promotion; each assistant surgeon has a portable field case furnished him by the service. There are no means of keeping them in repair.

7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras are merely three camp kettles, which are not adequate for the purpose.

8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and invalids is one ambulance cart which is employed for the brigade. The hospital tents and stores are conveyed in a cart supplied by the commissariat department, on requisition. Medicines, instruments, and the few medical comforts are carried in the panniers.

9. I consider the number of orderlies sufficient under ordinary circumstances.

For answers to 10 and 11, I beg to refer you to 2d Class Staff Surgeon Saunders, as that officer was present and in medical charge of the regiment from the landing of the corps in the Crimea up to within the last three weeks.

In conclusion, I beg to observe, that if the suggestions contained in the memorandum for the information of medical officers on taking the field for active service, issued by the principal medical officer of the army on leaving Varna, had been carried out, nothing more could have been desired to complete the efficiency of the field hospital.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. WELD,
Surgeon 47th Regiment.

JOHN DAVIES, Esq., Surgeon 49th Regiment.

Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 12, 1854.

Answer 1. Four medical officers :—Surgeon Davies, 49th Regiment ; Assistant Surgeon Hannan, 49th Regiment ; Staff Assistant Surgeon D'Arcey, attached ; Staff Assistant Surgeon Biddle, attached.

It would be much more advisable if the regimental assistants were kept with their regiments, and the staff assistants for staff purposes. Assistant Surgeon Jephson, 49th Regiment, has been absent from his regiment since the 7th November.

2. One sergeant and two orderlies ; by no means sufficient. Fatigue men are obliged to be obtained, and frequently changed, as they will not work properly without receiving pay, and there is only pay allowed for two orderlies.

3. Three bell tents and one small marquee ; by no means sufficient or adapted for sick men. Large hospital marquees are much more appropriate and convenient for sick.

4. No beds have been supplied until the last week, when 24 cots were received, without any bedding whatever. They are, however, of no use at present, as not more than two or three at the utmost can be placed in a bell tent. Twenty blankets supplied, which are by no means sufficient ; one bed-pan and one chamber pot supplied ; no close-stools or any other conveniences whatever.

5. Very scanty supply of purgatives, sedatives, alteratives, and tonics ; of medical comforts, a little sago or arrowroot, tea, sugar, and a pot or two of the essence of beef.

6. Stomach pump and small case of capital instruments (Government property). Of my own, every instrument I require. No means whatever of repairing or setting. Some of the knives have required setting since the battle of Alma.

7. There were no means whatever of cooking until a week or two back, when one large pot was supplied.

8. Means of carriage from off the field of battle, ten stretchers ; no other means whatever. For hospital tents, stores, medical comforts and provisions, none. One mule supplied for carriage of the panniers, one of which contains the medicines, bandages, lint, and tow, the other, surgical instruments.

9. Number of medical officers, if kept up, sufficient ; of orderlies, not ; more have been applied for, but disallowed, pay for two being only allowed ; fatigue men from the regiments have in consequence been procured.

10. Since our arrival in the Crimea I have never on any occasion been able to procure a sufficient supply of medicines or medical comforts ; the answer against most articles being, none in store. Fresh meat has been supplied by commissariat department for the sick until lately pretty regularly, but no vegetables, with the exception of one or two days, when a handful of potatoes and onions were given. No condiments whatever to be had.

11. There is neither purveyor nor apothecary to the 2d Division, and no other quarter, beyond the divisional store tent, (viz. one bell tent,) exists, where any article under No. 10. could be procured.

I should recommend that each regiment in the field be supplied with three hospital marquees and two bell tents, together with bedding, hospital conveniences, and comforts, and a waggon to carry the same ; another waggon for sick and wounded ; that the cutler should be sent round to each division, after an engagement, and that all medical officers be amply supplied with instruments by the Government, especially the juniors ; that each division should be supplied with more senior medical officers, for the purpose of assisting the surgeons, and seeing that proper quantities of medicines, comforts, conveniences, and surgical materials are supplied to each regimental hospital. At the commencement of the campaign, one deputy inspector of hospitals and two staff surgeons first class were considered necessary for a division of the army ; but when we invaded the Crimea, some divisions had but one staff surgeon, and it was more than one could do to attend to the wants of six regiments, two batteries, and all the staff, especially after an action. In conse-

quence, when a consultation was required, none could be procured; and every surgeon must at times wish for a second opinion, for the benefit of his patient.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,
Surgeon 49th Regiment.

Since the above date, the supply of medical comforts has improved, but no fresh meat has been supplied for the sick for the last ten days or a fortnight, and not for many weeks to the regiment. In consequence, scurvy is showing itself; and there have been no vegetables for the last two months.

December 21, 1854.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,
Surgeon 49th Regiment.

ETHELBERT H. BLAKE, Esq., Surgeon 55th Regiment.

Gentlemen,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 21, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward the information requested in your letter of the 7th inst.

Query 1. Medical officers present with the regiment.—Surgeon E. H. Blake, M.D., Assistant Surgeon Cowan, M.D., Acting Assistant Surgeon George Fair, M.D.

2. Hospital servants employed.—A hospital sergeant and two orderlies; the highest number sanctioned by the Inspector General. Fatigue men are almost constantly employed. The sergeant and orderlies perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

3. Number of tents in use.—Four ordinary bell tents for the sick, and one for stores, hospital sergeant, and orderlies. The number is quite inadequate, and the tents themselves are ill calculated for the accommodation of sick.

4. Beds, bedding, &c.—20 blankets issued in October is the only bedding I have received since landing in the Crimea, and many of these were lost when the hospital was vacated on the morning of the 5th of November. About a week ago 24 beds were issued, without bedding. They are, however, of little use, as it is impossible to place more than five in a tent; and to do that it is necessary to treat two thirds of the men in their own tents, a most unsatisfactory mode of proceeding. The bed-pan forms the whole of the hospital conveniences. I need hardly state, that the whole of the articles mentioned under this head are totally inadequate for the number of sick, which has not been under 50 for a considerable period.

5. On landing in the Crimea the ordinary field pannier was completed with a supply of medicines, but it has not been full since. It is impossible to state the average amount of medical comforts usually in hand, the quantity at all times having been small to a degree. At the present time, when fresh meat, even for the sick, is a rarity, about three pounds of tea, from two pounds to three pounds of arrowroot or sago, with, latterly, brandy and port wine, as required, is the whole amount of medical comforts issued, and this is a far more liberal supply than at any previous period. For upwards of a week no fresh meat has been issued; and I have been obliged to boil rice and biscuit together, for the greater portion of the patients in hospital. The above-named articles, with rice at times, forms the whole list of extras I have been able to obtain.

6. Surgical instruments, &c.—In addition to my own case, I was furnished with a portable case of capital instruments, which was all I required, and these I had private means of keeping in repair.

7. Means of cooking.—The only means of cooking consists in one camp kettle issued in October. Of course this is quite insufficient.

8. Five ordinary hospital stretchers and the country arabas were the only means of conveyance provided for sick and wounded during the march through the Crimea. Since the army has been before Sebastopol, the ambulance carts have been used, but, being insufficient, a large proportion of the sick and wounded have been removed by the French ambulance. During the march, one bell tent for the use of the sick was carried by the commissariat, and one pack horse was provided to carry the field-panniers and fracture box,

9. The number of medical officers present is hardly sufficient; but as in each monthly return the distribution of medical officers is stated, I presumed that my full number would be completed whenever the service permitted. The number of orderlies is insufficient; and on one or two occasions, when I have considered it necessary, I have included a third in the monthly claim for wages; but it was not sanctioned. Fatigue men, being liable to frequent removal, and being unpaid, neither know their duty as well nor perform it as willingly as regular orderlies.

10. I have always received the requisite supply of surgical appliances. To the remainder of the query the best reply I can give is the copy of a letter addressed to the staff surgeon of the division on the 26th November.

“Camp before Sebastopol,
“November 26, 1854.

“Sir,

“I have the honour to remonstrate most respectfully against the very inadequate supply of medicines and medical comforts for the sick issued to the hospital under my charge,

though, I believe, I am in the same position as others. At this moment, with a large number of cases of dysentery and diarrhoea, I can obtain no castor oil, no preparation of opium, save a small quantity of morphine, no preparation of chalk, nor anything for a gargle, should I place a patient under the influence of mercury.

"The only medical comforts issued are arrowroot and port wine, and these in quite inadequate quantities; tea can hardly be procured. Under these circumstances, and without any sufficient protection from the inclemency of the weather, it is impossible to treat patients with any hope of success, or with justice to themselves or the service.

"I have, &c.

"ETHELBERT H. BLAKE, M.D.,
Surgeon 55th Regiment.

"Dr. Marshall, Staff Surgeon,
"2d Division."

11. I never obtained any of the above-named articles, save through the ordinary course. Having now replied to all the queries proposed, I would beg to offer one or two suggestions, which I trust will not be considered out of place.

With respect to the conveyance of sick and wounded in the field, I think it would be far better were an ambulance cart attached to each regiment, or, what would be still more useful, a proper line of mules, with litters, such as those used in the French service, and from which we have of late derived so much benefit, and which have the advantage of being useful anywhere, whilst the ambulance cart requires a good road.

I would suggest, that one pack-horse is not sufficient for the conveyance of hospital stores. In fact, the want of further means prevented any stores, even cooking utensils, being carried on the march.

Whilst the ration issued to the troops consists of salt meat almost constantly, I think it would be highly advantageous were a larger proportion of rice issued, or a proportion of preserved potatoes. Preserved meat or soup for the sick would be a very acceptable addition to the list of medical comforts. For a considerable period green coffee has been issued to the men, which they can neither roast or grind properly, and which is consequently of little use. Were tea or cocoa substituted, it would, I think, be of great service.

I have, &c.

ETHELBERT H. BLAKE, M.D.,
Surgeon, 55th Regiment.

JAMES DICKSON, Esq., Surgeon 57th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp near Sebastopol, December 31, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, and in reply will answer your questions, to the best of my ability, *seriatim*.

1. The medical officers belonging to the regiment are four, as subjoined:—

Surgeon James Dickson.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Brady.

" J. J. Scott.

" J. S. Phelps.

2. The hospital attendants are one sergeant, one cook and five orderlies, and are perfectly sufficient, and able to perform the duties required of them, aided occasionally by fatigue parties for the purpose of carrying wood and water.

3. I have at present only two marquees, one a large one, and the second a small Portuguese tent, perfectly suitable for present purposes. But in the event of a general engagement, such as that of the 5th of last month, I would be obliged to turn the present occupants out to make accommodation for the wounded, and even then fall far short of the accommodation required.

This occurred after the battle of Inkermann, when I and others were obliged to turn all the sick into their own tents, to make room for the wounded.

As to the comfort of the hospital accommodation, I can only designate it as the most wretched, from first to last. When we first arrived here, a blanket and the damp ground was all we could offer; and when the weather was bad, the state of the tents was miserable in the extreme. Now, however, we have a few cots (20). The orderlies have managed to build a kitchen, and make some other good arrangements; but still I must state the accommodation provided for the sick in camp is not equal to the climate.

Tents are wanted, and that immediately.

4. As already stated, until recently, we have had no such things as hospital bedding; the men having only their own blankets and great coats, with their knapsacks as a pillow. Now, having received 20 cots, we can of course accommodate that number, but no more. The number of bed-pans, close-stools, &c., are quite sufficient, and fit; but the number of cots is far below what is required.

5. Previous to leaving Corfu, I took especial good care to be provided with pills of opium, calomel and opium, and acetate of lead and opium, and other medicines that appeared to me suitable for the Crimea, and found the supply I brought of the greatest advantage, and in fact I know that I could not have managed without, as there was no chance of obtaining aid while on the march; and the supplies since obtained have been received in such small

and irregular quantities that we have been obliged to use them sparingly. Often have I, after having sent to Balaklava, been annoyed with the receipt of half an ounce of the acetate of lead, or an ounce of laudanum; not unfrequently getting nothing at all. The same has frequently occurred in the supply of hospital comforts.

As to the average quantity of medicines kept with the regiment, I may sum up all in this one statement, I have hitherto procured as much as I could, and I found it barely sufficient, requiring the most rigid economy in its distribution.

6. There is a good private stock of instruments in the regiment, consequently we have not been obliged to apply for a supply from Balaklava, where they can be got. Here, also, instruments can be repaired.

7. We have the usual allowance of cooking utensils, and have found them good and sufficient. The orderlies, however, have to thank themselves for any kitchen accommodation they have.

From the want of carriage, the supply of fuel has been a source of continuous vexation and trouble.

8. Upon this question hinges all the troubles and difficulties we have had to contend with since our arrival in camp. There is and has been no carriage for hospital purposes. Mar-quees, charcoal, vegetables, hospital comforts, &c. &c. have been announced time after time as ready for issue, but, from the total want of carriage, have been quite unavailable for a length of time. On the march, I was allowed the use of an araba, to bring on the panniers, but it always came up so late that its utility was lost, and I was obliged to over pack my own horse with what was wanted.

As to the ambulance corps, I can only state that they did good service on the 5th of November in bringing in the wounded. Since that, however, I have lost sight of them, and latterly have had my sick removed to Balaklava by the French mules, and more recently by our own cavalry.

Carriage is what is wanted throughout the entire brigade, and its deficiency, or rather total absence, has been severely felt.

9. I have every reason to be satisfied with my hospital staff, and have never had occasion to apply for aid.

10. An answer to this query will be found embodied already in the substance of this letter.

11. With the exception of having been obliged occasionally to use my own private stock of tea, &c. for hospital purposes, I have not drawn on any other quarter.

In concluding this letter, there are only two points on which I will presume to dwell. The first of these is carriage, upon which I have already said enough; but I must add, that were one or two pack-horses exclusively attached to each hospital they would do good service, be kept in good condition, and enable us to avoid many of the miseries and troubles we have had lately.

The second is the necessity of establishing between this and Balaklava a general dépôt for stores of every description, sufficient to last for at least seven or eight days, and to be issued only in very bad weather, the supply being kept up when the state of the roads permitted. So advantageous an arrangement does this appear to me, that I am astonished it has not been adopted long ago; certain I am that, adopted, it would prove a great convenience to all, and a mighty boon to the men.

Before finishing I must fairly state, that although my supply of medicines and comforts has been small, and obtained with difficulty, still I have never been completely without, and those obtained have proved good. The chocolate particularly has been very good, and much liked by the men, and the preserved milk has proved a most pleasing addition to boiled rice; indeed I seldom use it in any other way; the men are very fond of it, and it always proves a good wholesome light dinner.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES DICKSON,
Surgeon, 57th Regiment.

WM. L. LANGLEY, Esq., Surgeon 62d Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 23, 1854.

IN reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honour to state, for your information, that I have been forbidden by the officer commanding the First Brigade, Second Division of this army, to reply to any questions regarding the military administration of it, unless they have previously received the sanction of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary force. I therefore regret I cannot comply with your request until I receive further instructions on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. L. LANGLEY, M.D.,
Surgeon 62d Regiment.

WILLIAM L. LANGLEY, Esq., Surgeon 62d Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 23, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to state, for your information, in reply to your queries dated Scutari, December 10th, 1854,

Answer 1. Medical officers present with 62d Regiment:—

Surgeon, Dr. Langley.

Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Rutherford.

Dr. Young.

Staff Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Biddle (temporary).

2. The number of orderlies were regulated by the number of sick as laid down by the rules of the service. They were quite fitted for their duties, most of them having had previous experience in the regimental hospital at Varna and at Malta. Only two of these orderlies, however, receive pay as such.

3. One marquee (field officer's pattern), and five bell tents, which were found sufficient for the accommodation of the seriously ill; and the worst cases were occasionally sent to Balaklava, when transport could be obtained, for which we have had to thank the French authorities on three occasions lately, who placed their ambulance mules at the disposal of Field Marshal Lord Raglan. The mild cases were treated in their own tents, where they were as comfortable as they would have been in those set apart for the hospital. Both were alike unfitted for the protection of sick or well, at this inclement season, being composed of one single layer of canvas—in most cases thin, and in many well worn—quite pervious to the rain, which falls with great force here, and soon beats through, making the floors wet and muddy.

4. No beds or bedding were issued to us, and the sick were only furnished an extra blanket (50) on the 8th of this month. We landed on the 13th of last month. Twenty-one canvas bottomed stretchers, which are available for bearers, if required, were received on the 16th ult., and have proved a great comfort to the sick, so far as they go. Three close-stools and two bed-pans were approved to be issued, but the latter were never received, though I sent my own charger specially to Balaklava for the purpose. No other utensils of any description were supplied.

5. I landed in the Crimea with my regimental medicine chest complete, but was indebted to the courtesy of the French commissariat for having it brought to camp. The supply of medical comforts were very limited in amount, never exceeding 1lb. of arrow root or 2lbs. of sago, 1lb. of tea, 3lbs. of sugar, 2 bottles of wine, 1 bottle of brandy, and 6 tins of essence of beef, and, on one occasion, 10lbs. of preserved potatoes.

6. I have in my possession 1 complete case of capital instruments, 1 small field case (my own property), pocket cases and other minor instruments, 2 sets of portable instruments, cupping apparatus, stomach pump, &c. (public). They are at present in perfect order; but how they are to be repaired, when necessary, I cannot tell, as no cutler has visited this division, so far as I am aware of, since the arrival of the regiment in camp.

7. The means of cooking consist of a nest of tins, which have been found hitherto sufficient; but water is scarce, for want of proper means of conveyance. We have had to send for it by hand in the small wooden canteens of the men, no water bags or hospital mule having been yet supplied to us by the commissariat, though frequently applied for; the invariable answer being, that they had no horse or mule available for that purpose.

8. None whatever.

9. The number of medical officers, supposing them always in health, is sufficient, so far as I have had experience,—as were the number of hospital orderlies, or rather attendants.

10. My requisitions for medicines were immediately attended to, so far as the very limited stores of the division would admit of; also one for a portable set of instruments. Splints, bandages, &c. I brought with me from Malta. No hospital furniture, except those already noticed, were required. The medical comforts were regularly received on requisition, but in very small quantities. The provisions for the hospital were the same as those issued to the other men,—were issued daily,—fresh meat being partially given in lieu of salt pork and beef, when it was to be had, but that was only ten or twelve times since the landing of the regiment in the Crimea; but this evil seemed to be unavoidable, from the want of cattle or the means of transport, nearly all the commissariat horses and mules having died of want or fatigue. Under these circumstances, remonstrance would have been useless.

11. I never procured any of the articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question, except through the public stores, under charge of the medical department.

In reply to your request for any further information or suggestions bearing upon the above questions, I have only to say that, as far as my observation and inquiries have gone, want of a proper amount of transport, or shelter for the sick, at the disposal of the medical department, has been the great evil of this army, as regards the sick and wounded, as without the former no amount of stores, however great, could be made available for their comfort. And I am fully satisfied that this will ever be the case until an independent and internal power of action, involving a strictly personal responsibility, is delegated to the heads of the medical department, similar to that granted by their Government to the French medical chiefs of their army; and their arrangement seems perfect,—a complete and large

ambulance corps, with ships and crews at their sole disposal. Our usefulness is impeded by having to refer to so many different departments before anything can be done. The men of the 62d Regiment have suffered for want of fresh provisions and freshly baked bread, in addition to extreme exposure on duty; the latter unavoidable. The French soldier has fresh bread twice or thrice weekly. Why not the English soldier also? The number of superintending medical officers are too few in proportion to the juniors.

(Signed) WM. L. LANGLEY, M.D.,
Surgeon 62d Regiment.

January 9th.

Since the foregoing was written, eighteen plates and the same number of tin drinking cups were received for the use of the sick, and a cutler has visited the camp; and two ponies, with one pack saddle, and one set of water bags, were handed over to the regiment for the use of the hospital, &c.

(Signed) WM. L. LANGLEY, M.D.,
Surgeon 62d Regiment.

ROBERT LEWINS, Esq., Surgeon 63d Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 24, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Scutari, 10th December, and shall answer to the best of my ability the queries contained in it relative to the condition of the sick and wounded of the British army in the East, as far as my own experience goes, which is confined to those under my own immediate medical charge. I may premise that I sailed from Cork in the "Avon" steam ship on the 23d July last, in medical charge of my own regiment, and two companies of the 46th, which latter I retained until the arrival of the rest of the head quarters of that corps in the middle of November. Although much crowded on board, no serious sickness or casualty occurred during the voyage. We were landed at Beicos Bay, and encamped for a couple of weeks in Sultan's Valley, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, where cholera prevailed to some extent, eight deaths having occurred during that period, and 19 men were sent sick to the hospital at Scutari, and four to the naval one at Therapia. On anchoring in Varna Bay, cholera again broke out, and prevailed until the 25th September, the disease having increased in severity subsequent to the exposure of the men on landing in the Crimea, though it had entirely ceased at the termination of the march to Sebastopol. Hardly any other disease prevailed during the period that cholera was so severe, though the men suffered, especially the recruits and young soldiers, very much from exhaustion and fatigue.

1. The number of medical officers at present with the regiment are three; viz., myself and Assistant Surgeon Francis O'Dell and Staff Assistant Surgeon Julius Wills. Until lately, however, there were four; viz., Assistant Surgeons Mills and Flower, both of the 63d Regiment. The former was sent away on duty shortly after the action of the 5th November, and the latter is absent on sick leave for three months, his health having completely broken up.

2. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed has been the usual number allowed by regulation, and they have been quite fit for their duties, being originally men who had been employed in that capacity at home; but of late great sickness has existed among them, and at present my hospital sergeant and several orderlies have been sent from camp to Scutari on account of illness, and several of the latter have died from fever and dysentery. Fatigue parties are obtained from the regiment to perform many duties necessary in a field hospital, such as obtaining firewood, water, &c., and I have, besides two horses constantly occupied on similar duties, one of which is a public horse, obtained at Varna, by application, through Dr. Hall, from the commissariat, and which carried the hospital panniers on the march.

3. Eight circular tents are in use for hospital accommodation, one field officer's marquee, and one circular tent used as a surgery, which appears sufficient for the sick of a regiment; but the weather has been lately so inclement, and the toil of the men in the trenches so incessant, that convalescents have frequently to be kept in their own tents, which, in slight cases, requiring chiefly exemption from the exhausting labour and exposure to which they are constantly subjected, seems preferable to mixing them with others labouring under dysentery and other serious and mortal diseases. The treatment of sick in tents during such weather as has lately prevailed here, during which it is impossible to exclude moisture and cold, is very unsatisfactory, and every exertion has been made to remove all cases able to bear the transport to general hospitals. This was done, first, in commissariat arabas and in ambulance cars, and since this means of transport has failed, in consequence of the horses and mules perishing, great numbers are being constantly removed by means of the artillery waggons and the French ambulance mules.

4. Three close-stools, with stands complete, six chamber pots of metal, and four bed-pans are in use in the hospital tents; 20 cots and mattresses have been issued. The cots occupy so much room that all of them are not in use, a circular tent not being capable of holding more than four or five. The mattresses are, however, all in use with the rugs and bedding

issued in England to accompany the A and B canteens. In addition to blankets, hay was used while means of transport was to be had.

5. The medicines required have been principally astringents and opiates, such as the pulv. cretæ c., acet. plumbi, sulph. quin., ipecac. pulv. with antimon. tart., pil. hydrarg., and ordinary aperients, a supply of which is kept in the hospital panniers. The medical comforts consist of tea, sugar, tins of preserved meat, preserved milk, cocoa. Fresh meat is always supplied to the sick in hospital by the commissariat, when possible. Of late this has frequently not been able to be obtained; but the sick have always been supplied with three hot meals daily, and soup can be made with salt meat well washed, added to tins of preserved meat, and thickened with the preserved potato, a supply of which has been constantly kept with the hospital for several weeks past, and which is much relished by the sick. Wine and brandy are also among the medical comforts.

6. No surgical instruments have been supplied me since joining this army. I am in possession of a capital case of surgical instruments, and of two complete pocket cases. Each assistant surgeon has one of the latter. No repairs have hitherto been necessary, as they are still in perfect order.

7. A kitchen has been dug in the neighbourhood of the hospital tents, for cooking the rations and extras, roofed over with tarpaulin, and is adequate for the purpose.

8. The means of carriage supplied on the march for the sick was very small. I had only two arabas capable of containing about 18 men; but every morning those incapable of marching with the regiment were sent in commissariat waggons to the sea, and embarked on board ship, so that the transport that accompanied the regiment was for the conveyance of men who fell out during the march from disease or fatigue. One circular tent was also carried for each regiment by waggons at the head-quarters of the division, and the medicines and surgical instruments and appliances were carried in panniers on a public horse, as mentioned in No. 2., which accompanied the regiment.

9. The number of medical officers, orderlies, and other hospital attendants appear sufficient; I have not applied for more. On Assistant Surgeon Mills being sent away on duty, and Assistant Surgeon Flower being sent home on sick leave by a medical board, an additional staff assistant surgeon was immediately attached to the regiment, without my having had time to make any application, and in the present diminished state of the regiment, from the number of casualties, and from the great number who have been sent sick from camp to general hospitals, three medical officers have appeared to me sufficient for the ordinary duties of the corps, although, in the event of an action, additional assistance might be necessary. After Inkermann I found my medical staff quite sufficient.

10. I have occasionally been unable to procure, on requisition, supplies of certain medicines and medical comforts, the use of some of which, as the preparations of opium, have necessarily been excessive. I have not found it necessary to apply for surgical instruments, or their repair, as my own are still in perfectly good order, as mentioned in No. 6. Surgical materials and appliances, bandages, lint, splints, &c., have always been supplied without delay, and in sufficient quantities; and when unable to procure fresh meat from the commissariat, I have hitherto always been able to obtain a supply of tins of essence of beef and preserved meat.

11. I have on no occasion since the landing of the regiment in the Crimea been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in Question 10, except the usual supply of fresh meat, and occasional supplies of rum, in aid of the wine and brandy supplied by the purveyor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT LEWINS, M.D.,
Surgeon 63d Regiment.

E. W. YOUNG, Esq., Staff Surgeon, 2d Class, in Medical Charge of
63d Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Heights above Sebastopol, January 16, 1855.

HAVING received a memorandum from Dr. Humphrey, Deputy Inspector General, requesting me to furnish you with a return of requisitions made by the medical officer in charge of the 63d Regiment, for marquees, huts, hospital furniture, and stores, medicines and medical comforts, I have the honour to state, that the surgeon of the regiment is sick, and his charge devolved upon me only four days since. After searching among the few records to be found in the surgery tent, I am unable to find any copies of the requisitions in question, nor am I able to obtain any information regarding them. It is to be remarked, that the only assistant surgeon with the regiment is very young in the service, and also on the sick list. The hospital sergeant died some time since. His successor was constantly drunk, and the present sergeant, who is himself sick, has only held the appointment a few days.

Under these circumstances, I regret much that I am unable to furnish the required particulars.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. W. YOUNG, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon, 2d Class, in Medical Charge of 63d Regiment.

J. STEWART GRAVES, Esq., Surgeon 68th Light Infantry.

Camp near Sebastopol, December 26, 1854.

Replies to certain Queries relative to Condition of the Sick and Wounded of the 68th Light Infantry serving with the Army of the East.

Answer 1. There are at present two medical officers with the regiment, the surgeon and junior assistant; but since the landing of the army in the Crimea it has seldom been with less than three, and on one occasion (only) four.

2. The orderlies have been employed in sufficient numbers, and have shown general fitness for their duties in that capacity; two have been attached to the hospital prior to the regiment leaving Malta.

3. Tents were not generally supplied until the 5th of October. Two, however, were landed, contrary to order, and conveyed onwards by officers of the regiment, one of which was given up for the use of the sick at and after the battle of Alma. Shortly before the battle of Inkerman marquees and small tents had been supplied, but were insufficient, both on that occasion and since, from the great increase of sickness.

4. Neither beds nor bedding were supplied until the 8th December, when 20 mattresses and the same number of stretchers were issued. These were good of their kind, but only four could be contained in the small bell tent now commonly in use. Blankets were freely supplied. One bed-pan was brought and kept in use for the worst cases of diarrhoea, &c., a privy having been constructed for the use of others at a convenient distance.

5. A pair of field panniers was supplied at Varna, and landed in the Crimea on the 14th September, and conveyed with the regiment on its march towards the present encampment. Having brought two large medicine chests on board ship, an opportunity offered of obtaining a supply from them, otherwise the quantity would have been very inadequate; thus, as far as I can judge, we are better provided than any regiment in the 4th Division of the army. Small quantities of medical comforts were conveyed, according to the limited means of carriage.

6. The surgical instruments have been sufficient for all purposes, and the means of repair are now available at head quarters.

7. Fuel for cooking hospital rations has never been supplied, the orderlies having procured wood whenever it was to be cut in the neighbourhood of the camp. This has of late become scarce and difficult to obtain, and which difficulty must increase as the season advances, the thermometer standing now at freezing point. This want of fuel has been productive of much disease, because the rations were used in an uncooked state; than which nothing is more conducive to affections of the stomach and bowels.

8. The means of conveying the sick after landing was by the supply of ten stretchers, carried by men of the band, and, after the battle of Alma, an araba cart was provided capable of holding about sixteen. No other means than already described were supplied for the conveyance of hospital tents, stores, medicines, comforts, provisions, or surgical instruments, and which would have been impossible to do from the rapidity of the onward movement on the 25th September.

9. The number of medical officers has hitherto been sufficient, and the orderlies as well, and any application for others has always been readily complied with by the commanding officer.

10. With regard to the tenth query, I feel bound to state that neither medicines, medical comforts, hospital furniture, and conveniences, were sufficiently supplied for a length of time, and our very last requisition for comforts, viz., arrowroot, sago, and prepared cocoa, was not complied with. In lately requiring for medicine, neither tincture or powdered opium were supplied. Fresh meat has been supplied whenever the commissariat were able to procure it, and that has been tolerably regular to the sick in hospital.

11. No articles whatever were ever supplied from any other quarter than the purveyor or apothecary; but officers of the regiment, as well as myself, have occasionally given arrow root, &c.

In conclusion, I am satisfied to say, that all connected with the hospital establishment under my charge have endeavoured to meet the wants and comforts of the sick and wounded as far as it was possible, under the trying circumstances; and I believe I may say that as few, if not fewer, deaths have occurred in the 68th Regiment as in any corps attached to the army of the East, and this important fact, I consider, is mainly attributable to having always kept a supply, however sparingly used, of the medicines most requisite in the diseases which have so largely prevailed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. STEWART GRAVES,
Surgeon 68th Light Infantry.

HAVING referred a letter from Scutari, of the 14th Dec. 1854, enclosing one with certain questions in it, I referred them to Surgeon Graves, 68th Regiment, and the above are his replies.

Camp, Dec. 26, 1854.

H. SMYTH,
Lieut.-Col. commanding 68th Regiment.

C. MACARTNEY, Esq., Surgeon 77th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Lines before Sebastopol, December 22, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. (received on 21st), calling for information on the following subjects as per margin:

Question 1.—The number of medical officers now present with your regiment, stating their names?

Answer 1. Surgeon Macartney, Assistant Surgeons Burton, Miller, and Humfrey.

Question 2.—The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness for their duties in that capacity?

Answer 2. Hospital sergeant, one cook, and four orderlies. All perform their duties satisfactorily. When the sick list is great, any number is granted by the commanding officer that I may think requisite.

Question 3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency?

Answer 3. In Bulgaria I had an hospital marquee, and bell tents according to the extent of the sick list; but on landing in the Crimea my marquee was ordered to be left on board, there being no means of transport available at the time. On the second day after landing I myself procured an araba of the country (which was afterwards paid by the commissariat), and with it was enabled, on marching from our first halting place, to carry with me one bell tent (allowed for the hospital), and to pick up a few of the sick on the march. The above bell tent was the only hospital accommodation which I had for some days after our arrival at the lines in front of Sebastopol, when the men having got their tents, two were told off for the hospital, and I subsequently procured three more, on requisition to the quartermaster general's department, making up six, my present number, which is sufficient.

I repeatedly applied officially through both military and medical authorities for my hospital marquee during the fine weather, without effect, as I do not consider bell tents suited at any time for an hospital. In hot weather the patients are suffocated, and in wet weather the rain beats through the windward side of the canvas (particularly of the old ones), drenching the blankets of the patients, which may not be got dried for some days.

Huts, in my opinion, are the only thing suited to the present inclement season.

Question 4. The quantity and nature of bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency; also the number of close-stools, bed-pans, and other such conveniences?

Answer 4. In Bulgaria I had fifteen waterdecks, and twenty-four empty bed and pillow cases, which were frequently filled with dried grass, cut by a fatigue party of the regiment (the commissariat having once filled them with hay). Each patient had his blanket and great coat for a covering, which was then quite sufficient. In the Crimea I have not had the bedding, it having been left on board ship on our landing. I have had latterly two large tarpaulins, and a number of waterdecks to put under the patients, each of whom has two or three blankets, (a number of extra ones having been supplied on requisition,) which I consider sufficient at present. I have no close-stools, but have four bed-pans and two chamber pots.

Question 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicine and medical comforts usually kept with your regiment?

Answer 5. The general nature of the medicine has been the tonic, stimulant, anodyne, astringent, diaphoretic, mercurial, and purgative classes. The average quantity exceedingly small, having nothing but the medical panniers to carry it in, as my regimental medicine chests were ordered into store at Varna, on our first landing from Constantinople.

The average quantity of the medical comforts was, in my opinion, below what the severity of the sick list demanded.

Question 6. The supply of surgical instruments, and the means of keeping them in order and repair?

Answer 6. The surgeon's case of capital instruments, one detl' case ditto, one pocket case for each medical officer, one stomach pump, one cupping case. No means of keeping them in order or repair, except attention to them after being used.

Question 7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such means?

Answer 7. The means of cooking at first were a few camp kettles, and the men's own mess-tins. Latterly I got a boiler and a nest of saucepans, which are sufficient at present.

Question 8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and wounded in the field, for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts, and provisions, and surgical instruments, materials, and appliances?

Answer 8. On the march in Bulgaria the sick were conveyed in arabas provided by the commissariat. The remainder of appliances, medicines, stores, medical comforts, &c. in this clause were carried on two arabas (always attached to the hospital) and the medical pannier horse.

In the Crimea the sick and wounded in the field are brought in by the band on the hospital stretchers in the first instance, and they are afterwards periodically conveyed to Balaklava, en route to Scutari, &c., &c. This was done at first by the English ambulance, but latterly by the French; the latter, consisting of strong mules, with chairs, for the sitting and reclining posture on either side of the animal, seems admirably suited for the purpose; but the waggons of the former are too heavy for the state of the roads of the country, and the men too old and drunken. After the battle of Alma the wounded of my regiment were carried to the ships from the field hospital in hammocks slung from poles, by the sailors.

Question 9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, and other attendants under you sufficient; if not, have you at any time applied for more; and if so, what was the result of your application?

Answer 9. The number quite sufficient, except on the occasions of their being ordered on some detached duties.

Question 10. Have you been unable at any time, since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so, how often, and for how long on each occasion (to the best of your recollection), to procure, on requisition, within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such things, a supply of any, and what medicines, &c.

Answer 10. I have been frequently unable, for a considerable time, to procure supplies of—

Pulv. opii.
Pulv. cretæ c. c. opio.
Tinct. catechu.
Hydg. c. creta.
Ol. terebinth.
Emp. lyttæ.
Arrowroot.
Rice.
Preserved soup.
Wine, brandy, &c.

Question 11. Have you, on any occasion since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question; if so, state from what quarter, and what the article was?

Answer 11. I was obliged, a short time since, to procure a bag of rice from the quartermaster of the regiment, by order, of the colonel, for the use of the sick in hospital. I had also to procure from the 88th Regiment some ol. terebinth. required for the fomentation of an officer, there being none in store-waggon of the division.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. MACARTNEY, M.D.,
Surgeon, 77th Regiment.

T. G. SCOT, Esq., Surgeon 79th Highlanders.

Question 1. The number of medical officers now present with your regiment, stating their rank and name?

Answer 1. At this date there are four medical officers present with the regiment, viz:—
Thomas Goldie Scot, M.D., Surgeon.
James Nicholas Bell, M.D.,
Edward Louis Lundy,
Andrew Knox Drysdale, M.D. } Assistant Surgeons.

Question 2. The number of hospital orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness for their duties in that capacity?

Answer 2. Besides one hospital sergeant, there is one orderly for every ten men in hospital. Being selected from those best suited, (and some of them having had considerable experience,) they are generally well fitted for the duties required of them.

Question 3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency?

Answer 3. Two hospital marquees, calculated each to contain 24 men, were issued in Bulgaria, only one of which was by order brought to the Crimea. This one marquee was by order left on board ship when the regiment landed at "Old Fort," on the 14th of September. From that date to the 17th there was no tent or covering of any description for

the sick. On the 17th of September one bell tent was substituted for the marquee, and retained during the march, but, from want of proper transport, it was rarely up with the regiment at the end of a day's march. As soon as the tents were landed at Balaklava, a sufficient number of bell tents were procured. Since the 27th of October, a portion of the sick of the regiment have been accommodated in a house in the village of Kadikoi; the remainder, in bell tents in the camp. On the 25th of December the marquee was returned. In Bulgaria the two marquees were sufficient as to space, comfort, and protection, and at present, with a stove in it, the one marquee does remarkably well.

Question 4. The quantity and nature of bed and bedding supplied to each patient, and your opinion of its sufficiency; also, the number of close-stools, bed-pans, urinals, and other such conveniences?

Answer 4. The only description of bed and bedding supplied, from the commencement of the campaign until the beginning of October, were 20 empty palliasses and pillow cases, when 20 blankets were issued; in the middle of November, 25 mats and six sets of boards and trestles. There being no allowance of straw or any material to fill the palliasses or pillow cases with, they were of no service as beds. By my own exertions I procured, at intervals, small quantities of hay or chopped straw; but this supply was so scanty and uncertain that only a few beds were at any time available. During the march through the Crimea the soldier's one blanket was all his bedding.

Close-stools:—only one allowed.

Bed-pans:—ditto, ditto, ditto.

Urinals:—none until November.

Chamber pots:—ditto, ditto, ditto.

Since the beginning of November, a sufficient number of the above articles has been procurable from the purveyor's store at Balaklava. As to sufficiency, I am of opinion that if the means of filling the palliasses and pillows had been afforded, it would have been a source of much comfort and benefit to the sick; but, as we were situated, I may say that no provision was made as to bed and bedding.

Question 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept with the regiment?

Answer 5. The medicines considered most useful and applicable were alone obtained, the quantity being limited to the means of conveyance. The printed list of medicines in the field panniers will show the class and quantity of medicines and medical comforts. The supplies were, as required, renewed from the divisional chest or general store.

Question 6. The supply of surgical instruments, and the means of keeping them in repair?

Answer 6. One case of capital instruments, according to regulation, the property of the surgeon.

One field case, small, for the use of the assistant surgeons.

Four pocket cases.

When instruments required repairing, they were sent to a cutler attached to the general hospital.

Question 7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such means?

Answer 7. Two tin cans and two camp kettles were the only utensils for cooking the hospital rations, and for carrying and holding water, for which purposes found them sufficient. For the cooking of extras no utensils have been supplied, though I have frequently applied for pannikins and sets of Flinders' kettles.

Question 8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and wounded in the field, for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts, provisions, surgical instruments, materials, appliances, &c.?

Answer 8. In Bulgaria, during a march, arabahs were supplied according to the number of sick. For hospital marquee and stores, one arabah; for medicines and medical comforts, one baggage animal. In the Crimea, two arabahs only were allotted to the 1st Division for the carriage of sick and wounded. I never, on any occasion during the march, got a single man accommodated in either of the arabahs. As a favour, I was allowed to put two men attacked with cholera on a commissariat arabah. The only transport attached to the regiment was five long and three short bearers, which were borne by the bandsmen. Since the middle of October, ambulance waggons have been procurable when required; but while in Bulgaria during one march only, and on that occasion the medicine chest—most important part of it—was not with it, nor, indeed, as far as I am aware, has it ever been.

Question 9. Are the number of medical officers, orderlies, and attendants under you sufficient; if not, have you at any time applied for more; if so, what was the result of your application?

Answer 9. When all are present with the regiment, the full complement of medical officers is sufficient. The number of orderlies are not so. One to ten men, when there are many serious cases, is not sufficient. On one occasion, when the average sick of the month

amounted to 27, the pay for a fourth orderly was disallowed. When the regiment embarked for the Crimea, at Varna, I had only with me one assistant surgeon, and Dr. R. J. Mackenzie, a civilian attached to the army. I made a written application for a third assistant, requesting that Assistant Surgeon Bell, of the regiment, might be allowed to accompany me; but the request could not be complied with, as his services were required with the sick of the Highland Brigade left at Galata Burnu. I was deprived of the able assistance of Dr. Mackenzie, by his untimely death by cholera, on the 25th of September; and from that date till the 10th of October I had only one assistant, and during the whole of that period the cholera was raging. My third assistant only joined on the 6th instant.

Question 10. Have you at any time been unable, since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so, how often, and how long on each occasion (to the best of your recollection), to procure, on requisition, within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such, a supply of any and what

Medicines;
Medical comforts;
Surgical instruments, or repair of them;
Surgical materials and appliances;
Hospital furniture and conveniences;
Provisions for the use of the hospital?

Answer 10. During the period the regiment was in Bulgaria the supply of medicines and medical comforts was very inadequate to the demand; at times none; and frequently only a very small portion of the articles applied for were issued. Candles were throughout issued very sparingly, and for a long time were not procurable.

During the march through the Crimea I found the supply of both sufficient, with the exception of candles, of which not one was to be had.

During the month of November the following medicines were only procurable in very small and insufficient quantities:—Tincture of opium, opium, Dover's powder, sulphuric acid. At one time, and that when most urgently required, the supply of the last-named medicine was entirely suspended, to the best of my recollection, from the middle of November till the middle of December.

For a few days only have I found it impossible to obtain sago and arrowroot, and that was in the last week of December; but this I understand arose from the stores having been packed at the bottom of the cargo, and thus a delay occurred in landing them.

Of surgical instruments I have had a sufficiency, and have not required the repair of any. Surgical materials and appliances—I had no difficulty in obtaining on requisition such as I required.

Of hospital furniture and conveniences I have always had as many as I could conveniently carry, with the exception of a transparent lantern, and this I have not been able to procure.

Provisions for the use of the hospital:—I have always been able to procure fresh meat, on requisition, when it was in the power of the commissariat to supply it; and I am glad to say the supply has been pretty regular. Vegetables have only been issued twice.

Question 11. Have you on any occasion, since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, been obliged to procure from other quarters than the apothecary or purveyor any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question; if so, state from what quarter you procured them, and what the articles were?

Answer 11. Had it been in my power to procure, from any other quarter than the apothecary, the medicines enumerated in Answer No. 10, I should certainly have purchased them.

Of medical comforts, I have purchased sago and arrowroot in Balaklava at the time (stated in Answer No. 10.) when they were not to be procured from the purveyor. I have frequently been under the necessity of purchasing candles, and have also supplied them to the hospital out of my own stock, or procured them from other officers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. G. SCOT, M.D.,
Surgeon 79th Highlanders.

I GLADLY avail myself of the opportunity of adding a few remarks and suggestions connected with the subject of the above questions.

I am fully satisfied that the cause of deficiencies in the supplies of medicines and medical comforts has arisen from the extreme difficulty in obtaining the requisite amount of transport, as well as from the delays in landing stores from the ships.

Another source of difficulty in obtaining medicines and medical comforts, &c. is the number of signatures required to be attached to each requisition, as well as the difficulty and loss of time in finding the proper persons to authorize the issue. It would be very desirable that this should be in future simplified.

With regard to the means and modes of carrying sick and wounded, I am of opinion that a well-organized ambulance corps, similar to that used by the French, would be a great improvement, and should be adopted without delay. From what I have seen of the

ambulance waggons now in use with the army, I have come to the conclusion that they are only adapted for the conveyance of sick and wounded in a level country with good roads. They are so heavy, that, under most favourable circumstances, they require six mules to draw them, and on bad roads from eight to ten. They can only carry ten men, and, from the nature of the springs, are very rough and uneasy. The system in use by the French has many advantages, as has been obvious from the extraordinary amount of assistance it has afforded us at a time when we were perfectly helpless, from our ambulance establishment being completely knocked up. Their system consists of an iron frame chair, fixed on each side of a mule by means of a pack saddle, in which a patient, if slightly wounded, sits on each side; if badly wounded, however, he lies on an iron frame litter, covered with a waterproof sheet. This litter can be removed with the patient in it, and forms a bed, or stretcher. By this means sick or wounded men are easily transported up or down very steep hills, and along the worst possible roads, with ease and safety. In this way every single mule is made available, and not one more than necessary is employed. One muleteer is able to drive and take care of three mules and six patients, and almost as many when in litters. In addition to the above, it cannot be denied that a certain number of light spring waggons will, under certain circumstances, be very useful; at all events, one waggon should be attached to each regiment for the conveyance of an hospital tent, medical comforts, stores, &c., so indispensable in our field hospitals. I might enlarge on this subject by entering into minute details, but as the drawbacks to our ambulance conveyances are so obvious, they cannot have failed to attract the observation of every one now in this country. In my opinion a committee ought to be appointed, of practical men, to test the relative merits of the respective systems.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. G. SCOT, M.D.,
Surgeon 79th Highlanders.

J. G. MOORE, Esq., Surgeon of the 88th Regiment.

Answer 1. THERE are at present with the regiment four medical officers:—

J. G. Moore,	Surgeon.	
Dr. Williams,	Assistant Surgeon.	
Mr. Harris,	do.	do.
Mr. Meade,	do.	do.

2. One sergeant, one acting corporal, three orderlies, and one man who has charge of hospital bāt horse, and who assists the orderlies.

The sergeant and corporal are both fit for all their duties.

The orderlies as fit as orderlies usually are.

3. Five bell tents; one used as a surgery. They are not now sufficient. I have not applied for more, as I daily expect marquees. Bell tents are quite unfit for sick people at any time, more particularly now, when the wet comes through them, and the ground is constantly wet and cold.

4. The only bedding supplied have been a few miserable mats and two bad tarpaulins. 28 blankets were furnished from the quarter master general's department, and 20 from the quarter master (regimental). During this wet season, blankets, once soiled or wet, I cannot get dried, and consequently I am getting short of blankets. I consider the bedding to be quite insufficient. Each man ought to have a stretcher of some sort, a mattress, two or three blankets, with the means of changing them, when wet or soiled, for clean and dry ones. No-close stools have been supplied. Three bed-pans and seven chamber pots (pewter) have been furnished.

5. The medicines have been good. The quantity of medicines and medical comforts kept with regiment has necessarily been small. On the march I had but small means of carrying them, and at all times I could not have got a large supply, even had I wanted it.

6. The usual supply of surgical instruments has been furnished, viz., one field capital case, one set tooth instruments, one cupping case, and one stomach pump, &c. The regimental surgeon has, or ought to have, his own instruments. I am not aware of any means of keeping them in repair, if they required it. I have heard of a cutler being with the army, but I have not heard of his residence.

6. Hospital rations have not been furnished in the Crimea.

7. The extras are cooked as best they can be—with some green wood collected by a fatigue party—in the open air. A small quantity of charcoal is now allowed, but not sufficient. Some vessels have been supplied by the purveyor, sufficient in quantity. The present method of cooking is perfectly inadequate. On a wet day it is almost impossible to cook any thing. There should be a cooking shed built.

8. The only means of carriage for sick on the march was a bearer with men; the same at Alma. True, the sick have some days been sent on board ship. Only one hospital tent was allowed, viz., a bell tent, until arriving before Sebastopol. It was carried by the quarter-master general's department.

Medicines, medical comforts, surgical instruments, materials, and appliances were carried in two panniers on a bāt horse.

9. The number of medical officers and attendants under me at present is sufficient.

10. Yes; more than once; how often I cannot say, nor the length of time; not more, however, than a few days at a time, have I been unable to obtain some particular articles of medicine, more particularly preparations of opium, and also medical comforts,—as sago, port wine, arrow root, lime juice, &c.

I never required surgical instruments, or to have them repaired, until, ten days ago, I wanted small cupping glasses, and could not get them.

I never wanted materials or appliances that I did not get them.

Hospital furniture I could not obtain.

Provisions have not been issued.

11. Yes; I have both borrowed and lent small quantities of medicine, not having been able to obtain the same in due time. I have generally applied for medical comforts before I wanted them, and thus had them in time.

I should recommend the looking at the different requisitions sent to acting apothecaries and purveyors. I should also wish to bring to the notice of the Commissioners the difficulties regimental surgeons have in trying to have blankets dried and cleaned. There should be a place at Balaklava for washing and drying those articles.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. MOORE,
Surgeon 88th Regiment.

From R. C. ANDERSON, Esq. Surgeon 90th Light Infantry.

GENTLEMEN,

Lines of Sebastopol, December 22, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, and to offer in reply the following answers to the questions contained therein:

Query 1. The number of medical officers now present with your regiment, stating their names and rank?

Reply 1. Surgeon R. C. Anderson, M.D., 90th.
Assistant Surgeon R. W. Jackson, 90th.
Assistant Surgeon W. Renwick, 14th.

Query 2. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness for their duties in that capacity?

Reply 2. One hospital sergeant, two orderlies (receiving pay), and five fatigue men. Intelligent, and as well fitted for these offices as can be chosen from the regiment.

Query 3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency?

Reply 3. Four bell tents (at present), together with a small room in a mud hovel, kindly furnished by Staff Surgeon Alexander, in which the worst cases are placed. The hospital marquee was left behind at Balaklava on the sudden removal of the regiment from that quarter to the front. Application has been made to the commissariat for its being sent up, but without avail; nor do I see any probability of obtaining it, although most urgently needed. On the whole, the hospital accommodation is in my opinion most faulty and inadequate.

Query 4. The quantity and nature of bed and bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency; also the number of close-stools, bed-pans, urinals, and other conveniences?

Reply 4. The following articles of bedding was furnished for the use of the sick on embarking for active service in the East, viz.:

Pallliasses, single	-	-	-	-	-	12
Cases, bolster	-	-	-	-	-	12
Blankets	-	-	-	-	-	24
Sheets	-	-	-	-	-	36
Rugs, single	-	-	-	-	-	12

There is no available means for filling the palliasses. The sick are placed upon the ground and provided with an extra blanket or rug from the above-mentioned supply; this, with his great coat, constitutes the bed of a sick soldier in camp, and which in my opinion is totally insufficient.

One close-stool, one bed-pan, and one urinal are available for the use of the sick of the 90th Regiment in camp.

One complete hospital canteen was furnished to the regiment, which, if accompanied with the more important conveniences of comforts, and the means of cooking them, would be of essential service for the sick.

Query 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept with the regiment?

Reply 5. Two panniers (one containing medicines and surgical appliances, the second for the conveyance of instruments and other articles necessary for emergencies,) were furnished to the regiment. The quantity of medicines is very scant, and many of the more important are soon exhausted, owing to the prevalence of bowel complaints, &c. Limited supplies, however, are furnished, on requisition, approved by the divisional surgeon.

The following articles of medical comforts were received by order from the commander of the vessel (Europa) which conveyed the 90th Regiment to the Crimea, viz. :—

Preserved meats	-	-	-	-	10 lbs.
Wine (port)	-	-	-	-	4 bottles.
Tea	-	-	-	-	1 lb.
Sugar	-	-	-	-	6 lbs.
Sago	-	-	-	-	2 lbs.

The means of obtaining additional supplies are extremely limited.

Query 6. The supply of surgical instruments, and the means of keeping them in order and repair?

Reply 6. The surgical instruments in possession consist of

The surgeon's case of capital instruments.
Ditto pocket ditto.
Ditto lancets.
The assistant surgeons' pocket case and lancets.

There are no means, to the best of my knowledge, for keeping these instruments in order or repair.

Query 7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras?

Reply 7. The sick in camp receive the same ration as the efficient soldier. The only means of cooking the extreme limited provision of extras is at a miserable fire of green boughs and roots, at a hole in the ground. Firewood is extremely scarce, and obtained with the greatest difficulty.

Query 8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and wounded in the field, for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts, as provisions, and surgical instruments, materials, and appliances?

Reply 8. No means beyond the issue of ten stretchers has yet been provided for the carriage of the sick and wounded of the 90th Regiment. These are principally used for the probable requirements of the companies on trench and picket duties. Even a bât horse, for the conveyance of the panniers and bringing up the necessary comforts for the sick from Balaklava, has been unavailingly requested from the commissariat, although sanctioned by the proper authorities. On submitting the approved requisition, the assistant surgeon was informed that a bât horse could be issued at an early hour in the morning, but must be returned the same evening. The inutility of such an arrangement for a regiment in the front is obvious.

Query 9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, or other hospital attendants under you sufficient? If not, have you at any time applied for more; and if so, what was the result of your application?

Reply 9. I consider another medical officer necessary for the regiment, and have made application for the third assistant, but cannot at present obtain one, most regiments being reduced to the same number (two), owing to illness or absence of medical officers on other duties. The number of orderlies is sufficient. I receive every possible assistance from my commanding officer in the way of attendants, &c. &c.

Query 10. Have you been unable at any time since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so, how often and for how long on each occasion (to the best of your recollection), to procure, on requisition, within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such things, a supply of any and what

Medicines;
Surgical instruments, or the repair of them;
Surgical materials and appliances;
Medical comforts;
Hospital furniture and conveniences;
Provisions for the use of the hospital?

Reply 10. Being now only 20 days landed, I have not yet exhausted the small supply of medicines contained in my panniers, and my instruments are still in good order and repair.

I have applied twice for rice, sugar, and arrowroot, and have been promised an order on the commissariat at Balaklava; but as I have no means of bringing these articles up a distance of seven miles, it is perfectly useless. I have applied for hospital furniture, but cannot obtain a supply, owing to the same reason.

Query 11. Have you on any occasion since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question; if so, state from what quarter you obtained them, and what the articles were?

Reply 11. I have not been provided from any other quarters than the medical and purveyors' stores; for, although most urgently needed, I have had no means of obtaining transport for them. were additional supplies at my command.

Remarks.

I would suggest that boards be furnished for the purpose of raising the sick from the damp ground, and stoves and charcoal for the purpose of cooking and preparing hot water, so necessary for persons suffering from cholera, bowel complaints, &c.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state, for your information, that the sick of the regiment under my medical charge are suffering much from the very inadequate supply of medicines, medical comforts, and the necessary transport for these latter articles, which might be obtained from Balaklava were the transport available; and further, that I have no doubt but that the sickness has been greatly augmented in consequence of the men not being supplied with occasional fresh meat, rice, &c. &c. The men of the 90th Regiment have now been on salt provisions for three weeks, consisting of pork or beef, biscuit, coffee in its raw state, and sugar of the worst description, and in very small quantity. A great proportion of the sickness is attributable to the imperfect preparation of the coffee; and very frequently, during the very inclement weather, the men have no possible means of cooking even their salt provisions,—leaving them ill-fed and overworked.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. ANDERSON, M.D.,
Surgeon, 90th Light Infantry.

I FULLY concur in and approve of the correctness of the answers to the several queries given by Surgeon Anderson of the 90th Regiment.

(Signed) F. ELD,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding 90th Light Infantry.

W. MUNRO, Esq., Surgeon 93rd Highlanders.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, Balaklava, near Sebastopol, January 7, 1855.

IN reply to your questions of the 10th December 1854, I beg leave to return the following answers:

1. Four medical officers have been with the 93d Highlanders since the regiment landed in the Crimea: Dr. Munro, surgeon; Messrs. Sinclair, Menzies, and Pollard, assistants.

2. On joining the regiment, on the 15th September 1854, there were one sergeant and four orderlies, to look after the hospital property, and to take care of sick, in the event of there being any. They were all good steady old soldiers, and well suited to the purpose.

3. One tent was allowed for the use of the hospital during the march from Touzla to Balaklava; and as soon as a stationary camp was formed here, three were allowed. During the march the one tent was enough, and until the 26th October three tents were sufficient to contain the sick of the regiment. Since the 26th October the sick have been accommodated in houses. After the battle of Alma, the wounded, 40 in number, were put by me into a house on the field of battle, and kept there two days, until they were embarked for Scutari. A number of the wounded were carried to the place of embarkation on the French mules, and others were carried on stretchers by our own men.

4. Until the end of October, the men of the regiment had only their own blanket and great coat. About that time a field officer's marquee and two tents were given me for the sick, and 16 blankets; and last month 12 more blankets and 25 straw mats—the latter on requisition—were given me. I have no beds; indeed were such things in my possession they could not well be used, as the two small houses occupied by the sick of the regiment as hospitals are necessarily so crowded that were beds put up one third of the number of sick only could be accommodated. Until to-day there were no close stools, nor urinals, nor chamber pots in my possession for the use of the sick, though they were applied for before by me.

5. When the regiment landed, of the few things belonging to the hospital only the medicine panniers and bearers for the sick could be taken with it. The other articles, consisting of a few waterdecks and two large tins for cooking, were kept on board ship, in consequence, I presume, of want of transport; but not having joined the regiment until after the landing I cannot speak positively as to the articles left on board ship. On joining, I found only the hospital medicine panniers, and ten bearers for sick or wounded, with the regiment.

The different medicines contained in the panniers were good, but too small in quantity, suited only for field service, and not, in my opinion, sufficient for the expenditure of a temporary hospital. Since the investment of Sebastopol, and the formation of general and field regimental hospitals, I have found it difficult to obtain supplies of medicines and medical comforts; not that transport was not attainable, for a fatigue party of a few men could always be got, but frequently such medicines as were asked for were not in store at Balaklava; and during nearly two months, to the best of my recollection, my requisitions for arrowroot, ground rice, and essence of beef were not complied with.

6. The instruments with the regiments are my own case of capital instruments, new, and in first rate order; one field case, new, and in good order also, belonging to the public; and the pocket cases of the different medical officers.

7. The means of cooking are extremely limited, consisting of one hospital camp kettle, a regimental camp kettle, and several vessels picked up in the houses here.

On our march from Touzla we had no transport attached to the regiment for cases of wounds or disease. During our march (to the Belbeck river) a soldier of the regiment was struck down by cholera, and had to be carried on a stretcher till we bivouacked, when he died. On the following day, during our march to Mackenzie's Farm, another man was seized with cholera, and carried for nearly two miles with the greatest difficulty on a stretcher, through dense wood, under a wasting sun, until we met a commissariat araba, into which I was permitted to put him, and there he died. Only on one occasion, to the best of my recollection, have I had the use of the divisional ambulance carts to carry sick of my regiment to the ship at Balaklava, to embark them for Scutari. On two occasions I had them carried in commissariat waggons, and twice on artillery waggons.

The conveyance of sick has always been a matter of difficulty with me.

The solitary hospital tent was carried in an araba, (I believe) belonging to the quartermaster general's department of the Division, and at the end of a day's march it was difficult, and on two occasions impossible, to find it. We had no regimental means of carrying hospital comforts, stores, or provisions, the one horse with the panniers being barely sufficient to carry our medicines and instruments.

9. The number of medical officers with the regiment (four) have been sufficient, but the number of paid orderlies not so; one orderly for every ten sick is not sufficient, and I have been and am constantly obliged to apply to the Lieutenant Colonel commanding for fatigue men to sit up with the sick. The orderlies and fatigue men are always careful and attentive.

10. Since landing in the Crimea, I have frequently applied for medicines, viz., opium, tincture of opium, Dover's powder, sulphuric acid, and also for medical comforts, viz., arrow root, ground rice, and candles, without receiving them. I have also applied for close-stools, chamber pots, and urinals, once unsuccessfully. Surgical instruments I have never acquired.

Fresh meat has generally—not always—been supplied for the sick by the commissariat. Extra articles, as wine, arrowroot, &c., I have required from the purveyor's department; but, as already stated, I did not always receive them.

11. I have never bought anything for the hospital, but have on many occasions supplied candles, and even tea; but have received preserved meats and soup and tea from the agent of the Patriotic Society, and a small quantity of arrowroot from the agent for the "Times."

I have had no experience in the use of the large ambulance waggons, but think a more serviceable and simpler ambulance corps might be established (at least in my opinion). Nothing apparently is more simple than that of the French.

They have mules, with chairs so fitted on that a man slightly wounded can sit; and others with comfortable iron cots, so constructed and fitted to the saddle as to be easily taken off with the wounded man lying on it, and form a bed. For sick or severely wounded I do not see any objection to our present ambulance carts, on good roads; but I think the wounded must be much jolted and shaken in them on rough roads. I think a convenient cart for the purpose would be one built on the same principle as the Canadian spring waggon, viz., a light cart seven feet long, five feet broad, and eight inches deep, fitted with double springs, and placed on a light frame running on four wheels of equal size, to be drawn by one horse. A waterproof covering could easily be fitted on by means of a moveable light iron framework. This cart could carry two men lying at full length, with their arms and accoutrements; would be easy and comfortable, and could be drawn by one horse over almost any road. It could also be easily taken to pieces, and six of them in that state would not take up more room, or even so much, particularly when transported on board ship from one place to another, as one of the large carts now in use. Our present carts carry ten men (and I fear not comfortably), are drawn by six horses or mules, and in a bad state of the roads require more. The carts described by me are light, run easily, and present the following advantages over a two-wheeled one, viz.: that there would be no weight on the horse except the drag, and the sick would not be so jolted; besides, they are less liable to upset. Such vehicles, with a mule train like that of the French, in my opinion should constitute our ambulance train; a certain number of each to be attached to every regiment in the field, and placed at the command of the surgeons. I have frequently felt the inconvenience of the want of a proper regimental means of carrying the sick.

Ten bearers, carried by twenty men of the band, are not sufficient for the conveyance of wounded men from the field of battle. It is impossible for two men to carry a wounded one on a stretcher for any distance; there must be four to relieve each other, and their motion is necessarily slow. Five wounded men, therefore, only can be carried away at one time by the band.

The French chairs on mules are very good for cases of slight wounds, and the cots also are good for severe ones; but I have several times heard wounded officers of our army, who were carried from Sebastopol in this way, complain of the motion. I believe the

light cart described above would be more comfortable than either, and besides, the persons carried would have the advantage of being covered. All would be useful even in the battle field, and the men of the band could be employed, instead of carrying away the wounded, in helping to put them on the mules or carts. An ambulance corps might be established, with mules carrying chairs, and others carrying cots, similar to the French, and also carts such as I have described. To each regiment employed on active service a certain number of the corps, and one non-commissioned officer, with three mules carrying chairs; three with cots, and three spring carts with spare mules (three) should be attached. Altogether twelve mules, with six chairs, six cots, and three carts, capable of carrying eighteen sick or wounded, would require one non-commissioned officer and six men to look after them. Nine men would perhaps be required.

All to be put under the charge of the officer commanding the regiment for the use of the hospital alone.

In one of these carts the regimental medicine chest could be carried on the march, together with all hospital utensils and a tent; and thus every regiment would be independent and responsible for its own hospital transport. Besides, the mules and carts with regiments would leave a reserve attached to the principal medical officer of each division. Our present ambulance train is inefficient, as shown by the fact that on several occasions we have been obliged to ask the French for assistance in conveying our sick and wounded.

The pack horse or mule with panniers, I think, should still be retained, as, for reconnaissance duty, nothing can be better to carry a small supply of medicine, &c. I would also keep the long stretchers, but instead of burdening men to carry them on the march, they could be folded up and attached to the side of the spring carts by straps.

The present ambulance carts I do not presume to condemn, but hardly think they could have accompanied the army during our march from Touzla to this place.

If the spring cart mentioned by me should be approved of, I will be happy to give a more minute description of it.

WM. MUNRO, M.D.,
Surgeon 93d Highlanders.

N.B. Since writing the above I have received several articles, such as A and B canteens, and other hospital necessities, which had been applied for before unsuccessfully.

T. P. MATTHEW, Esq., Staff Surgeon, 2d Class, in Charge 95th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 26, 1854

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, signed by you and dated Scutari, 18th December 1854, addressed to the medical officer in charge of the 95th Regiment, containing queries as to the hospital arrangements, accommodation, &c. afforded to the regiment; also of a letter dated Scutari, December, addressed to myself, and containing queries as to the transport, &c. of sick and wounded soldiers.*

On the subject matter of both I am able and anxious to afford information, but within a few hours of the receipt of yours I received orders not to do so, at first in the shape of an unsigned memorandum. I enclose copies of the correspondence, numbered from 1 to 3, from which you will see that it is now impossible for me to furnish you with the information required, until such order has been abrogated, either by his Excellency the Field Marshal commanding, or the Right Honourable the Secretary for War.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. P. MATTHEW,
Staff Surgeon, 2d Class, in charge 95th Regiment,

Copy No. 1.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 23, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I yesterday evening received, through the orderly room, an unsigned memorandum, of which the following is a copy:—

" MEMO.

" 1st Brigade, 2d Division, December 22, 1854.

" OFFICERS commanding regiments, and medical officers doing duty with them, will be good enough not to furnish answers addressed to them (*sic in originale*) upon the subject of hospital arrangements, &c. &c. by any person unless under authority proceeding from his Lordship the Field Marshal commanding the forces in the Crimea.

" The above memo. refers to civilians unknown, and without such authority."

And I have now the honour to request that you will procure me authentic information if such memorandum has been issued by authority, and if so, if it refers to certain queries

* A copy of the letter set forth *infra*, p. 189, is here referred to. Mr. Matthew was in charge of the sick and wounded who were sent from the Crimea to Scutari on board the *Cambria* on the 21st September.

addressed to me in a letter signed A. Cumming, P. B. Maxwell, and P. Sinclair Laing, and purporting to be by authority of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

I beg further to add, that Dr. Cumming's person and signature are both well known to me, and I know him to be an Inspector General of Hospitals; and, even though the memorandum above quoted be genuine, I can scarcely believe that it can apply to the above-mentioned queries, in consequence of the note in the corner respecting civilians.

(Signed) T. P. MATTHEW,

To Capt. Davis,

Commanding 95th Regt.

Staff Surgeon, 2d Class, in charge 95th Regiment.

Copy No. 2.

December 24, 1854.

QUESTIONS referring to the administration of this field army in any departments, addressed to any officers doing duty with the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, are not to be answered without the sanction of their own immediate superiors, authorized by the Field Marshal commanding the forces.

(Signed) CHARLES TROLLOPE, Colonel 62d Regiment,
Commanding 1st Brigade, 2d Division.

Copy No. 3.

ALL communications on military subjects must come through the proper channel; if medical, through the principal medical officer of the army; and, if military, by the direction and authority of the Field Marshal commanding in Chief.

(Signed) G. BULLER,
Brigadier General.

ROBERT BOWEN, Esq., Surgeon Rifle Brigade.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, 4th Division, December 29, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th instant, containing certain queries, which I will now answer *seriatim*.

Answer 1. Assistant Surgeon J. E. Scott, M.D., Assistant Surgeon P. Williams. There has been a vacancy of one Assistant Surgeon unfilled since the 21st September, when Assistant Surgeon Shorrocks died.

2. One hospital sergeant, remarkably efficient. Four orderlies, all strong men and well fitted for their duties. Also, fatigue parties for carrying water, and every assistance the battalion can afford.

3. For a long period I had only one bell tent, then two, and latterly five; I have now a large marquee in addition; but, owing to the very large number of sick, there has never been sufficient room in the hospital tents for all; and the sick (except the worst cases) have been obliged to be in their respective companies' tents.

4. I have 20 cots and mattresses, and 115 blankets; this allows each man in hospital at least three blankets, the worst cases being put in the cots.

One bed pan and one urinal.

5. The medical pannier has been kept supplied as at its issue.

Owing to the great prevalence of diseases of the bowels other medicines have been necessary; e. g. opium, ipecacuan. plumb. diacet., and other astringents; also, ol. ricini, tinct. rhæi, &c. &c. The quantities kept have been always necessarily small, as I have been unable to procure more than a few days supply at a time.

One bottle of brandy, two of port wine, a little tea, sugar, and arrowroot when it could be procured, always kept on hand; say, a week's supply on an average.

6. I have my own instruments, and my assistants have theirs, as by regulation; and there is also a case of public instruments in the panniers.

I believe there is a cutler at Balaklava, but I never required his services.

7. Four camp kettles; they are sufficient.

8. I have made frequent requisitions for a horse to carry the hospital panniers, but have never been supplied with one; the answer has always been that the commissariat could not give one.

On the march here the panniers, tent, &c. were carried (with those of other corps in the division) in one araba; a very inconvenient mode, for it was impossible to keep the araba sufficiently close to the rear of the column to be available if the men came into action, or if anything was wanted. This waggon alone carried everything. There could sometimes be afforded another for sick or lame, but most frequently not.

9. I have before said that we are deficient one assistant surgeon. With regard to orderlies, &c., there are sufficient; and every assistance I can possibly require is always afforded me by my commanding officer.

10. I have, on almost all occasions, been able to get a small portion at least of any medicine I have sent requisitions for; twice, I think, I could not get tinct. opii, but I had the pulv. opii.

Surgical instruments I have not required.

All materials and appliances for which I have sent requisitions have been duly furnished. I have several times failed to procure arrowroot and brandy, but sago has been furnished instead of the former. Hospital furniture has not been asked for.

I have frequently failed to procure fresh meat from the commissariat for the use of the sick.

11. I have used arrowroot from private stock, but never obtained anything from other sources than the apothecary and purveyor.

I may remark, in conclusion, that at first there were, of course, much greater difficulties in the hospital arrangements than occur at present; and my answers are framed from a general view of the state of things during the whole period I have been in the Crimea.

I may also add, that I have abstained from making requisitions for many things, because I was aware that they either could not be supplied, or that the means of transport did not exist to convey them to camp.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BOWEN,
Surgeon Rifle Brigade.

ROBERT BOWEN, Esq., Surgeon Rifle Brigade—(No. 2.)

SIR,

Camp, 4th Division, January 27, 1855.

I REGRET I am unable to forward for the information of the Medical Commission a correct return of all requisitions, in a tabular form; in many instances I was unable to keep copies, although I have lists of all the articles I have received at different dates. The following, however, is as near as possible a statement of the information called for.

Since the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade landed in the Crimea, I have applied twice for a marquee on the Quarter Master General's department. I received no answer to the first requisition, but, a long time after, I had a marquee given over to me by the staff surgeon of the 4th Division. This marquee was destroyed in a storm. I then applied for another, and the answer was, that the full establishment of tents had been issued to the battalion, and that the companies' tents must be used for the hospital. Since then, however, a marquee has been issued.

I never made any requisition for a hut, one having been given over to me through the Quarter Master of the battalion.

The requisitions for hospital stores and furniture have been generally complied with; they were sent to the purveyor's office. Occasionally brandy and arrowroot have been wanting, and the answer has been, "None in store."

With regard to medicines, the requisitions have been sent to the hospital at Balaklava, and I may say that not a single one has been completely complied with. I have generally received some small portion of each article asked for; frequently, however, the answer has been, "None in store," and in consequence my requisitions for medicines have been extremely numerous and frequent.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT BOWEN,
Surgeon Rifle Brigade.

JOHN FRASER, Esq., Surgeon 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

GENTLEMEN.

Camp before Sabastopol, December 22, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, the following answers in reply to your questions regarding the condition of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of this battalion more especially the right wing) since our landing in the Crimea:—

Answer 1. There are three medical officers now present with the battalion; namely, Surgeon John Fraser, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon Grahame Young, 60th Rifles, with the right wing; and Assistant Surgeon James L. Brown, M.D., with the left wing, at Balaklava.

2. Four; viz., one hospital sergeant, one cook, and two orderlies, and, in addition, a batman for the pannier horse, who are generally fitted for their duties in their several capacities.

3. One marquee, which was obtained only two weeks ago; and four bell tents, which are ordinarily sufficient for the sick of one wing, but not so in the event of any emergency, such as wounded or cholera. The want of the marquee was felt very much.

4. There have been no beds nor bedding (except two bedsteads) until the 21st instant, and four only out of fourteen received are fit for use, until the remainder are completed. Fourteen blankets were issued to this wing six weeks ago, and 35 additional blankets were

obtained by Colonel Laurence from the Quarter Master General, which may be considered sufficient.

There are no close stools nor urinals, and no convenience but four bed pans, and one tripod stool pan.

5. The few medicines contained in the field pannier, with a few of the ordinary astringent medicines required for the prevalent bowel complaints, and some quinine, were those kept with the regiment; but it would be impossible to give the average of articles which were generally deficient or wanting, and where one had to supplement another medicine.

The medical comforts were arrowroot (ground rice often instead of it), sago, rice, wine, brandy, rum, and essence of beef; latterly, preserved potatoes and preserved mutton, and a little cocoa, which have all along been issued with a most sparing hand, from the insufficient supply. The above remark as to the average is particularly applicable to the medical comforts.

6. The surgical instruments are my own case of capital instruments (according to regulation), my pocket case, and some minor instruments; and a similar large capital case (public property with the left wing, with Assistant Surgeon Brown's own pocket case and lancet case. There is a cutler at Balaklava (Government), which I learned accidentally some weeks ago.

7. The means of cooking are the men's own tins and two camp kettles, which, with want of fuel (consisting of roots grubbed up, &c.), and a suitable fire-place, have proved totally inadequate, and are a continued difficulty, especially during wet weather, in preparing the most simple extras for the sick.

Four days ago two large tin boilers were received; and charcoal has just been issued.

8. Stretchers are the only means for conveying wounded off the field, and ambulance carriages latterly, for conducting sick and wounded to the general hospital. Since the 5th of November our sick and wounded have chiefly been carried by the French ambulance corps.

The hospital panniers (one set for each wing) on two horses, conveyed all the medicines, medical comforts, surgical instruments, materials and appliances, and some water decks. A captured araba, given by Colonel Lawrence for the use of the hospital and the sick, was invaluable in the way of conveyance, which would have been otherwise impossible.

9. The number of medical officers has not been sufficient, especially with the left wing, with which there has been only one assistant surgeon, since landing on the Crimea; but, on the whole, I have not felt this want much, from the few casualties which have occurred since the separation to a distance (to Balaklava in November) of the two wings.

Colonel Lawrence applied to the principal medical officer, Dr. Hall, at Varna, on our embarkation for the Crimea, for a third assistant surgeon, in the prospect of our working in two wings, and was acquainted by him that he was unable to comply with his request.

A sufficient number of hospital orderlies has always been supplied by the commanding officer.

10. Since landing in the Crimea, I have been frequently unable to obtain on requisition medicines and medical comforts; but having kept no record of the frequency or length of interval of procuring them, I can only state generally, that the deficient supply was habitual and notorious, and that a requisition was never fully complied with until the 17th inst.

There has been a sufficient supply of surgical materials, such as lint and bandages, and it may be added that any of the above deficiencies was probably less felt by this battalion, from having two sets of panniers, and thus a double supply of medicines, and the means of carrying more extra supplies, which often helped us in our straits. On one occasion we were about ten days without any preparation of opium, but happily had a reserve of morphia.

Previous answers will give the necessary information regarding hospital furniture and conveniences. We had no bed pans until the 7th November, and candles began to be issued in twos by 28th October. The provisions for the hospital have been the ordinary rations.

11. I have not, since landing in the Crimea (but largely in Bulgaria), had it in my power to purchase any of the articles mentioned in the above question, simply because there were no camp sutlers. On one occasion I purchased 2lbs. of arrowroot on board ship, and candles at Balaklava; in October, olive oil (hospital) and grease had to be used.

I have no special remark or suggestion to make to the above, but simply and earnestly to state that the continued deficiency of a due and regular supply of medicines and medical comforts, and conveniences for the sick, often made my duties most painful and irksome, and rendered medical aid comparatively useless.

However, I may add that, though so much has been neglected in remedying diseases when they have developed themselves, on the other hand much has been omitted in the way of preventing disease, especially dysentery, occasioned, no doubt, very much by the vicissitudes of the weather, without due protection from them, and the continued hardships of duty, combined with the rations, which, though of sufficient quantity, have not been daily mixed with farinaceous or vegetable food. And since the early part of November, the ration of meat being almost continuously salt, without rice or potatoes (save for a few days with some onions), or lime juice with the rum, the dysentery becomes now necessarily scorbutic, and scurvy itself has made its appearance in its usual form of spongy gums,

swollen and discoloured extremities; and if the above causes are allowed to operate (I mean those over which we have control), the efficiency of our army must be more affected by it than by the sword and artillery of the enemy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FRASER, M.D.,
Surgeon 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, January 17, 1855.

IN reply to your letter of the 7th inst., requiring a return of all requisitions for marquees, medicines, and medical comforts, I have the honour to state to you, for the information of the Secretary at War, that I am unable to furnish you with copies of any of them, having in every instance given either the requisitions or receipts in duplicate to the medical officer in charge of medicines, &c., and to the purveyor's clerk; and further, that the supply of paper was very generally unequal to the continually required duplicates, and copies of which I had not the means of keeping until the arrival of the hospital books. Moreover, it is not the custom of the service to keep them for the above reason.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN FRASER, M.D.,
Surgeon 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS,
ENCLOSING THE LETTER TO THE SURGEONS OF REGIMENTS.—
Vide sup. p. 65.

SIR,

Scutari, December 3d.

HAVING been instructed by the Duke of Newcastle to make certain inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British Army in the East, we have requested the principal medical officer in charge of your regiment to favour us with information on the several heads set forth in the enclosed paper.

As many of the matters in question may be within your immediate knowledge, we shall feel obliged by your giving us replies to as many of the queries as you can answer. We shall also feel obliged by any further information which you can give us bearing in any way upon the subject.

We have, &c.
(Signed) A. CUMMING, I. G. H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

To the Officer Commanding — Regiment.

ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

Colonel EDWARD C. HODGE, 4th Dragoon Guards.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, Kadikoi, December 25, 1854.

I HAVE much pleasure in affording you any information in my power upon the subject contained in your letter of the 16th instant, on the state and condition of the sick soldiers belonging to the regiment under my command, whose comforts have been, in my opinion, but little cared for ever since we landed at Varna in July last. I feel it due, however, to Surgeon Pine, lately belonging to the 4th Dragoon Guards, to say that his exertions were unremitting to obtain more shelter and comforts for the sick during the prevalence of the cholera at Varna, and afterwards on our arrival in the Crimea; and I have every reason to be satisfied with Surgeon Cooper, his successor, who is most zealous, and is constantly in person seeking for and obtaining medical comforts and stores, which he finds it impossible to get except by personal application, and he has been unable to procure even the commonest drugs, for the want of which I know we are now suffering.

As some of the questions contained in your letter are purely of a medical nature I must leave them to be answered by the surgeon; my answers to the remainder are as follows:—

Answer 1. Two: Surgeon Robert Cooper, and Assistant Surgeon W. B. Armstrong.

2. One hospital sergeant (Sergeant Major Drake), an excellent man in every way, and who has been most useful in his capacity and unremitting in his attentions to the sick ever since his appointment. Three orderlies, which is as much as the regiment can afford to give; they are but moderate; their duties consist in tending the sick, cooking, obtaining wood and water (both of which are very arduous duties here), and at times in going into town in search of medicines and medical comforts.

3. Four single bell tents, which let in the water and are very confined, afford wretched shelter and accommodation; the hospital marquee, which was brought from Varna, was not allowed to be landed on our arrival in the Crimea; it was stolen from us with a quantity of other baggage, having been left on board the "Simla" steamer.

4. No beds or bedding have been given to the hospital. A supply of fifty extra blankets was given to the regiment some days ago, thirty of which I ordered to be given to the hospital for the use of the sick. A few Turkish mats were also obtained to put under the patients, which, however, afford but poor accommodation. When at Varna, in a stationary camp, I tried to obtain tressel boards for the hospital marquee, but without effect; the sufferings of the cholera patients there were much augmented by lying on the damp ground without anything but their cloak and two blankets.

The numbers of utensils furnished is, I know, absurdly inadequate for men who are chiefly suffering from diarrhoea, and who ought not to be required to go out of their tents during the night at this inclement season of the year.

5. Must be answered by the surgeon.

6. Must be answered by the surgeon.

7. An open kitchen, in which it is hard to light a fire in inclement weather, is all the accommodation we can afford our sick.

8. Four stretchers borne by men, is all we have to carry our wounded from the field; an absurd mode of conveyance for cavalry, whose wounded are frequently miles from the rear of the army. It is a pity that we do not copy our allies, the French, whose admirable mule chairs have been so freely made use of by our sick and wounded during this campaign. The latter part of this question is more for the surgeon to answer; but I can answer for his having asked for very simple medicines, and not having been able to procure them.

9. The number of the medical officers is quite sufficient; the number of orderlies is quite as much as the weak state of the regiment can afford; no extra aid has ever been asked for, nor is it known from what source this extra aid could be procured.

10. The surgeon must answer this.

11. The surgeon must answer this.

I am not in the habit of interfering with the medical department, having been fortunate in lately having had a most zealous and active surgeon in Dr. Pine, now Staff Surgeon, first class, but I have often been grieved to see the miseries endured by the dying patients, both at Varna and since we have been here, from want of simple comforts that could have been with ease afforded them. Here, proper double marquee tents, tressel boards, and palliasses filled with cut or whole straw should be furnished to the men, also stoves with patent fuel, where the weather is very damp and severe; the army being in an entrenched position, it is presumed that this could be easily done.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD C. HODGE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding 4th Dragoon Guards.

Major R. THOMPSON, Commanding 5th Dragoon Guards.

SIR,

Camp, Kadekoi, January 25, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter relative to the condition of the sick and wounded officers and men of the regiment under my command. I have seen the answers given by the assistant surgeon to the questions asked in your letter, and fully concur with the opinions stated therein. Things have been very well managed under the able superintendence of Assistant Surgeon Cattell. The detention of the late Captain Campbell came under my own observation, and I can answer for the correctness of the statement concerning this officer's case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. THOMPSON,
Major Commanding 5th Dragoon Guards.

Lieut.-Colonel J. DOUGLAS, Commanding 11th Hussars.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, Balaklava, February 3, 1855.

IN reply to your letter of the 16th December, with its enclosure, and with reference thereto, I beg to give replies to questions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8, as coming within my knowledge.

Answer 1. Two medical officers present, and always have been with the regiment, viz., Surgeon St. Croix Crosse, and Assistant Surgeon H. J. Wilkin.

2. One hospital sergeant and two orderlies always employed, all fit for the duties they are required to perform.

3. The number of tents we have had for solely hospital purposes have varied, but there always was a difficulty in obtaining in the Crimea the number to the extent necessary; the regiment has only now obtained an hospital hut. Until the last few days the sick have been in bell tents, there being no marquee available, the one belonging to the regiment having been left on board the "Trent" steamer at Eupatoria, and could not be found afterwards.

4. Twelve sets of bedding were supplied at Varna, but not landed and restored to the regiment until early in December. There were no stretchers; and by bedding I mean empty palliasses, but had no means of stuffing them.

In my opinion the furnishings of the hospital were quite inadequate to the wants of the sick, who in the wet weather we frequently experienced, from lying on the wet ground, could have no chance of recovery. Now, with our hospital hut, they have every comfort consistent with an army in the field.

7. Very uncertain, depending upon the weather, and a scanty supply of fuel cut by the men. The cooking was done by the troops, and the proportion required by the hospital sent to the patients. This answered very badly, and a separate cook-house has now been established, attached to the hospital; the cooking is done by the orderlies.

In my opinion, where practicable, rations of wood should, if possible, be granted by the commissariat for culinary purposes to the hospital, to ensure regularity in the meals of the patients.

8. Everything in this respect most defective; only one pony allowed for a pair of panniers, and not available for any other purpose.

As to the conveyance of sick, I believe there is only one ambulance waggon attached to the light cavalry brigade, which only joined when we reached Sebastopol, and never could be depended upon, owing to the failure of men or horses.

The sick were conveyed at first on arabas; by degrees they broke down, and the men, therefore, got on the best way they could. The transport was not sufficient to convey the hospital tents, stores, and comforts altogether. A very great deal of inconvenience and suffering to the men arose from this cause, and it appears to me that the want of transport for the sick has been one of the greatest difficulties we have had to contend against.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. DOUGLAS,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 11th Hussars.

Colonel W. S. NEWTON, Commanding 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards.

GENTLEMEN,

Before Sebastopol, January 11, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult., and having obtained the sanction of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, commanding this army, I proceed to answer seriatim the different questions propounded therein as far as I am able, and I have also to forward to you the report of Assistant Surgeon Wyatt, of the battalion under my command, he being at present the senior surgeon with the battalion.

Answer 1. Three medical officers are now present with the battalion, Assistant Surgeons Wyatt, Cay, and Trotter; the latter officer is at present sick, but I hope in a few days his services will be available.

2. As many orderlies are employed as the number of sick require; generally speaking, they are fit for their duties, as they are volunteers and men of good character.

3. One marquee; another has been obtained, but owing in the first instance to the badness of the poles, and latterly to the bad weather and wet state of the ground, it has not been put up; besides which, there are a certain number of bell tents set apart wholly for the sick.

4. Bed and bedding none. There are six wooden tressels, a few mats, and some tarpaulins.

5. See Assistant Surgeon Wyatt's report.

6. Do. do.

7. A small kitchen has been made by the pioneers of the battalion, but it is not adequate for the purpose, from the want of proper materials.

8. One hospital pony, which carries two panniers, carriage for medical stores, &c., and hospital tents, is dependent upon the commissariat department.

9. At present the number of surgeons, orderlies, &c. are sufficient. At one time, when only one regimental surgeon was present with the battalion, an assistant staff surgeon was appointed exclusively to the battalion.

10. Many medicines have been applied for in vain, also medical comforts and hospital necessities; and the allowance of fresh meat for the hospital has also been in many instances deficient. I beg to refer you for further particulars on this subject to the report of Assistant Surgeon Wyatt.

11. Opium at one time was not to be procured, and some was given for the use of the hospital by Lieutenant-Colonel Carlton of this battalion. Brandy also has not been obtained, nor is it now; but it has been given by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, of this battalion, and myself. Tea also has been given by officers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. S. NEWTON, Colonel
Commanding 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards.

Colonel EDWARD W. WALKER, Major Commanding Scots Fusilier Guards.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, December 11, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, containing certain instructions from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and in reply thereto I beg to observe

that to many of the queries therein contained, relating mostly to the medical department of the regiment, I fear it will not be in my power to give an answer.

Answer 1. The medical officers present with the battalion on the 5th November were Battalion Surgeon Bostock, Assistant Surgeons Robinson and Elkington; another Assistant Surgeon, Turner, has since joined with a draught from England.

2. The number of orderlies employed depends on the number of sick. I have not had any complaints of their inefficiency, or their number being too few.

3. Early in October but one tent was supplied for the hospital, but that being insufficient another was obtained, and no difficulty arose till after the battle of Inkermann, when some delay did occur, but before night the wounded were provided for.

4. No bedding beyond blankets has been provided, the sick and wounded faring alike. I endeavoured ineffectually to procure some straw for the hospital tents, but my application was not attended to. I consider men in sickness or suffering from wounds do require a softer bed than the bare ground, and that the addition of hay or straw would greatly add to their comfort, and even perhaps save life. There were no close stools or urinals, bed pans, or any such conveniences when I left the camp (November 6th). Those of the men who were able had to relieve themselves at the latrines, those who could not go so far, in a shovel, which was carried away by the orderly. As such luxuries were not forthcoming in the field, I did not apply for them.

5. As to the quantity of medicines and medical comforts generally in possession I can give no answer.

6. A question I am also unable to reply to; but I am not aware of any means of keeping them in repair.

7. The same means are used for cooking hospital rations and extras as for the dinners of the men; viz., a pile of stones with a hole sufficiently large to admit the wood collected by the orderlies, often very difficult to procure. If the means of transport could be provided, some small stoves and charcoal would greatly add to the efficiency of the medical cuisine.

2. The means of carriage for the wounded I consider quite inadequate, and the "ambulance corps" a humbug, as they never make their appearance till danger is over, and then slowly and cautiously. The means by which the sick have hitherto been conveyed from Sebastopol heights to Balaklava, has been on araba carts; but the roads now being broken up, and the animals dead of starvation, no sick, I conceive, can be removed until these causes are remedied; the means of transport for them and other things, mentioned in No. 9, none has been efficient.

9. I consider the number of medical officers under my command sufficient for the want of my battalion when they are all efficient; but I have had (from sickness) to apply for assistance, which has not been refused me.

10. On several occasions since the landing of my regiment in the Crimea I have had complaints from my principal medical officer that he did not receive half the medical comforts and medicines for which he had sent in a requisition.

11. Quinine and arrowroot, to the best of my recollection, had to be procured from private sources.

I formed a tub out of a discarded pork barrel, which tub was borrowed by Dr. Bostock for an amputation table. I consider something light and portable might be added to the medical chest, affording less discomfort to the unhappy victim to be operated on than a pork barrel tub.

I have heard that chloroform has been sent out in very large bottles, quite unportable, and as no small bottles are to be picked up in camp it has been impossible sometimes to have recourse to this valuable remedy.

As the salt pork on which the troops are fed has been proved conducive to diarrhoea I should recommend a larger stock of essence of beef and rice to be considered necessary in the medicine chest. Both these articles failed before I left the Crimea, and had to be purchased from the shipping at Balaklava at an exorbitant rate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD W. WALKER, Colonel,
Major Commanding 1st Fusilier Guards.

Colonel LACY YEA, Commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Camp before Sebastopol, December 24, 1854.

REPLIES to the Questions proposed by the Commissioners in their Letter dated Scutari, December.

1. Surgeon Lockwood, Assistant Surgeon M'Arthur, and Assistant Surgeon Tippetts.

2. Two orderlies, and as many of the band as the surgeon chooses to call in to assist, all of whom more or less are as fit as ordinary soldiers can be.

3. There were none supplied beyond what I gave from the quantity served for the regiment; a marquee, after an infinity of trouble, was only obtained about a week ago; one is not sufficient even when obtained.

4. Until very recently there was nothing; since the commencement of this month a few stretchers (unprovided with bedding), a few close stools (two or more), and one bed pan,

all of which I consider totally inadequate; hospital canteens, "A and B" have been often applied for, but up to this date without success.

5. The supply of medicines and medical comforts have been so scanty, that the regiment has very frequently been for days without any.

6. The supply of instruments, as far I am aware, are sufficient, but I know of no means of keeping them in repair.

9. None; except what can be constructed on the ground outside the hospital tent.

8. There is no ambulance attached to the regiment, nothing, in fact, but a few stretchers.

9. The hospital orderlies were sufficient, if there had been conveniences for cooking, and for attendance on the sick supplied to the hospital.

10. The difficulty has at times been so great, and the refusals so frequent, that I have considered it my duty to report the circumstance direct to Lord Raglan through his military secretary; in fact, I may say the regiment is frequently left unprovided with medical comforts, and rests on the charity of the officers themselves.

11. Yes; the surgeon had to purchase arrowroot, and the officers to contribute rice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LACY YEA, Colonel and Lieut.-Col.
Commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Colonel LACY YEA, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 25, 1854.

IN forwarding to you my replies to the questions submitted to me in your letter dated Scutari, December 12, 1854, I have to express my regret that the inquiry is not to extend to Bulgaria, where even more complaint existed than since the landing in the Crimea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LACY YEA, Colonel and Lieut.-Col.
7th Royal Fusiliers.

Major Sir T. St. V. H. C. TROUBRIDGE, Bart., 7th Royal Fusiliers.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, December 19, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, on the subject of certain inquiries into the condition of sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British Army in the East, and hasten to reply to such of the matters in question as have come under my observation.

2. There being in our Army no permanent corps of hospital orderlies or sick attendants, these are merely private soldiers selected for their intelligence and steadiness; three or four are sufficient for the ordinary duties of a regimental hospital, and when in the event of an engagement or any unusual amount of disease an immediate increase in their numbers is necessary, the new attendants have to learn their duties at the very moment when they should be most proficient in them.

I would suggest that every regimental hospital should have a certain proportion of extra men in constant training as sick attendants, to be replaced by others as soon as they are sufficiently acquainted with their duties, by which means in course of time a considerable number of men in each regiment would be capable of acting as sick attendants in case of emergency; and this plan would be attended with no expense, as plenty of volunteers would be found to attend the hospital at certain hours during the day on condition of being excused from other duties.

8. The ambulance waggons sent out appear to answer well; but it is a question whether the pensioners might not be replaced with advantage by strong, active, and steady men. As these waggons cannot keep up with light infantry in broken ground, and as the jolting in such ground is often insupportable to the wounded, it would appear that a proportion of mules or horses fitted with the side seats in use in the French army might be added to the ambulance corps with advantage. The motion of a horse on rough ground is infinitely easier than that of a waggon; and again, a horse can follow the troops through brushwood, which is impassable to a waggon.

Not being at present with my regiment, I am unable to give accurate answers to many of the queries. I have heard frequent complaints from the medical officers of the regiment of the difficulty of procuring medicines and medical comforts, more especially during the prevalence of cholera in Bulgaria.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. TROUBRIDGE,
Major 7th Royal Fusiliers

Lieutenant-Colonel A. BORTON, Commanding 9th Foot.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sabastopol, February 13, 1855.

I MUCH regret to be reminded that, in consequence of your letter of the 12th December last having been mislaid, I have hitherto omitted to reply to the queries which you therewith submitted to me relative to the sick in the regiment under my command. As, however, Surgeon Dunlop of the 88th Regiment, who was at that time in medical charge of the corps, has, I believe, given without reserve all the information which you have called for, I apprehend that any detailed statement on my part must be now unnecessary.

You will doubtless have gathered from Dr. Dunlop's report that for some time after the 9th Regiment reached camp the sick were exposed to the same privations as the healthy, lying in bell tents, on damp ground, with no covering beyond that of a single blanket, too often already saturate with wet. The weather was desperate, and the duties in the trenches very severe. Cholera broke out on the third day, and in the absence of all necessary comforts the mortality was, as might be expected, very great; so that 90 deaths took place amongst 450 men within a month of their disembarkation.

You have, I am informed, visited this army since that period, and need not, therefore, to be informed that much of this privation and sickness was attributable to the great scarcity of carriage and desperate state of the roads, by which the arrival of all necessary supplies was retarded; but, as regards my own regiment I have no doubt that, after a sickly summer in Malta, during which the majority of the men had suffered from attacks of fever, they were peculiarly ill calculated to withstand the severe privations to which this army has occasionally been exposed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. BORTON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding 9th Foot

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS UNETT, Major Commanding 19th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 20, 1854.

IN answer to your letter, dated Scutari, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed questions and answers for the information of the Medical Committee.

Question 1. The number of medical officers now present with your regiment, stating their names and rank?

Answer 1. Three medical officers: Surgeon T. Longmore, Assistant Surgeon W. M. Webb, and Assistant Surgeon E. L. Hiffernan.

Question 2. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness for other duties in that capacity?

Answer 2. One hospital sergeant and four orderlies; men taken from the ranks, generally old and trusty men as may be, but not trained or fitted for the duties they are called upon to perform by any previous schooling.

Question 3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency?

Answer 3. The number of tents varied, but a sufficiency has not been furnished at any time during our sojourn in the Crimea, more particularly in our march here.

Question 4. The quantity and nature of bed and bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency. Also the number of close stools, bed pans, urinals, and other such conveniences?

Answer 4. The bedding has been most insufficient; in fact, none at all beyond the patient's great coat and blanket. About ten days since twenty-five mats were issued and two tarpaulins; neither of these articles are fitted for placing the sick or wounded soldier on. As regards close stools, bed pans, urinals, and other conveniences, none whatever were supplied until a considerable period had elapsed since arriving here, and then not in sufficient quantities, the want of which was acutely felt during the prevalence of the cholera and diarrhoea here, and reported to me by the surgeon of the regiment as, in his belief, to have increased the mortality.

Question 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept with the regiment?

Answer 5. So small has been the supply issued at the various times that it has been used up generally in two days, consequently it has been impossible to keep any store of medicines; the same applied to the medical comforts, and it has been my painful position to hear repeatedly from sick officers and orderlies attending the hospital, the impossibility there was of obtaining from the regimental hospital either the medicines they required, or the comforts they needed. I reported this want personally to the officer commanding the division a few days after our batteries had opened. The general contradicted the report I made in such a strong manner, and with such strong expression, that discretion thenceforth kept me silent on this matter. I immediately returned and corroborated my statement by a personal investigation in the regiment.

Question 6. The supply of surgical instruments, and the means of keeping them in order?

Answer 6. The surgeon has his own private case of instruments, and there is one small public one for the use of one of the assistants, but there are no means of keeping them in repair.

Question 7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such means?

Answer 7. There has been no means of cooking for the hospital, excepting the sick men's small canteens, which have been quite inadequate. About ten days or so since, two saucepans were given by the quartermaster, from three sent by the quartermaster general for the use of the regiment; but there are no cooking canteens or kettles by right belonging exclusively to the hospital.

Question 8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick in the field, for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts and provisions, and surgical instruments, materials, and appliances?

Answer 8. One pannier pony, and ten stretchers carried by the men of the band, are the only means of conveyance for the different articles enumerated.

Question 9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, and other hospital attendants under you sufficient. If not, have you at any time applied for more, and if so, what was the result of your application?

Answer 9. The medical officers, viz., the senior and three assistants, supposing they always remained with the regiment, I consider sufficient; but the assistants have been and are continually sent away from the regiment on other duties. The hospital orderlies, in number, have been always granted by the commanding officer, according to the want of the times.

Question 10. Have you been unable at any time since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so, how often and for how long on each occasion (to the best of your recollection) to procure, on requisition, within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such things, a supply of any and what—

Medicines,
Surgical instruments or the repair of them,
Surgical materials and appliances,
Medical comforts,
Hospital furniture and conveniences,
Provisions for the use of the hospital?

Answer 10. I leave this to the surgeon of the regiment more in detail to answer; but from my own knowledge I can safely say that after the conversation I had on the subject with the general commanding the division, I compared the previous requisitions with the supplies granted, and found that these requirements were as nothing in proportion to what had been asked for.

Question 11. Have you on any occasions, since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question. If so, state from what quarter you procured them, and what the articles were?

Answer 11. Most of the medical comforts were too expensive and too difficult to obtain for the sick men generally; but the sick officers, all along, for the most part, have been obliged to purchase these comforts for themselves, and it has only been at considerable expense on them, and trouble and difficulty, that these comforts have been met with in the different ships and houses at Balaklava. There can be no doubt that had the regiment been provided with proper means of transport for the men who fell sick on the line of march, as well as transport for the medicines and requisites for the sick men's proper treatment, with better protection against the weather, and better provisions for the care of the sick when the field hospitals were established, that very many valuable lives in all human probability might have been saved.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS UNETT, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel,
Major Commanding 29th Regiment.

Colonel FREDERICK HORN, Commanding 20th Regiment.

SIR,

Camp before Sevastopol, January 2, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward through you, for the information of the Field Marshal commanding, the accompanying reply to certain queries regarding the sanitary state of the regiment under my command, as called for by the Medical Commissioners under the authority of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK HORN, Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel
The Adjutant General of the Forces, Crimea. Commanding 20th Regiment.

Colonel FREDERICK HORN, Commanding 20th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 30, 1855.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, permit me to state that I consider it needless for me to attempt to answer all the various queries contained in a document which accompanied that communication, the surgeon of the 20th Regiment having more accurately replied to them than I was able to do.

It is however my duty, when called upon, to afford all the information in my power on the subject to which it refers; and in doing so in a general way, I cannot but deplore the sad want of better arrangements for the restoration of the sick and wounded of the regiment under my command, and the lamentable results therefrom.

The ambulance department (from what particular cause I will not here attempt to account for) has been next to useless since its establishment in the Crimea. The sick and wounded were, in most instances, conveyed to Balaklava in jolting arabas, on the ambulance mules of our allies the French, who kindly lent them, and on dragoon chargers, a singular mode of conveying an enfeebled patient six miles, who, perhaps, even in health, had never before mounted a horse.

There has been throughout the campaign a sad deficiency of tents for the hospital, and the sick have been much exposed in consequence.

The surgeon reports to me the want of one of the most useful of medicines, where the prevailing sickness is bowel complaint, namely, opium; but the chief cause of this prevalent complaint, all seem to agree, arises from the hard work, exposure to inclement weather, and the hitherto difficulty in obtaining proper transport for the comforts of the troops from Balaklava; and large fatigue parties of soldiers have, in addition to their already over-worked condition, been compelled to wade through the mud to the above-named place, for the purpose of bringing up their own rations, which the commissariat department failed to do, and all other necessities, medical comforts, and regimental stores, &c. &c.

I now hear that these poor fellows are expected to carry their own huts, when they arrive in the Crimea.

There are no bāt horses, that I can find, allotted to the 4th Division, and hence officers' chargers and private horses have been used to carry the men's rations, and latterly dragoon horses have also assisted the commissariat department, but in a very trifling way. I have very little hesitation in saying that owing to this sad mismanagement as to the establishment of proper transport for the troops between the camp and Balaklava, much of the prevalent sickness and mortality is attributable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FREDERICK HORN, Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel
Commanding 20th Regiment.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have been required to send a party of 150 men of the regiment to Balaklava, for the purpose of bringing a small portion (only) of the planking and timber required for the construction of their huts. On the return of these men, they will almost to a man be required to proceed to the trenches for the night, after their twelve-mile trip and labour to and from Balaklava. These and other hard duties (for our soldiers sometimes go four days out of the seven in the trenches), coupled with the fact of their being frequently on short rations imperfectly cooked from want of time and good weather, cannot, I apprehend, at the present inclement season, but seriously affect the sanatory state of the troops serving in the Crimea.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Lord WEST, Commanding 21st Fusiliers.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, heights above Sebastopol, 25th December 1854.

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 12th instant from Scutari, I proceed to notice some of the points to which my attention was therein drawn.

I will at once enter upon the larger view of the subject opened up in those queries which you have addressed to the surgeon of the regiment under my command, to which he has replied in detail, and in such a tenor as meets my fullest concurrence.

The miseries endured by our sick on the march from the landing place in the Crimea to the Alma, after the action, and during the march thence to the heights above Sebastopol, I consider to be the usual concomitants of any great enterprise such as that we undertook.

It was probably found impossible to provide and embark a sufficiency of bāt animals to convey the stores, the material and baggage of a numerous army, hastily thrown upon a hostile shore.

When such an effort is to be made, a calculated sacrifice of men must in general be decided upon.

Such a sacrifice, unfortunately, did occur. In my regiment alone, in addition to the deaths recorded and known, I have incurred a loss of 47 men unaccounted for, being those who fell out in the march and could not be brought along; or, who being embarked from the Alma to Scutari, died on the passage, having never been heard of since.

I pass over such incidents as these, which must be classed amongst the usual calamities attendant upon long marches and other rapid operations which mark the commencement of a campaign.

I come now to what has occurred in our own standing camp, which occurrences have been so fully described by Dr. Mackinnon.

The utter helplessness of our medical department, their total inability to meet the pressing emergencies as they arose, became most conspicuously manifest.

This may be attributed partly to their dependence upon the commissariat, and to their want of stores, medicines, purveyors, and clerks upon the spot in the field.

Each division ought to have a purveyor and an apothecary department.

The sick in hospital should not be dependent for their rations upon the regiment to which they belong; they should receive their rations from the purveyors, as well as their medical comforts and other extras.

In visiting my hospital I have constant complaints from the patients that they have not received their biscuit and coffee from the companies.

The commissariat of the division will not now issue fresh meat to the surgeon on his requisition, and deducts it from the ration return of the regiment; but they require it to be issued to the different companies, who are then supposed to send it to their sick in hospital, and this is very often most irregularly done.

The deputy inspectors and staff surgeons of divisions appear to possess no powers whatever. If, for instance, they send in an indent to the commissariat for straw for the patients to lie upon, or for carriage, it is most probably refused; the surgeon must then try to obtain these and similar things through another channel—through the commanding officer of the regiment, who refers it to the Assistant Quartermaster General of the division, who forwards it to the Quartermaster General of the army.

It is this perpetual bandying to and fro of requisitions from one department to another, the furnishing of some portion of hospital diet by the commissariat, and another, including medical comforts, by the purveyor, that creates the delay and embarrassment that prevails at present.

In conclusion, it appears to me that unless the medical board is reconstructed on a basis of greater authority and independence as regards the procuring of carriage, of hospital accommodation, furniture, and utensils; and unless it is provided with an efficient staff of purveyors, clerks, and apothecaries, present on the spot where the army is encamped, or in quarters in the field, the unfortunate scenes of misery and destitution, and consequent loss of life, such as I have witnessed amongst the sick in the camp, during the inclement weather of the last six weeks, will inevitably, under similar circumstances, again occur.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WEST,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel commanding 21st Fusiliers.

Lieut.-Colonel ADAMS, commanding 28th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN, Camp before Sebastopol, December 23, 1854.

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose answers to the questions contained in the accompanying papers, viz:—

Answer 1. Four: Surgeon Marlow, Assistant Surgeons Brice, Steuart, Wrench.

2. One orderly for ten patients, their fitness very tolerable; I have received no complaints to the contrary.

3. One marquee, which has seldom been found sufficient. I have frequently supplied bell tents, taking them from the duty soldiers, a practice very objectionable.

4. No beds or bedding since (our arrival?) in the Crimea. We reserved a few at "Old Fort," which we brought from Varna; but as no carriage whatever was supplied for the accommodation of the sick, had to send it on board ship again.

5. Not known; but from my medical men I receive continued complaints of great scarcity.

6. Not known.

7. Not known.

8. One mule; stretchers have been supplied for carrying the dead and wounded.

9. Generally; but upon occasions of cholera and other serious epidemics, extra men have been required, but not allowed to be struck off the duty of the corps.

10. I am not aware of any particular cases; but the surgeon of the regiment has often reported great delay, and what is more, that many requisitions have been returned with information that only a portion, or even that none were in store.

11. I have not heard of any.

Remarks.

I have reason to believe that the great sickness that has prevailed in the corps since the arrival in the Crimea is from excess of duty, want of clothing and bedding, and from the great irregularity of supply of the rations, and these being chiefly salt provisions without

vegetables for so long a period. The tents are thin and worn out, and give but slight protection to the soldiers in wet and windy weather.

The men, in my opinion, are overworked; and consequently, the regular discipline to which the army have been accustomed to has been in a great measure disregarded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK ADAMS,
Lieut.-Colonel commanding 28th Regiment.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. B. PATULLO, commanding 30th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, heights above Sebastopol, December 24, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., requesting answers to various queries. In reply, I beg to acquaint you that it is not in my power to give them, unless under authority proceeding from his Lordship the Field Marshal Commanding the forces in the Crimea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. PATULLO,
Major commanding 30th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, January 15, 1856.

IN answer to certain queries in your letter, dated 13th December 1854, I have the honour to reply.

Answer 1. Surgeon Dowse, Assistant Surgeon Mackesey, Assistant Surgeon Milroy.

2. The number applied for by the surgeon has always been supplied, and I have every reason to believe that they are sufficient, and fit.

3. The present number is six bell tents, and I consider them insufficient, and quite unsuited for hospital purposes.

4. The quantity of raised stretchers are very few, and have only lately been received; bedding in sufficient quantity, buffalo hides, and one vulcanized floor cloth have just been issued, but will of course be ruined, and worse than useless, unless immediate steps are taken to raise the patients from the wet ground, or house them in some way. The state of the hospital since bad weather has set in has been deplorable, and it is not to be wondered at that few return to their duty who enter it. The remainder of this query I leave to the surgeon, as also Nos. 5 & 6.

7. Lamentably deficient. Cooking carried on in the open air. A hut has been constructed, but no assistance or materials afforded by any authorities.

8. Ordinary hospital stretchers for wounded in the field, most of which have been worn out or lost by constant use. Since the arrival of the regiment in the Crimea no means of transport has been afforded for hospital tents, stores, &c. beyond one pannier pony. The sick are at present conveyed to Balaklava by the French ambulance mules. The stores, tents, &c. have been brought to camp by any opportunity that offered.

9. I believe them to be sufficient.

10. The regiment, as far as I can judge, has been invariably in want of proper medicines and hospital comforts. I was not in command of the regiment on the march from 14th September to 5th November, but I have always, in cases of cholera, which were very frequent, heard the medical officers say that they could do nothing for the men; they had no means of treating the patients; even in cases of officers and men of the regiment who were taken into Balaklava suffering from cholera, the medical officers who accompanied them were unable to obtain at the general hospital a grain of medicine suitable to the disease.

11. I leave to the surgeon.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that the department has been conducted during the campaign with too rigid economy by the superintending officers, and that many of the subordinates are deterred from making the necessary requisitions through fear of its bringing on them the censure of their superiors and affecting their future prospects.

The medical officers of the regiment have exerted themselves to the utmost with the means at their disposal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. PATULLO, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 30th Regiment.

Major A. C. GOODENOUGH, Commanding 34th Regiment.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 21, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward you answers to the questions contained in your letter of the 13th December.

Answer 1. The medical officers doing duty at present with the 34th Regiment are Assistant Surgeon Evans, M.D., 16th Lancers; Assistant Surgeon Haward, 34th Regiment; and Assistant Surgeon Phillips, M.B., Staff.

2. One sergeant, one corporal, and six privates are employed as orderlies in the hospital, and more if required.

3. One marquee tent and one bell tent are at present sufficient to accommodate the patients; more can be obtained if necessary.

4. No bedding, close stools, urinals, bed pans, or any such conveniences have been supplied to the hospital.

I can say nothing of the quantity or nature of the medicines supplied, but the supply of medical comforts is very small.

6. On this head I know nothing.

7. There are no means of cooking extras or rations in the hospital, there being only one camp kettle.

8. No panniers have been issued for the conveyance of comforts, appliances, or surgical instruments.

9. In my opinion the number of medical officers, orderlies, and attendants in the 34th hospital is sufficient.

10. I was unable on landing to obtain, on requisition, medical comforts, hospital furniture, and conveniences, or provisions for the use of the hospital.

11. On landing I was obliged to furnish the hospital myself with candles and brandy, though in small quantities; this was before the regiment was attached to any division.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. C. GOODENOUGH,
Major commanding 34th Regiment.

Colonel D. A. CAMERON, Commanding 42d Highlanders.

GENTLEMEN,

Heights of Balaklava, December 29, 1854.

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 13th instant, I have the honour to enclose herewith my replies to some of the queries you forwarded to me, all of which, however, the surgeon of the regiment will be able to answer more fully and satisfactorily.

Since the commencement of the campaign in the Crimea, the wounded and sick men have usually been taken so far to the rear, as to prevent my visiting them often, and ascertaining how they were treated. I am, therefore, unable to furnish you with so much information as I could wish.

REPLIES to certain Queries relative to the Treatment and Condition of the Sick and Wounded Men of the 42d Royal Highlanders.

Heights of Balaklava, December 29, 1854.

Answer 1. Only two regimental officers are at present doing duty with the regiment, viz., Surgeon G. Wood and Assistant Surgeon A. McKinnon. Of the two remaining assistant surgeons, one is sick at Scutari, and the other was sent home by a medical board in July last, and has not since rejoined.

2. Five orderlies are at present employed at the hospital, who, I presume, are fit for their duties, as no complaint has been made to me in that respect by the surgeon.

3. Five bell tents have been supplied for the sick in camp, which are sufficient for all slight cases; all serious cases are sent down to a house in the village of Kadikoi, serving as a hospital.

4. I am not aware that any bedding has ever been supplied for the use of the patients, nor any conveniences of the kind alluded to in this query, except a few close-stools, &c. which the surgeon reports to have received a few days ago. The want of such utensils has been seriously felt, diarrhoea having always been the prevailing complaint, and men enfeebled by this disease having great difficulty and pain in making their way to the latrines.

7. I have never received any complaint from the surgeon of the inadequacy of the means of cooking.

8. When the army was in Bulgaria, the encampment of the division was very frequently changed, and the sick were conveyed in arabas, exposed to the sun, and the jolting of these rude carriages. Only on one occasion do I remember their being conveyed in our own ambulance waggons, viz., on the march between Gevlekler and Varna, and very few were so conveyed. The hospital marquees were also conveyed in arabas. On the march from the place of debarkation on the coast of the Crimea to Balaklava, one araba was allowed for the conveyance of the hospital tents of the whole division, one tent for a battalion, and only two arabas for the sick, the greater part being compelled to follow the best way they could. The men wounded at the Battle of the Alma were taken to the rear on bearers carried by the band.

9. The number of medical officers doing duty is not sufficient. The number of orderlies is always regulated according to the wishes of the surgeon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. A. CAMERON, Colonel and Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 42d Regiment.

Colonel SPENCER, Commanding 44th Regiment.

SIR,

Camp near Sebastopol, December 1, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the following answers to the questions contained in your letter of 13th instant.

Answer 1. Surgeon Mee, Assistant Surgeon Gibbons, Staff Assistant ditto Sparks.

2. As per regulation. The sergeant is very fit; the orderlies being supplied from the ranks, can only be fit by experience.

3. and 4. The supply of bedding has been very small; for a long time the patient had only his own blanket. There has been a further supply very lately. The large marquee furnished for the hospital has not been found sufficient. Whilst the cholera was raging at Varna, there was no bed stool; now, one has been furnished.

5. The quantity of medicines and medical comforts has been very limited; not long since there was no brandy or opium for cholera patients.

6. I believe good.

7. The means are much the same as those of men out of hospital, consequently very indifferent. Supply of fuel, bad.

8. Very bad.

9. I do not think the number of medical officers sufficient.

10. Frequent requisitions have been made for the articles specified in this question, but without success.

11. There has been no opportunity of obtaining from other quarters the above mentioned articles.

There has been a difficulty in providing medical comforts for sick officers, it being understood that the latter were supposed to supply themselves. This has been found impracticable; and I would suggest that in all cases of sick officers they should be allowed these comforts or payment for the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. SPENCER,
Colonel Commanding 44th Regiment.

Major ALEXANDER MAXWELL, Commanding 46th Regiment.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, January 3, 1855.

ENCLOSED I send you replies from Surgeon Webb of the Regiment under my command, to certain questions sent to him from a Commission of which you are a member.

I have nothing to add to Surgeon Webb's remarks.

I have, &c.

A. Cumming, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER MAXWELL,
Major Commanding 46th Regiment.

Colonel WM. G. HALY, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 47th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

January 4, 1855.

I BEG to forward answers to the queries enclosed in your letter handed to me by Staff Surgeon Laing, M.D. I regret that I should not have been able to forward them by an earlier opportunity. I have endeavoured, in my replies, to enter as fully as possible into all points which came under my observation as a commanding officer of a regiment. I will not attempt to disguise from you that it was most depressing and discouraging to see the very meagre allowance of comforts and appliances for the accommodation of the sick, especially in Bulgaria, where there was no difficulty, had proper arrangements existed, in providing any amount of nourishing diet, prepared in a palatable form, with any medicines or comforts that might be necessary for them. I hope the Commissioners will call upon Staff Surgeon Geo. Saunders for any sanitary report that may be necessary from the 47th Regiment, as that officer had medical charge of the corps from early in July until his promotion in Nov. 1854—a medical officer who most deservedly enjoyed the fullest confidence of the whole regiment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. G. HALY, Colonel,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 47th Regiment.

Answers to queries submitted.

Answer 1. On the 6th November, the date of leaving my regiment in the Crimea for the General Hospital, Scutari, (having been wounded in the battle of Inkermann), the following medical officers were present with the 47th Regiment, viz. three. Assistant Surgeon Geo. Saunders, M.D., in medical charge of the corps since the month of July 1854,—an officer distinguished since his entry into the 47th Regiment in 1846 for his zeal and ability in the discharge of his duty, as also for his kind and prompt attention to the sick of all

ranks. Dr. Saunders has since been promoted on the staff; and the regiment, both officers and men, feel that in him they have lost a medical officer in whom they had the greatest confidence. Assistant Surgeon White, M.D., appointed to the 47th Regiment about January 1854, very zealous and attentive to his duties and the patients under his care.

Assistant Surgeon Cusack, M.D., joined the 47th Regiment in Bulgaria in July 1854, very highly reported of by Dr. Saunders in medical charge. The surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Weld, left the regiment when in camp in Bulgaria, in the month of July 1854, for Varna, sick, and did not return to the duties of the regiment until the latter part of the month of November 1854. I am of opinion, therefore, that the most correct report of the sanitary state of the 47th Regiment and of hospital supplies, both in Bulgaria during the prevalence of cholera, and on board the steam transport "Melbourne," on passage to the Crimea, as also during the operations in that country, can be furnished by Staff Surgeon Saunders.

2. One hospital sergeant, one man as cook, and four orderlies (two paid and two acting). During the course of July, the hospital sergeant (Purcell) was taken ill; he was a very efficient and attentive non-commissioned officer, with experience in that department, highly spoken of by Staff Surgeon Battersby, for many years in medical charge of the 47th Regiment, as also by Dr. Saunders. Hospital Sergeant Purcell was left sick at Varna on our embarkation for the Crimea. He was succeeded by an active and intelligent sergeant, but of course inexperienced in hospital duty.

The orderlies belonging to the regiment proved very zealous and attentive. One died in Bulgaria of cholera; another efficient orderly died in camp before Sebastopol, in October, of diarrhoea. The men were of course succeeded in their duties by others of no experience. It would, in my opinion, be very desirable, if, in addition to the orderlies, a properly taught cook could be allowed for the regimental hospital, with sufficient extra pay to make him value his situation, and not seek to leave it for more beneficial employment in the regiment, (say fourpence per diem); it would be an inducement to a man to take pains, and tend very materially to the comfort of the sick.

3. During the greater portion of the time the regiment was in Bulgaria, one hospital marquee was allowed, which, in my opinion, was insufficient: supposing a battalion in the field 800 strong to have five per cent. sick present gives 40, which would certainly require two marquees. During the month of August, when the number of sick had much increased, in consequence of different applications on the subject we at last were granted a second marquee. It would also be desirable that in addition to the marquees inhabited by the patients, two bell tents be allowed for each regimental field hospital, one for the separate use of the orderlies and attendants, another for the use of the medical officers, for the purpose of writing, making up returns, reports, &c. with other duties not advantageously performed mixed up with the patients in the hospital marquee.

4. I am not prepared at this moment to state precisely the quantity of bedding allowed, or intended to be allowed, to each regimental hospital. The nature of the bedding was in my opinion totally unfit for the use of the sick, in the manner in which it was thereto applied; it consisted of a piece of double canvas laid on the bare earth, without the slightest intermediate substance, the soldier's great coat and an ordinary blanket. Sick men, who were obliged to lie in a state of suffering on the hard ground for days and even weeks, had much to endure, which could not tend towards the patient's convalescence. Having, during the period we were in Bulgaria, discovered that the canvas spread under the patients was in reality the ticking of a paillasse, I made application through the regular channel for a supply of straw for the sick, pointing out that if the authorities at home had supplied paillasse tickings, it must have been intended that the sick should be furnished with straw to fill them. I regret to say that my application was returned to me, with a remark signed by the staff surgeon of the 2nd Division, that the supply of straw for the sick was deemed unnecessary.

However, not satisfied at seeing my sick men lying on the ground, I succeeded in the course of some days in making some hay, which I gave over to stuff the beds in the hospital, having previously given one small hair mattress for the use of such patient as might be most in need of it. Previous to the embarkation for the Crimea, some small mattresses (I think twelve) were given for the use of the sick. I cannot state the number of close stools supplied, but I believe none; I am aware that there was one bed pan. I know that there was no such thing as a urinal supplied to the hospital of the 47th Regiment, having myself, when confined to my bed in camp, on one occasion applied for the use of one; the reply sent to me was that none had been supplied.

5. In replying to this query, I cannot take upon myself to state with anything like precision the nature and quantity of the medicines kept with the regiment, but I am aware that the supply was very limited, and sometimes very scanty and insufficient. On one occasion, to quote an individual case, a field officer of the regiment suffering from severe indisposition, for several days the remedy required, (blue pill, I believe,) although anxiously sought for by the medical officer in charge, could not be procured from the medical stores. This occurred in the Crimea previous to the advance upon Sebastopol.

The medical comforts were generally, both in Bulgaria and the Crimea, on all occasions very limited and insufficient; sometimes necessary articles were deficient and not procurable. Many soldiers were supplied with such things both in the hospital tent and during convalescence, from the small stock which some officers had with them for personal use.

I am aware that when the army made its advance from its first position on the sea coast in the Crimea towards Sebastopol, the hospital panniers of the 47th Regiment possessed one bottle of brandy, and I believe no wine, and other articles for the comfort of the sick were either deficient or insufficient. On the night after the battle of Alma my medical officers were deficient of candles or any other sort of light, for the purpose of attending to the wounded, unless that obtained from a little burning wood.

6. This query I am of course unable to touch upon, or give any reply to, beyond that I never heard of any deficiency in this respect.

7. The means of cooking hospital rations were very insufficient for the purpose, an important one towards the recovery of weak and sickly men. For a very considerable time, I think until the month of August, beyond arrow-root or sago, no cooking took place at the hospital tent.

The patient's ordinary ration of badly-cooked meat or soup was brought from his company, and in most cases between the want of appetite and the cold and unpalatable nature of the food it was to be seen almost if not entirely untouched.

In Bulgaria poultry was abundant and very cheap; fowls as low, according to size, as fourpence (two piastres) a couple; tenpence for a goose, which would have tempted half-a-dozen patients to eat; nothing of the kind was supplied.

Latterly, a few utensils having been supplied to the hospital, a soldier was appointed to cook, and the ordinary ration of the soldier, when sick, was sent from the companies to the hospital tents uncooked, and as the cook was a soldier untaught in cookery, but an indifferent meal could therefrom be produced. See answer to No. 2 as to cook.

During the expedition to the East, both in Bulgaria and in the Crimea, to my own positive knowledge, many a soldier, when becoming sickly or after being in hospital, has broken down from the effect of mawkish and insipid food, badly cooked, which debility and want of appetite prevented his eating; and several soldiers so situated have, to my personal knowledge, been set up and in a great measure restored to health in my own regiment by the help of a little wholesome and palatable food from officers' tents.

8. During the marches in Bulgaria, and when proceeding from the camp to the general hospital at Varna, the sick were conveyed in arabas or country waggons drawn by two oxen; the ambulance carriages, from some cause or other, appear not to have been available or sufficient. The same mode of conveyance prevailed in the Crimea, unless in some instances between the lines before Sebastopol and Balaklava, when ambulance carriages were provided.

In the field, the wounded were carried from where they fell to the hospitals, or the spot where the medical officers had established themselves, by the musicians, a class not over-well adapted for that duty, from the fact of many of them being young growing lads of hardly sufficient physical strength for the purpose, and whose intelligence and activity might, in my opinion, be more beneficially employed in assisting the medical officers at the field hospital, and attending to the wants of the sick and wounded on such emergencies, than in merely performing the duty of porters or labourers.

One horse was allowed to carry the medical panniers, in which are conveyed the medicines, instruments, and medical comforts, which, I should consider, can hardly be considered sufficient for the wants of a battalion on active service in the field. For so important a service two horses or mules might well be allowed, and thus in the event of the two wings of the battalion being separated on any temporary service, one horse and panniers would be available to accompany each wing. Separate and additional carriage is of course required for the hospital marquees or tents, whether, according to circumstances, it be wheel carriage or bāt animals.

9. I should presume that the present establishment of one surgeon and three assistant surgeons would be equal to any wants of the battalion, supposing that these medical officers are present and fit for duty. Were each divisional staff surgeon to have two staff assistant surgeons under his orders, it would enable him to replace any deficiency that might temporarily occur in the medical establishment of any regiment in the division from sickness or other cause. I never had occasion to apply for extra medical aid, which application under ordinary circumstances have originated with the officer in medical charge, on whose application I always furnished any number of extra hands as hospital attendants on temporary duty.

10. I never had myself in the Crimea to make application personally for any articles of medical supplies or comforts, but I can state that Dr. Saunders frequently lamented the very scanty means at his disposal, both as regards medicines and comforts for the sick; and as stated in my reply to query 5, some blue pill required for a field officer of the regiment could not be procured from the medical stores. This question can probably be correctly answered by the officer who was in medical charge during that period.

11. It having been mentioned to me by Dr. Saunders, some time in July or August, that he was totally deficient of arrow-root for the use of the sick, and had been unable to procure it on application, I succeeded in obtaining a very small quantity from an officer of the regiment, which I gave for the use of the sick in hospital. On another occasion, in reply to an application for arrow-root, one pound of ground rice was given for the use of the regimental hospital. Being informed that the supply of wine to the regimental hospital was so very limited, I constantly gave such contribution as I could from a small stock purchased by myself for the purpose, and only regret that my very limited means prevented

my being able to afford a better supply, the hospital wine being exclusively reserved for the most urgent cases.

I have endeavoured, in answering the different questions submitted as fully as I am able, to combine with the answer any suggestion which I thought I might venture to offer on that particular point. I would here beg to add that bad results may in every respect be anticipated, if the skill of the medical officers is nullified by the total want or niggardly supply of medicines, nutritious articles of diet, or other comforts and appliances. The zealous medical officer must feel discouraged and insecure in his practice; the sick soldier suffers additionally, both in body and mind, and the means at the disposal of the regimental medical officer proving after a time insufficient, a further suffering is entailed on the soldier, and expense and delay incurred in the removal of the patient to a distant general hospital; whereas a more liberal system of management and supply in the regimental hospital might have sooner restored the soldier to his place in the ranks, have given him and his comrades greater confidence in their own medical officers, and have lessened the very depressing and bad effects on all ranks, of seeing so many men carried off to the general hospitals.

It should be borne in mind that there are few things soldiers dislike more than, if it can be avoided, being removed from their own regiment to a general hospital, and the dislike is very natural. The food and cooking of the hospitals should be improved, as also should the cooking in general of the soldiers, which is lamentably deficient in the English army.

On each regimental hospital establishment a corporal should be borne as a staff non-commissioned officer, in addition to the hospital sergeant, which would afford an opportunity of training for the superior duty.

I think that flannel shirts, if introduced generally in wear for the army, would very much diminish the sick list in most climates.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. G. HALY,
Lieut. Colonel, commanding 47th Regiment.

Major J. T. GRANT, commanding 49th Regiment.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 27, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and beg to furnish you with information that you have called for.

1. Doing duty with the 49th Regiment, Surgeon Davies, and Assistant Surgeons Hannan and Jephson. The surgeon in charge of the corps considers it highly advisable that the assistant surgeons should always be kept with their regiment, and that the staff assistants should be employed in attending on all sick and wounded men that may be detached.

2. One sergeant and two orderlies, not sufficient for a regiment in the field.

3. Large hospital marquees should be furnished instead of bell tents.

4. Twenty-four beds supplied last month; they take up too much room for any bell tent. No bedding has been received. One bed pan, and one chamber pot received. No close-stools.

5. Of medical comforts and medicines, the supply insufficient.

6. Reported on by Surgeon Davies.

7. Ditto.

8. Ditto.

9. Medical officers, if kept with their regiment, the number sufficient; orderlies not, fatigue men being daily detached from the regiment to assist in the duty.

10. Reported on by surgeon.

11. Surgeon Davis, 49th Regiment, who is a most valuable and attentive officer, has fully explained in his letter the advantages that there would be, were the accommodation for the sick in more roomy tents; and also that means should be provided for the conveyance of medicines, medical comforts, sick and wounded, and an increase to the senior branch of the medical profession.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. T. GRANT,
Major, commanding 49th Regiment.

Lieut. Colonel ROBERT A. G. DALZELL, commanding 63d Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 28, 1854.

I HAVE not much time,—certainly not so much as the subject deserves,—to devote to your letter of the 14th instant; but as you desire information regarding the condition of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of this army, and have called upon me to reply to as many of the queries you have addressed to the surgeon of the regiment under my command as may be in my power, I beg to submit the following remarks, premising that, in my opinion, the condition of the sick has been, and is, far less satisfactory than would appear from Surgeon Lewins' letter to you. This observation I made to Dr. Lewins on returning it, after careful perusal, disclaiming, as I now again do, any imputation of his

veracity. His attention to the sick has been unremitting, and his duties most laborious and unenviable; yet the state of the sick soldiers has been, so far as my observations have extended, most pitiable, and had I not witnessed it in my visits to the hospital as commanding officer, I would not have credited the existence of such discomfort,—to use the mildest term.

To queries 3 and 4, I reply that the quantity and nature of bed and bedding in use of each patient have not been, and are not, what one might reasonably expect, attributable in a degree, it would appear, to the number of tents being insufficient, as also the description of tent being unsuited to the purpose. The 63d Regiment has received 20 cots, but not more than four, or at the utmost five, could be extended in a bell tent. As there is but one marquee, and only eight bell tents, either several (many?) lots are useless, or many sick men could not be received into hospital. The preference has unavoidably been given to an admission of the utmost number of sick, of whom I find (I write in the present tense as not affecting the truthfulness of my representations) the average to be ten in each bell tent. These men have only their great coats and two blankets at most, each; underneath no bed whatever, not even straw or hay, and the ground very damp, the air very foul, and the appearance and condition of these beings prostrated by illness, and mostly utterly helpless, to my mind most deplorable. I have ordered to be issued for hospital use from time to time as Dr. Lewins made application, every available tent and blanket, and have on no one occasion refused the services of men as orderlies or attendants, or on fatigue for wood and water carrying, &c., yet the effect of Dr. Lewins' admirable exertions, and my own ordinarily considerate efforts on behalf of suffering humanity, has not been gratifying. Indeed that the mortality (I speak of my own corps) should have been, and should continue to be, great, is not surprising to one quite ignorant of curative science, but that some of the many who are admitted into hospital, (and we are now at the 28th December!) should recover sufficiently to be discharged on this side of the grave, always appears to me little short of a miracle! In explanation of the paucity of tents, bedding, &c., it is to be noted that the protracted detention of the army around Sebastopol not having been provided for at a sufficiently early date, when numberless additional supplies were needed, they were not procurable. The number of conveyances was not equal to the requirements of any department, and of course the sick, as well as others, felt, and have continued to feel, the breaking down of carts and deaths of animals, from over-work and under-feeding during periods of constant rain, wind, and cold. There has been no means of washing, even at the hospital; thus there has been waste and want of blankets, the badly soiled ones having to be replaced by entirely new, a drain which the number in possession of the regiment has never been able to meet successfully.

Hoping that these remarks may tend in a slight degree to prevent a longer continuance of the existing evils, and may ameliorate the condition of the sick hereafter,

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT A. G. DALZELL,
Lieut. Col., commanding 63d Regiment.

Lieut. Colonel GRAHAM EGERTON, 77th Foot.

GENTLEMEN, Light Division Camp before Sebastopol, December 23, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing a list of queries connected with the medical administration of this army, to which I append answers in such particulars as I am competent to speak to.

I have confined my remarks as closely as possible to events in the Crimea, but I regret that the inquiry entrusted to your investigation does not appear to extend to the period of our service in Bulgaria, where no one placed in the position of a commanding officer of a regiment could witness the deficiency of means to alleviate the wants and sufferings of the sick soldier without a pang.

We are here in the territory of a hostile power, and consequently surrounded by difficulties, but at Aladyn, Devna, and the neighbourhood of Pravadi, no such obstacles could be advanced in excuse, for we had at command the assistance of the Turkish authorities, and abundance of transport under proper management, to have ensured our troops an adequate supply of medicines and comforts, in both of which my own and every other regiment in the Light Division were kept lamentably deficient in spite of the efforts and remonstrances of the regimental surgeons.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRAHAM EGERTON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 77th Regiment, Brevet Colonel.

Question 1. The number of medical officers now present with your regiment, stating their names and rank?

Answer 1. Four.

Surgeon Christopher Macartney, M.B.
Assistant Surgeon R. G. Burton, M.D.
Ditto Ormsby B. Miller.
Ditto Alexander Humfrey.

Question 2. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness for their duties in that capacity?

Answer 2. One hospital sergeant and six orderlies at present; any increase wished for by the surgeon is promptly responded to at all times, and in the event of his reporting any to me as incompetent, such are immediately exchanged.

Question 3. The number of tents supplied for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency?

Answer 3. Three circular tents obtained from the Quartermaster General's Department, and two circular tents taken temporarily from the companies. A hospital marquee repeatedly applied for both by the surgeon and myself through every quarter, and although approved of and ordered by the Quartermaster General, cannot be obtained.

Present tent accommodation insufficient and wholly unsuited to the lodgment of sick, whose sufferings have been greatly aggravated by the cold, wet, and exposure consequent upon the attempt made to convert ordinary soldiers' tents to hospital purposes.

Question 4. The quantity and nature of bed and bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency; also the number of close stools, bed pans, urinals, and other such conveniences?

Answer 4. At first the patients had only one blanket, but now each has two. There are, besides, some water decks, but the palliasses in use in Bulgaria are wanting. Bedding insufficient beyond a doubt.

Question 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept with the regiment?

Answer 5. Opiates and astringents, I understand, but I am informed the supply both of medicines and comforts in hand is not sufficiently large.

Question 6. The supply of surgical instruments, and the means of keeping them in order and repair?

Answer 6. The surgeon will answer this in detail.

Question 7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such means?

Answer 7. Hitherto only a few camp kettles, perfectly inadequate for the purpose.

Question 8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick and wounded in the field, for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts, and provisions, and surgical instruments, materials, and appliances?

Answer 8. No transport beyond the medical pannier horse could be obtained on landing in the Crimea. An araba with two bullocks was privately captured and subsequently recognized, but the bullocks are dead and the cart broken to pieces; the pannier horse alone remains.

Question 9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, and other hospital attendants under you sufficient, if not have you at any time applied for more, and if so what was the result of your application?

Answer 9. Yes; provided none of the assistant surgeons are hereafter detached with sick or wounded to Scutari, but if that practice continues, no.

Question 10. Have you been unable at any time since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so how often and for how long on each occasion, to the best of your recollection, to procure on requisition within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such things, a supply of any and what—

Medicines;
Surgical instruments, or the repair of them;
Surgical materials and appliances;
Medical comforts;
Hospital furniture and conveniences;
Provisions for the use of the hospital?

Question 11. Have you on any occasion since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question, if so, state from what quarter you procured them, and what the articles were?

Answers 10 and 11. Rice and sugar have had to be obtained from the commissariat at times, in default of the purveyor being able to supply them. Previously to landing in the Crimea it was constantly the case that we could not procure the medicines and comforts demanded upon requisition, and I was obliged to give peremptory orders that no medicines should be sent to the surgeons of other corps whose supply had failed, for fear of being left utterly destitute of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRAHAM EGERTON,
Lieut. Colonel, 77th Regiment, Brevet Colonel.

Colonel H. SHIRLEY, commanding 88th Regiment.

Camp before Sebastopol, December 28, 1854.

Answer 1. Surgeon J. G. P. Moore, Assistant Surgeons T. R. Williams, William Harris, and William Meade.

2. One sergeant and six orderlies; additional orderlies are always supplied whenever the surgeon asks for them, but few soldiers are fit for the duty.

3. The hospital tents now used are five common round bell tents, and one of these is used to contain the medicines, &c. These are not nearly sufficient to contain half the sick, (having by this morning's state three sergeants, and 107 rank and file sick, of these twenty-eight only are in the hospital tents,) and are, moreover, perfectly unsuited to the purpose, especially in such weather as we have had for this last month or more, as they are not weatherproof, being simple without any sort of lining to make them warm or waterproof.

We had a hospital marquee when in Bulgaria, but have had no means of carrying it since we landed in the Crimea. I believe it is now at Balaklava, but we cannot get it up, having no araba attached to the regiment, and it cannot be carried on horses' backs; and although application has been frequently made, we have never received one. I would suggest that tents of a more portable description, and lined with some waterproof material, should be issued for the use of the field hospital; and also that any building that may be in the neighbourhood of the camp be fitted up as a hospital, by having windows and shutters put to it with a floor and fire-place. Such a building is close to the Light Division, but very little has been done to make it habitable, and that little only very lately, within the last month. It has been used as a hospital for wounded men when in a most dilapidated state.

4. The only bedding hitherto issued for the use of the patients consists of a few mats, which in a few days become perfectly useless from the damp; two very indifferent tarpaulins and blankets, (of the latter each man has one of his own,) and I sent twenty additional of those issued by the Government a few weeks ago. I am not aware what number, in addition to these, have been supplied by the medical department. There are no tressel bedsteads and no waterdecks, or anything to keep the men from the wet ground, but what I have mentioned above, and these have only been lately supplied. No close stools in possession; there are three bed pans, and six urinals, and these it appears have only been issued within the few last days.

5. I have no means of ascertaining this, but I have often been informed that the supply of both medicines and medical comforts have not been nearly so ample as they ought to be.

6. Will be answered by the surgeon.

7. The means of cooking are the same as those for the rest of the regiment; viz., camp kettles of a very defective construction; no stoves or fire-places of any description, except a heap of stones piled up to raise the pot and placed against a wall of loose stones. Within the last few days, three pots with handles and placed on iron stands were issued to the regiment, and I sent them to the hospital. These are an improvement on the common camp kettles, inasmuch as they have handles, but I am not aware that any saucepans or utensils for cooking, different from those in use in the regiment, are even issued for the hospital. In short, I consider the means of cooking anything which requires more than common boiling most inadequate.

Since writing the above I have been informed that stoves are to be procured, and I have made a requisition accordingly, but I doubt whether they are adapted for cooking.

8. Ten stretchers for conveying wounded off the field, and one horse which carries a pair of panniers with surgical instruments and a few medicines; no other conveyance for hospital tents or stores of any sort or kind.

9. Answered by the Surgeon.

10. I am aware that application has frequently been made without avail for those things, but as they not made through the Commanding Officer, I cannot answer the question with the accuracy I would wish.

11. This must also be answered by the surgeon for the same reason.

Regarding the last paragraph, I conceive that if the control of the medical staff was placed more immediately under the General Officers commanding brigades and divisions than it is at present, the supply of necessary comforts for the men would be much greater and earlier obtained than at present, and at all events officers commanding regiments, as the report to the General Officers would then go through them, would know what the men received in the way of comforts, which, in consequence of the excessive jealousy of the medical department regarding the slightest interference with their practice, they cannot ascertain with any degree of accuracy at present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. SHIRLEY,

Colonel, commanding 88th Regiment.

The Officer commanding 95th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 24, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Scutari, Dec. 15, and to inform you that no information can be given except by authority from the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

commanding 95th Regiment.

Brevet Major T. DAVIS, commanding 95th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, January 12, 1855.

IN compliance with a memorandum from the head quarters of the army, published in yesterday's orders, I now have the honour to forward the answers I had prepared for your questions, on the receipt of your letter of the 15th of December last, dated the 27th of December 1854.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. DAVIS,

Brevet Major, commanding 95th Regiment.

Question 1. The number of medical officers now present with your regiment ?

Answer 1. Generally the full number of four, although two were detached for a time.

Question 2. The number of orderlies and other hospital attendants employed, and their general fitness for their duties in that capacity ?

Question 3. The number of tents employed for hospital accommodation, and your opinion as to its sufficiency ?

Answer 3. The common bell tents are used; their number depends on the number sick.

Question 4. The number and nature of bed and bedding supplied for each patient, together with your opinion as to its sufficiency; also the number of close stools, bed-pans, urinals, and other such conveniences ?

Answer 4. None generally; a few rush mats were issued on one occasion. In wet weather I have seen the sick lying on mud, in their tents, with no sort of covering but a damp blanket. Mortification and dropsy of the extremities, in addition to a number of deaths, might, in my opinion, be attributed to these causes; of course this state of things increases or decreases as the weather varies.

Question 5. The general nature and average quantity of medicines and medical comforts usually kept with the regiment ?

Answer 5. Medical comforts are so few as to be almost unknown, and the supply of medicines has been so inadequate that a similar reply to this part of the question might be given with little exaggeration. I have myself suffered from severe diarrhoea, and been unable to procure the simplest remedies: no opium, rhubarb, blue pill, Dover's powders, soda, &c. &c., and I believe this to have been the ordinary state of things.

Question 6. The supply of surgical instruments, and the means of keeping them in order and repair ?

Question 7. The means of cooking hospital rations and extras, and the adequacy or inadequacy of such means ?

Answer 7. There are few extras, the only means of cooking them have been the mess tins of the men—quite inadequate; but lately camp kettles have been supplied.

Question 8. The means of carriage supplied for the sick, and wounded in the field, for hospital tents and stores, medicines, medical comforts, and provisions, and surgical instruments, materials, and appliances ?

Answer 8. So totally inadequate and insufficient that many of the sick who have gone to Balaklava must have been still on the ground, had not the French kindly removed them.

Question 9. Is the number of medical officers, orderlies, and other hospital attendants under you sufficient; if not, have you at any time applied for more, and if so, what was the result of your application ?

Answer 9. I believe the number of medical officers to be quite sufficient, and I am not aware that there has ever been any want of orderlies, but only three are allowed to be paid for this most trying duty.

Question 10. Have you been unable at any time since the landing of your regiment in the Crimea, and if so how often, and for how long on each occasion, to the best of

your recollection, to procure on requisition, within the ordinary and proper time for obtaining such things, a supply of any and what—

Medicines;
Surgical instruments, or the repair of them;
Surgical materials and appliances;
Medical comforts;
Hospital furniture and conveniences;
Provisions for the use of the hospital?

Answer 10. These requisitions go from the medical officer through the medical department, but I believe they have been frequently made without avail.

Question 11. Have you, on any occasion since your landing in the Crimea, been obliged to procure from other quarters than the purveyor or apothecary, any articles comprised under the heads mentioned in the last question; if so, state from what quarter you procured them, and what the articles were?

Answer 11. As above.

I am unable to give further information, and there is little use in making suggestions, as there has been much difficulty lately, even in subsisting the men on salt provisions. The want of fresh meat and vegetables or some kind of mixed diet, together with fatigue and exposure, insufficiency of clothing (which latter is now being corrected), I believe to be the chief cause of sickness. It would be beneficial if rice and vegetables (if fresh cannot be had, preserved potatoes,) and fresh bread occasionally, which our allies find no difficulty in obtaining constantly, in lieu of biscuit, could be issued by the commissariat, and fresh meat at least twice a week. Also, if the men could have three nights uninterruptedly off duty; and if tents could be given them in the redoubts, and on all pickets where it would not be dangerous to have them. Men after four-and-twenty hours continuous exposure to rain and snow, and having no change, lie in their tents, rolled in wet blankets, till tried by their own heat, or till they are carried to the hospital.

(Signed) T. DAVIS,
Captain, commanding 95th Regiment.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.

SIR,

Balaklava, January 7, 1854.

HAVING been instructed by the Minister of War to make certain inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and men of the British army in the East, we have to request that you will furnish us, at your earliest convenience, with the following information:—

A return of all requisitions made by you, or any other officers or other persons under your orders, for marquees, tents, hospital furniture and stores, medicines, and medical comforts, distinguishing the quarters upon which the requisitions were made; showing also what requisitions were, and what were not, complied with, and stating any causes which were assigned by those on whom the non-compliance with requisitions were made, as the grounds for such non-compliance.

We have, &c.
(Signed) A. CUMMING, I.G.H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

W. LINTON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Camp of 1st Division before Sebastopol,
January 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and in reply thereto I have to acquaint you that none of the requisitions made by myself, or those under me, were entered in any book, and that those docketed were blown to the winds in the hurricane of the 14th November, with the exception of requisitions on the commissariat and purveyor at Balaklava, of dates since the 1st of December.

I may here state that the different requisitions forwarded from this were sometimes complied with in full, and at other times only in part, according as the articles required happened to be in store; but by watching for the arrival of fresh stores, and repeating from time to time the different requisitions, I can venture to say, that notwithstanding all this, and also taking into consideration the state of the roads and difficulty of obtaining transport, that no division has generally been better supplied with medical comforts and medicines, &c.

These requisitions were entirely confined to the Quartermaster General's Department, the Purveyor to the Forces, and the Commissariat; to all of whom the foregoing equally applies.

With regard to the hospital marquees, the General Officer commanding the division would not allow their being applied for on our first arrival before Sebastopol, conceiving, as the sick men were not numerous at that time, bell tents would be sufficient; that they would

be more convenient, &c.; and in this opinion some of the medical officers in charge of the corps agreed. But at a subsequent period, when they were thought desirable, they could not be obtained, the marquees which were landed from the shipping having been all issued.

The different corps and batteries have since, however, with the exception of the regiments stationed at Kadikoi, and who occupy houses as hospitals, have been supplied with them.

A and H batteries have each one (the former wanting one pole).

The Grenadier Guards have one large and one small marquee, together with several bell tents; one store hut, only requiring roofing and glazing; and also the materials for a wooden hut, has been brought up from Balaklava, which will be erected in a few days.

The Coldstream Guards have one complete and one incomplete marquee, with six bell tents.

The Scots Fusilier Guards have one marquee, with several bell tents.

The 97th have two marquees, with some bell tents, and all are supplied with a portion of bed-boards and trestles, or Smith's cots. Fifty extra blankets have been furnished to each hospital, and some of them have obtained a portion of buffalo robes from the quartermaster general's department. Their cooking utensils consist of either A and B canteens or nests of saucepans, with tin plates and tin pots issued from the stores.

I am aware that the hospitals of the 1st division, now before Sebastopol, are still in want of many things, the state of the roads and want of transport rendering it impossible to supply them with all the various articles required.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. LINTON, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

W. LINTON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

GENTLEMEN, Camp of 1st Division, before Sebastopol, January 26, 1855.

HEREWITH I have the honour to enclose copies of requisitions on the purveyors and commissariat for the different articles therein stated, as required for the division.

I have, &c.

W. LINTON, M.D.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

FIRST DIVISION.

COPIES of Requisitions on the Purveyor to the Forces, for the Month of December 1854.

Required for the use of the 1st Division from Purveyor Jenner:—

20 lbs. sago,	15 lbs. candles,
10 tins preserved cocoa and milk,	20 lbs. tea,
10 tins preserved milk,	4 dozen port wine.
December 2, 1854.	EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

Required for the use of the 1st Division from Purveyor Jenner:—

4 cases preserved potatoes,	2 cases of lime juice,
20 lbs. candles,	6 tins preserved milk,
100 tins essence of beef,	20 tins preserved cocoa and milk.
December 6, 1854.	EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

Required from Purveyor Jenner for the use of the 1st Division:—

30 lbs. candles,	50 tins boiled mutton,
20 lbs. soap,	3 boxes matches.
10 lbs. arrowroot,	
December 11, 1854.	EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

Required for the use of the sick of 1st Division:—

40 lbs. rice.	EDWARD MORRIS,
December 21, 1854.	P. C. in charge.

Required for 1st Division from Purveyor Jenner:—

30 lbs. sago—none in store,	20 lbs. arrowroot—none in store.
30 tins cocoa and milk—none in store,	1 case lime juice.
30 lbs. candles,	
December 27, 1854.	EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

Required for the use of 1st Division from Purveyor Jenner:—

60 lbs. sago,	183 tins essence of beef,
56 lbs. arrowroot,	12 bed pans,
20 lbs. tea,	4 West's kettles,
70 tins preserved mutton,	60 sets boards and trestles.
25 tins cocoa and milk,	
December 30, 1854.	EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

FIRST DIVISION.

COPIES of Requisitions of the Commissariat for the Month of December 1854.

Required for the use of the hospital of this division, from D. A. C. G. Rolleston.

50 lbs. sugar.—20 lbs. only received, owing to their not being able to obtain transport from Balaklava.

December 3, 1854.

EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

Required for the use of the sick of this division, from D. A. C. G. Rolleston.

6 bottles rum.

December 7, 1854.

EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

Required for the use of the sick of this division, from D. A. C. G. Rolleston.

6 bottles rum.

December 13, 1854.

EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

Required for the use of the hospital of this division, from D. A. C. G. Rolleston.

20 lbs. sugar.

December 20, 1854.

6 bottles rum.

EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

Required for the sick of this division.

6 bottles rum.

December 26, 1854.

20 lbs. sugar.

EDWARD MORRIS, P. C. in charge.

J. MARSHALL, Esq., Staff Surgeon 1st Class, in Medical charge 2d Division.

GENTLEMEN, Camp 2d Division, before Sebastopol, January 12, 1855.

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I regret I can only make general statements from memory, no duplicates of any requisitions having been kept, owing to the want of stationery.

Requisitions have been repeatedly made for hospital marquees, huts, stoves, blankets for the sick, Jersey frocks, warm under-clothing, &c.; but these, though properly signed, countersigned by the Quarter Master General, and recommended by the Inspector General of Hospitals, have, up to the present time, been almost altogether uncomplished with, the reason given generally being, that there were none in store; or, more recently, the reason has been the total want of the means of transport.

Since my arrival in the command, my requisitions for medicines have generally been well attended to, though a few items in some indents have not been complied with in full. I refer to opium and some of its compounds. I have always received a liberal supply of the preparations of morphine; and I do not consider that the service has suffered in this division from an absolute want of opium or any of its compounds.

With respect to medical comforts, of late the supply has been most liberal, indeed, quite equal to all demands; and our means of transport, had it been necessary, could not have brought us more. Any further information in my power I shall be happy to furnish.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MARSHALL, Staff Surgeon, 1st Class,
In Medical charge 2d Division.

W. C. HUMFREY, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, 4th Division, 11th January, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., which I have sent to the medical officers in charge of the several regiments of the 4th Division, with orders to furnish the information you require, as far as is in their power.

Since I have had the medical superintendence of the 4th Division there, has not been any depôt of medicines or medical comforts at the camp; consequently I have not myself made any requisitions for those articles, but have only approved of those of the surgeons of regiments who have sent for them, either to head quarters or Balaklava.

On receiving information from Dr. Hall that a depôt of medical comforts and medicines would be established at the camp, 4th Division, I made a requisition on the Quartermaster General, approved by Dr. Hall, for two circular tents for the reception of the above-named articles, and the accommodation of the dispenser, under whose immediate charge they were to have been placed, which was returned to me, with the remark, "none in store." A requisition for a pack horse for the use of the divisional staff has been complied with; and one that I made for a marquee for my own use has not been returned or replied to as yet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. HUMFREY,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

C. PINE, Esq., Staff Surgeon, 1st Class, Principal Medical Officer 3d Division.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, 3d Division, January 13, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. It is utterly impossible that I can comply with your requests.

I assumed charge of a division, the 3d, upon the 26th December. It has been no part of my duty to make requisitions; I have had merely to approve or disapprove of them, when forwarded to me by regimental surgeons, but in no instances have I kept copies of those requisitions. These remarks will not apply to requisitions for medicines or medical comforts.

I have written at great length to Dr. Smith upon the subject of our deficiencies, and upon the manner of conducting the war generally, in relation to medical affairs, and if you will call upon him for those letters, doubtless he will hand them to you. The story, necessarily, is a long one, and requisitions complied with, or not complied with, throw but little light upon the subject.

The crying evil, from the beginning, has been want of transport, both by sea and land. On shore it has always been, not "what will be useful?" but, "you shall not take this—you shall not take that," without regard to the usefulness of the articles in question. These objections have been made by the military authority—chiefly by the Quartermaster General's department—which, so far as I have observed, has fulfilled no useful function at all. The commissariat department, too, has quite failed in the performance of its duties.

Owing to the want of transport, the sick have accumulated necessarily in camp, where, at this season of the year, they cannot be properly treated; and thus an inordinate demand has been made for tents, marquees, &c. not to be complied with, if reference be made to carriage alone; for instance, at this moment we have stoves, but no fuel, because the commissariat department cannot bring it up from Balaklava!

The sick of the division in camp amount to 939, and we cannot keep it under; it is daily increasing. For these, medicines and medical comforts have to be provided; yet I have no carriage allotted to me for the bringing up of such articles, and I am obliged to do as I best may, using private horses, ambulance mules, and whatever conveyance I can lay my hands. In this way I always manage to have in store, for issue, a supply of the most necessary medicines and medical comforts; but I am not prepared to feed 900 men, whenever salt meat may be issued,—a food quite unfit for those under treatment;—yet, in great measure, the medical department has been called on to feed them, and consequently the supplies have sometimes failed.

We came here expecting, I presume, to carry Sebastopol by a coup-de-main. We failed in our intentions, and we have attempted a regular siege at a most inclement season of the year, and without making any the least preparation. No system of hutting has been adopted; no sufficiently good roads made by which communication with Balaklava can be properly maintained; no reserve supplies of provisions on the ground; in short, nothing has been done,—not even arrangements made for supplying the troops with fresh meat, although horned cattle abound on the shores of the Black Sea.

We have set aside the laws of nature, and we are reaping the consequences. The men are worked to high pressure degree, have been ill fed, badly housed, insufficiently clothed, and are totally without comforts, even without fuel. Abundance exists at Balaklava, but that abundance cannot be transported to the camp before Sebastopol. We started on the expedition at too late a period, and since, everything has been too late.

One word more in relation to requisitions. It has been the custom, since I have been in charge, to send to Balaklava to the purveyor and apothecary there, to inquire what medical comforts and medicines might be in store, then to make out the requisitions accordingly, and to take all we could get; but I again observe, that our demands are necessarily very large.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. PINE,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class, P.M.O. 3d Division.

A. MACDONELL, Esq., Staff Surgeon, 1st Class Cavalry Division.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, Kadikoi, January 13, 1855.

I HAD the honour to receive, at six o'clock last evening, the letter which you addressed to me on the 7th January, requesting me to state the number of requisitions I, or any person directly under me, made for marquees, tents, hospital furniture, medicines, &c. I beg to state for your information, that I make no requisitions for the above named articles for the cavalry division under my medical superintendence, but that the medical officers of each corps of cavalry make separate requisitions for their hospital wants, which requisitions are countersigned either by the Inspector General of Hospitals or myself, when the things indented for, are issued to them at the general stores at Balaklava.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MACDONELL,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class, Cavalry Division.

T. ALEXANDER, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Light Division.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp, Heights, Sebastopol, January 15, 1855.

IN reply to your communication of the 7th instant, received on the 12th, I have the honour to inform you that I, generally speaking, made no "requisitions for marquees, tents, hospital furniture and stores, medicines, and medical comforts, &c.," but that they were made by the medical officers in charge of corps and detachments. Of course, I occasionally suggested to the above-named officers, their making demands for what would add to the comforts of the sick, &c. &c., and I always desired Assistant Surgeon Grier, who was in charge of medicines, and Mr. Harrington, in charge of purveyors' stores, comforts, &c., to arrange all their requisitions so as, if possible, to have a fresh supply before those in hand were exhausted. I, of course, either recommended or approved of all requisitions; and those for medicines and comforts, &c. were at first sent direct to the apothecary and purveyor, until Dr. Hall desired their being sent in direct to him, for his approval, &c. I have called upon the above-named officers for copies of their requisitions, and as soon as received they will be forwarded to you.

I may, however, to prevent the wretchedness and misery that the sick and wounded have experienced during the present campaign in the ensuing one, inform you of the following facts, viz.:

Having been appointed to the charge of the 1st Brigade Light Division, as soon as I arrived at Scutari from Gallipoli, I set at once about preparing for the field (having had some experience during more than two years in the field during the late Kaffir war), and called upon all the surgeons of my brigade to furnish me with a list of what they conceived necessary for the field, and that we would arrange together. Such was done, and communicated to the Principal Medical Officer of the Division, whose answer was, that he would not break bulk; and on repeatedly reasoning with him, and urging him to have some supplies, save the paltry pannier one, the same answer as above was given, with "I am responsible." I believe, however, some small supplies of tea and arrowroot were issued, prior to our embarking for Varna.

Having arrived at Varna, the Light Division (of which I was then in medical charge) was encamped at a short distance from the town. On being ordered on to Aladyn, it was with the greatest difficulty that the smallest allowance of transport was granted by the military authorities. No medicine chests, reserve supplies of medicines, or comforts were allowed to be carried, not even a small supply of medicine for the staff, &c. We were encamped at Aladyn for some time; and hearing that we were likely to move forward, I endeavoured to obtain a second supply of medicines and comforts to accompany us, and eventually wrote a letter to General Airey, then commanding the Division in the field, stating how we were circumstanced, and what misery and wretchedness would ensue unless a supply of the above stores were allowed to accompany the Division. He forwarded my letter to General Brown, who referred the same, with some remarks, to the Principal Medical Officer; but as I had also written to him, urging that a supply should be sent out to accompany us, he, the Principal Medical Officer, took my view of the case, and wrote to General Brown requesting that a supply should be permitted to join the Division and accompany it, which was eventually done. A medicine chest was also got, after great difficulty, for the staff, &c.; at the same time I was ordered, on our moving forward, to hand the same over to those that relieved us, and if not relieved, it was to be returned to Varna. Surely, if requisite at Aladyn, it was equally, if not more so, when further removed to head-quarters.

We moved to Devna, and had not been long there before cholera, in its most malignant form, broke out among the troops, and luckily the small supply of medicines and comforts we then had, were of some use in alleviating the distress of the sufferers. We proceeded to Monastir, where cholera continued to rage among us while we remained there; and there it was, although thirty miles or so distant from the head-quarters at Varna, it was with much difficulty that small supplies of the most necessary medicines and comforts could be obtained; so much so, that I authorised the medical officers to purchase whatever they could, and was requisite for their sick, &c., that could not be obtained from the limited stores of the Division, and that I myself would be responsible for the payment of the same, should the Government refuse to pay the amount. The requisitions were so tardily complied with, that, during the height of cholera, one dated 5th August, sent off early on the morning of the 6th, and approved by the Principal Medical Officer on the 7th, still the medicines did not reach Monastir until 4 P.M. on the 18th, and the reason given by the Principal Medical Officer, "the medicines have been ready for days, but as it was not an araba road, we had no means of sending it out." Again, the medical comforts were issued so liberally, that at one time three pounds of arrowroot was sent for the whole Division; at another, I was informed "that the demand for essence of beef amounts to almost the whole of the supply originally sent from England."

We moved from Monastir to Varna, and when within a day's march or so of the latter, I heard we were intended for the Crimea. I rode into Varna next morning, and as our supplies of medicines and comforts had been doled out to us in such small quantities, I trusted as we were certainly going into an enemy's country, and consequently to be engaged in certain warfare, and as they had been nearly expended, I fully expected that ample supplies both of medicines and comforts would have been ready prepared for each Division. On seeing the Principal Medical Officer, and telling him the exhausted state of our medicines and comforts, and that I trusted a good supply was ready for the Division to take with them, I was coolly told, "it was my business, not his." I begged to differ from him, and said, I was not even aware that I was going to the

Crimea, &c. &c.; he then told me I might order the surgeons to send in their panniers. I did so, and those of the First Brigade got in some measure replenished; not so, however, the Second Brigade, as they being behind had not time.

We embarked on the 30th August, and having gone on board the "Emperor," steamship, I found about 500 men and officers of the 7th Fusiliers, with two assistant surgeons, but without one grain of medicine. I desired one of them to go on shore at once and obtain a supply; he succeeded in getting a small medicine chest, which he brought on board with him. Unfortunately cholera broke out on board on the passage to the Crimea, and having embarked on the 30th August, and disembarked on the 14th September, with such a disease prevailing, it may easily be imagined that the pannier supply was all but expended. My Division marched the same day they landed about six miles into the country. Cholera still continued amongst us, and several fatal cases occurred in the 88th Regiment. I went in daily to the landing-place to see the Principal Medical Officer. I, however, did not succeed in seeing him until the 17th; he was then on the beach. On my telling him how we were situated as regarded medicines, comforts, &c., I was informed that "I was making difficulties." I replied "Those of the Light Division never make difficulties." He then said, "Make a requisition." Dr. Pine, who was present, asked him "If one was made could the same be complied with?" when it was elicited that some supplies were on board some ship, but where she was, was quite another thing. We got nothing of course.

We marched on the 19th, and fought the battle of Alma. On the 20th, when the Light Division had about 1,000 killed and wounded, there were no ambulances &c. &c., or lights (save the personal property of the officers)—nearly all the operations requiring to be performed on the ground. I, myself, operated the whole of the first day on the poor fellows on the ground, and had performed many on the second (two of them beign hip joint cases), until an old door was discovered, of which we made a table, and of course performed all my other operations (including another hip joint case on a Russian) on the same. Had it not been for the French and the navy, Heaven only knows how we could have had our wounded moved to the shipping. On the first day of the battle, several hundreds of the Light Division had the necessary operations performed, and their wounds dressed, &c. A marquee and some tents were pitched, and waterdecks, waterproof bed-covers, and blankets were issued to all, with tea, chocolate, wine, brandy, &c., were distributed to all the sufferers requiring the same. The chocolate, with some blankets, sugar, and the marquees, were supplied from the head-quarters stores. We marched on the 23d, and reached Balaklava, and eventually came hither. Being so close to Balaklava, only about seven miles distant, whence steamers were continually plying between it and Scutari, I was in hopes that supplies of medicines, comforts, beds, bedding, tents, marquees, &c., would have been liberally issued. But, alas! such was not destined to take place. We have been much worse off here for medicines, comforts, &c., than we were in Bulgaria; in proof of which, with a sick list of 636, of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, fevers, &c., on the 1st December four ounces of pulv. opii, and the same of calomel were issued for the Division, which was about three doses of one grain of each of these two medicines to each patient: other most important medicines none could be supplied; others were much curtailed. Again, on the 13th December, one ounce of pulv. opii and four ounces of blue pill were sent to the Division, consisting of eight and a half battalions, besides marines and artillery, the sick list being 619, of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, fevers, &c. About the same period, although the troops were on sufficient rations, few or no medical comforts could be had, there being at the time neither sago or arrowroot when applied for, &c. Now, I must acknowledge, with the ample supplies sent out by the Director-General for any contingency, and command of the Constantinople market, I cannot conceive why anything tending to the comfort of the sick and wounded were not always at hand when required, both in Bulgaria as well as here in the Crimea, more particularly as we had command of the sea, and steamers continually plying, both when we were in Bulgaria, between Scutari and Varna, and now between the former and Balaklava.

The misery and wretchedness the troops have suffered here, but more particularly the sick, are scarcely credible, and require to be seen to be believed,—poor sick wretches lying on the ground, with some miserable blankets, in tents that let in rain as if they were sieves, and with no fuel save the miserable brushwood and roots that could be gathered for cooking, &c. Marquees have now, however, been got for all the regiments, and some bedsteads of Clarke's, Smith's, &c., have been obtained; but the latter, unfortunately, are without feet, and the cross parts for keeping them stretched. Some buffalo robes have also been obtained. Tressel beds and fuel have been issued latterly, but the same must be brought up from Balaklava, which is no easy matter with the present transport; still, what with the above, waterdecks, extra blankets, tarpaulins, as well as a better supply of medicines and comforts, the patients are somewhat more comfortable, but still treatment is of little use in tents or marquees, although stoves are placed in them, with more than a foot of snow on the ground during a Crimean winter. Great misery has also been caused from the want of transport for the sick, our ambulances having been latterly quite useless, so that we have been nearly entirely indebted to French ambulance mule corps for the removal of our sick, with the exception once of our sick being sent down on cavalry horses, which thinned the marquees, &c., but did not remove those cases that required it most, they being unable to sit on horseback.

From the above statement of facts I think the Board will perceive that much blame is due somewhere for all the wretchedness and misery that has taken place during the present campaign, and which, in my opinion, could have been so easily prevented, and I sincerely hope they will be the means of placing the blame on the proper persons, and preventing similar scenes of wretchedness and misery in the ensuing campaign

It is due to the medical officers of the Division, as well as those in charge of medicines and purveyors' stores, to state, that no men could have worked harder, or performed more zealously their arduous and onerous duties, both in Bulgaria during the ravages of cholera, as well as in the Crimea, and that none of them have spared either trouble or inconvenience in doing all they could to obtain whatever would tend to the comforts of their sick, &c., &c.

I may add in conclusion, that several divisions have applied to me for medicines and comforts,—one for one bottle of wine, half pound of arrowroot, and one pound of sago, when at Monastir, and they had to come about two miles for the same. Again, I received an express from a first-class staff surgeon in charge of a cavalry brigade, requesting me to send him some medicines, as “he was completely run out of everything,” and his men were dying from cholera. One of the surgeons of the Light Division called upon me one afternoon, and told me had come from visiting a General Officer of another Division (a personal friend of his), who was severely wounded, and as he had nothing, he intended sending him some essence of beef, and hoped that I did not consider that he was wrong in doing so. Others have also applied to the Light Division for extras, &c., but the above will show how some other Divisions were provided, &c., &c., and the above facts speak for themselves.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,

Staff Surgeon, 1st Class in Medical Charge, Light Division.

P.S.—Enclosed are the copies of requisitions, &c., by Mr. Harrington; Assistant Surgeon Grier's will be furnished to-morrow.

T. A.

Assistant Surgeon Grier's requisitions are also enclosed.

T. A.

Mr. SYDNEY C. HARRINGTON, Purveyor's Clerk in Charge.

SIR,

Light Division, Heights of Sebastopol, January 16, 1855.

IN obedience to the order which you conveyed to me on the 12th inst., I have the honour to inform you, that it not being generally the custom in the service, as far as I have been able to learn, to keep copies of requisitions, I have not the whole of those made by me either in Bulgaria or during the early part of the present campaign, but enclosed are the greater part of the latter, marked 1.

I now proceed to inform you that in the month of May last, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Dumbreck desired me to furnish him with estimates of the medical comforts which it would be necessary to take into the field with a Division of 5,000 men. Accordingly, I drew up four from what had been the actual expenditure in the British military hospital at Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812. On submitting them to him they were approved of, but at the same time he desired me to reduce the quantities, as he thought that there would not be sufficient transport allowed for them. I then made out another copy, of which enclosure marked 2 is a copy. The others being in the baggage which I left at Varna, I am unable to furnish of them. Shortly afterwards I was ordered to Varna in charge of stores, and at the end of three weeks I was directed to join the Light Division, then at Aladyn, and to take with me a supply of comforts, &c. (enclosure 3). On joining the Division I represented to you the insufficiency of the supply, and you then directed the regimental surgeons to replenish their panniers from the depôt at Varna, in order to reserve those in my charge for any emergency, the depôt being then within a short distance.

On the outbreak of cholera on the 23d July at Devna, the supplies under my charge came into use, and I immediately wrote to the purveyor at Varna for further supplies, representing to him the urgency of the case. Several requisitions were made by me between that date and the 1st August; I also wrote to him urging that they should be sent without delay, as those I had brought forward were nearly exhausted. At last, on the 1st August, some supplies were sent out (enclosure 4); from which time until the return of the Division to Varna at the end of August, the requisitions which I sent in were pretty regularly complied with as far as the store there would allow. On our arrival outside the town of Varna I was informed that we were to embark the next morning. I immediately went in with a requisition recommended by you, which I showed to the Inspector General for his approval. The articles asked for were port wine, brandy, and waterproof covers, of which the brandy alone was allowed, as the Inspector General said that I should not be allowed transport for any more than I then had, if for that.

During our stay in Bulgaria, I ought to mention that I was compelled to borrow from a supply of wine which had been entrusted to you for distribution among sick officers, on account of a delay which occurred in the transport of stores from Varna to Monastir.

When the expedition reached Kalamita Bay no steps were taken to land either the Assistant Surgeon in charge of medicines or myself; consequently we remained on board ship for two days, and then our stores were disembarked, and we had to remain two days more before we could obtain transport, on obtaining which we immediately joined our division.

At the battle of Alma I obtained some small supplies from Purveyor Jenner, as I did not wish to expend the whole of those I had with me without knowing whence I was to obtain more.

Since our division has been encamped before this place, the supplies have been very irregular, as will be seen by enclosure 1, partly caused, as I have understood, from the manner in which the cargoes were stowed, and partly from want of sufficient transport.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SYDNEY C. HARRINGTON,

Purveyor's Clerk in Charge.

No. 1.

Medical Comforts required for a moveable Hospital to be attached to an Army of Five thousand Men in the Field.

30 pounds tea.	50 pounds arrowroot.
300 ditto sugar.*	250 ditto rice*
130 ditto chocolate.	250 ditto pearl barley.
60 ditto coffee.	300 pints vinegar.*
100 pints port wine.	30 pounds salt.
500 ditto malaga.*	825 ditto soap.*
400 ditto brandy.	50 ditto candles.*
40 pounds oatmeal.	100 pints oil.*
50 ditto sago.	50 pounds condensed soups.

The above is merely calculated on the supposition that there would be little difficulty in obtaining fresh supplies.

N.B.—The articles marked with a * ought to be obtained from the Commissariat on the spot, and would, by being so obtained, avoid the necessity of employing a large amount of transport.

(Signed) SYDNEY C. HARRINGTON,
Purveyor's Clerk.

Scutari, 14th May 1854.

No. 2.

List of Medical Comforts and Purveyor's Stores furnished for Use of Light Division, by Order of Dr. Dumbreck, P.M.O.

30 pounds tea.	1 spade.
50 ditto sago.	1 box tools.
50 ditto arrowroot.	2 lanterns.
250 Scotch barley.	60 plates.
3 boxes essence of beef.	10 spitting boxes.
72 bottles brandy.	10 chamber pots.
72 ditto port wine.	3 close-stools.
1 bale water decks (10).	6 wash-hand basins.
1 ditto waterproof bed covers (20.)	1 roll towelling.
10 bags bedding, three sets each.	12 mop heads and handles.
3 tarpaulins.	1 set scales and weights.
1 shovel.	1 nest of saucepans.

SYDNEY C. HARRINGTON,
Purveyor's Clerk.

Received at Varna, 18th June 1854.

No. 3.

Invoice of Medical Comforts supplied for the Use of the Light Division, after repeated Applications, on the 1st August 1854, at Monastir.

48 bottles port wine.	50lbs sago.
36 ditto brandy.	3lbs arrowroot.

The above were supplied at the time the cholera was at its height.

SYDNEY C. HARRINGTON, Purveyor's Clerk.

No. 4.

Requisitions made on 11th November 1854 for,—

150 mats. 90 received.	800 cholera belts.
1,000 Guernsey frocks. Not received.	12 tarpaulins. 11 received.

K. Jenner, Esq., Purveyor.

No reason assigned, but I understood that the articles not supplied were still on board ship.

11th November 1854.

200 blankets. Not received.—4 hospital marquees. Not received.—1000 guernsey frocks.

This requisition was approved by the Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Hall, and also by General Airey, and forwarded three times to the officer in charge of the Quarter Master General's Department at Balaklava, who returned it because he had not noticed the approval of General Airey.

16th November 1854.

4 boxes essence of beef. 2 received.	20 lbs. tea. Not received.
20 lbs. arrowroot. Received.	12 lbs. candles. Not received.

Purveyor's Clerk, Head Quarters.

Reason assigned,—None in store.

18th November 1854.

1 chest tea. 13lbs. received.	20 lbs. arrowroot. Not received.
25 lbs. ground rice. Not received.	12 lbs. candles. 6lbs. received.
25 lbs. sago. Received.	

K. Jenner, Esq., Purveyor.

Reason assigned,—None in store.

22d November 1854.

4 boxes essence of beef. Received.—20 tins chocolate. Received.—2 dozen brandy. Not received.

29th November 1854.

4 doz. port wine. Received.		20 tins chocolate. Received.
50lbs. sago. 30 received.		100 cases essence of beef. Received.

K. Jenner, Esq., Purveyor.

30th November 1854.

12lbs. candles. Received.

2nd December 1854.

4 cases preserved potatoes. Received.

K. Jenner, Esq., Purveyor.

4th December 1854.

2 cases lime juice. Not received.		12lbs. candles. Not received.
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K. Jenner, Esq., Purveyor.

Reason assigned, that of the latter there were none in store, and the former, that the mule sent could not carry them: they were, however, sent in part afterwards in panniers.

6th December 1854.

4 dozen port wine. 3 doz. received.		10 cases essence of beef. 5 received.
50 lbs sago. 25 lbs. received.		

K. Jenner, Esq., Purveyor.

Reason assigned, I believe to have been, that the purveyor had but a small supply in store, as he afterwards sent out both arrowroot and sago without requisitions being sent for them.

13th December 1854.

2 dozen port wine. 3 doz. received.		12 lbs. candles. Received.
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K. Jenner, Esq., Purveyor.

14th December 1854.

24 lbs. arrowroot. Not received.		10 boxes essence beef. Not received.
30 lbs. sago. Not received.		12 lbs. candles. Received.

Reason assigned, that there were none in store, but they were daily expected; and the purveyor at the same time informed me that as soon as they arrived he would supply them, which he did as soon as they were landed, which was not until the 30th December, since when the requisitions have been always complied with. At the same time I consider it my duty to state, that from Purveyor Jenner I have invariably met with every desire to furnish the supplies required, and that in the cases in which he has not been able to meet fully, he has done so as far as lay in his power, and has repeatedly advised me of the arrival of fresh stores at Balaklava, in order that I might obtain them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SYDNEY C. HARRINGTON,
Purveyor's Clerk in charge, Light Division.

ALEXANDER GRIER, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

SIR,

Camp, Sebastopol, January 23, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of the Commissioners appointed by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, copies of some of the requisitions forwarded by me while in Bulgaria and in the Crimea for the use of the Light Division.

Enclosed No. 1 is copy of the invoice of medicines, &c., of which I took charge on their arrival at Aladyn, in the month of June last, by order of Dr. Dumbreck, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, at that time Principal Medical Officer of the army. Enclosed No. 2 is copy of the receipt which I forwarded to the dispenser in charge of medicines at Varna on the 1st August. The requisition itself I have not now in my possession. Enclosed No. 3 is copy of a receipt for medicines which were forwarded to me on the 18th August, the requisition for which was sent in early in the morning of the 6th, approved by Dr. Hall, Inspector General of Hospitals on the 7th, and forwarded by me to the dispenser on the 18th. Many of the drugs most urgently required were (it being during the prevalence of cholera in the division) considerably curtailed, and others totally omitted; the reasons for which are assigned on the same. Enclosures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are copies of requisitions, showing also how far they were complied with; no reasons having been assigned to me for the noncompliance of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

T. Alexander, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 1.

Copy of Invoice of Medicines, &c., forming the Reserve Supply of the Light Division.

Acaciæ, cont. 8 oz.		Antim. potass. tart. 1 lb.
Acid, acetic, 5 lbs.		Camphor, 1 lb.
" nitric, 3 lbs.		Cerat. calaminæ, 4 lbs.
" sulph. 2 lbs.		" resinæ, 2 lbs.
" tartaric, 1 lb.		Confec. aromatic, 1 lb.
Ammon. sesquicarb, 2 lbs.		" opii, 2 lbs.

Cupri sulph. 2 ozs.
 Emplast. cantharid. 4 lbs.
 Ext. belladonnæ, 2 ozs.
 „ colocynth, 2 lbs.
 Chloroform, 10 lbs.
 Hydrarg. c. creta, 1 lb.
 „ bichlorid. 1 oz.
 „ chlorid. 2 lbs.
 Ipecacuanh. cont. 1 lb.
 „ comp. 4 lbs.
 Jalap. cont. 3 lbs.
 Liquor. ammon. 2 lbs.
 Plumb. diacetat. 2 lbs.
 Magnes. sulph. 50 lbs.
 Morph. acet. 4 ozs.
 „ hydrochlor. 4 ozs.
 Ol. menth. pip. 2 ozs.
 „ ricini, 10 lbs.
 „ terebinth. 10 lbs.
 „ tigllii, 2 ozs.
 Pilul. hydrarg. 2 lbs.
 Pulv. antim. co. 3 ozs.
 „ cretæ co. 2 lbs.
 „ „ „ c. opio. 2 lbs.
 Quinæ disulph. 5 lbs.
 Rhei. cont. 2 lbs.
 Sodæ bicarb. 2 lbs.
 Sp. æther, comp. 2 lbs.
 „ „ nitric, 2 lbs.
 „ rectified, 4 pints.
 Sinapis sem. pulv. 2 lbs.
 Tinct. catechu. 2 lbs.
 „ opii, 5 lbs.
 Ung. hydrarg. 3 lbs.
 Zinc, sulph. 1 oz.
 Sponges, 20.

Bandages, 250.
 „ flannel, 24.
 „ 18-tailed, 12
 Oiled cloth, 12 yards.
 Bag trusses, 12.
 Blood porringers, 4.
 Broad tape, 4 pieces.
 Narrow „ 4 „
 Ligature thread, 4 ozs.
 Arm Slings, 4.
 Stump caps, 6.
 Portable instruments, 3 cases.
 Lint, 50 lbs.
 Tow, 40 lbs.
 Linen sheets, 20.
 Skins of leather, 10.
 Emp. adhæsiv. 50 yards.
 Papers of pins, 5.
 Grain scales and weights, 2 sets.
 Ounce „ „ 1 set.
 Graduated glass measures, 3.
 Minim „ „ 3.
 Corkscrews, 1.
 Pairs scissors, 1.
 Bolus tiles, 2.
 „ knives, 1.
 Mortars and pestles, 2.
 Funnels, 2.
 Pill boxes, 1 doz.
 Vials, 2 doz.
 Bottles, 2 doz.
 Corks, 6 doz.
 Packthread, 2 lbs.
 White wrapping paper, 2 quires.
 Brown „ „ 2 „

Received at Aladyn, June 22, 1854.

(Signed) ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.,
 Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

No. 2.

Received from Medical Stores, Varna, the under-mentioned Articles:—

Acid hydrocyanic, 4 oz.
 „ sulph. 1 lb.
 „ tartaric, 2 lbs.
 Ammon. hydrochl. 1 lb.
 „ sesquicarb. 4 lbs.
 Argent. nitrat. 4 ozs.
 Calis Chlorinat, 12 lbs.
 Camphor, 1 lb.
 Creosote, 4 oz.
 Emp. Cantharid. 4lbs.
 Ext. Belladonnæ, 4 oz.
 „ Hyoscyam, 4 oz.
 Hyd. c cretæ, 8 oz.
 Iodine, 4 oz.
 Ipecacuanh. cont. 1 lb.
 Liniment saponis, 6 lbs.
 Liquor. Ammon. 1 lb.
 „ potass. arsenit, 8 oz.
 Magnes. carbon. 1 lb.
 Ol. menth. pip. 4 oz.
 „ ricini, 6 lbs.
 „ terebinth. 10 lbs.
 Opii cont. 4 oz.
 Pil. colocynth, co. 4 oz.
 Plumb. acet. 1 lb.

Potass. nit. 8 oz.
 „ iodid, 1 lb.
 Pulv. Jacobi, 2 oz.
 „ cretæ co. 2 lb.
 „ „ „ c. opio. 2 lbs. 8 oz.
 „ ipecacuanh. co. 2 lbs.
 Sp. Ammon. aromat. 8 oz.
 Cretæ prepar. 1 lb.
 Quinæ disulph. 2 lbs.
 Sodæ bicarb. 2 lbs.
 Sp. æther comp. 2 lbs.
 Tinct. cardamon co. 2 lbs.
 „ catechu, co. 4 lbs.
 „ ferri sesquichl. 1 lb.
 „ gentian, co. 2 lbs.
 „ hyoscam. 1 lb.
 „ iodini co. 1 lb.
 „ opii, 6 lbs.
 „ rhei. co. 4 lbs.
 Vini. colch. 2 lbs.
 „ ipecacuanh. 1 lb.
 Ung. cetac. 4 lbs.
 „ hyd. nit. 1 lb.
 Zingib. cont. 8 oz.
 Fomentation flannel, 12 yards.

ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

Camp Monastir, August 1, 1854.

No. 3.

Copy of Receipts for Medicines, &c. received from Medical Stores, Varna; with the Apothecary's Remarks on the Articles not complied with. :

Date of Requisition, August 5, 1854.

Acaciæ cont. 1 lb.
 Acid. hydrocyan. 2 oz.; very little in store.
 „ sulph.; none in store.
 „ tartaric, 4 lbs.
 Calis chlorinat. 5 lbs.
 Camphor, 4 lbs.
 Confec. aromat. 8 oz.; very little in store.
 „ opii, 2 lbs.
 Collodion; none in store.
 Ext. opii; „
 Hyd. chlorid. 4 lbs.
 „ c. cretæ. 1 lb.; very little in store.
 Ipecac. cont. 1 lb.
 Liquor. ammon. 2 lbs.
 Ol. menth. pip. 6 lbs.
 „ ricini. 4 lb.
 „ terebinth. 2 lbs.; scarcely any.
 Opii cont. 2 lbs.
 Plumb. acet. 2 lbs.
 Potass. bitart. 4 lbs.
 Pulv. cretæ. comp. 2 lbs. 8. oz.; very little in store.
 „ „ „ c. opio; none in store.

Pulv. ipecac. co. 2 lbs.
 Naphtha; none in store.
 Quinæ disulph. 2 lbs.
 Sodæ sesquicarb. 2 lbs.; very little in store.
 Sp. æther co. 2 lbs.
 „ „ nit. 2 lbs.
 „ rectific. 8 pts.
 Tinct. matico, 8 oz.
 „ cardam. co. 2 lbs.
 „ catechu. co.; none in store.
 „ gentian co. 2 lbs.
 „ lavand. co.; none in store.
 „ opii, 6 lbs.
 „ rhæi co. 2 lbs.
 Zingebir cont. 2 lbs.
 Isinglass plaster, 2 yards.
 Old linen sheets, 6.
 Ounce scales and weights, 1
 Grad. glass measures, 4.
 Bolus tiles, 4.
 Mortars and pestles, comp. 2
 Pill boxes, 4 papers.
 Vials, bottles, and corks; none in store.
 Packthread, 8 oz.
 Fomentation flannel, 18½ yards.

ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

Camp Monastir, August 18, 1854.

No. 4.

	Oct. 2, 1854. Required.	Oct. 5, 1854. Received.		Oct. 2, 1854. Required.	Oct. 5, 1854. Received.
Acid. sulphuric -	2 lbs.	None.	Pulv. Jacob. -	4 oz.	4 oz.
Alum -	8 oz.	8 oz.	„ cretæ co. -	2 lbs.	None.
Cerat. resinæ -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	„ „ „ c. opio -	4 lbs.	None.
Confec. opii -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	„ ipecac. co. -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Ext. belladon. -	2 oz.	8 oz.	Quinæ disulph. -	2 lbs.	8 oz.*
„ hyoscy. -	8 oz.	8 oz.	Rhei. contrit. -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
„ opii -	2 lbs.	None.	Sodæ bicarb. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Hyd. c. cretæ -	8 oz.	8 oz.	Tinct. catechu. -	4 lbs.	None.
Liq. ammon. -	1 lb.	1 lb.	„ lavand. -	2 lbs.	None.
Ol. menth. pip. -	4 oz.	4 oz.	„ opii -	6 lbs.	2 lbs.
„ olivæ -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	Ung. cetacei -	4 lbs.	18 lbs.
„ ricini -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	„ hydrarg. -	4 lbs.	None.
„ terebinth. -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	Chloroform -	8 lbs.	4 lbs.
Opii contrit. -	2 lbs.	1 lb.	Oil cloth -	6 yds.	6 yds.
Plumbi acet. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	Liston's long splints -	6 sets.	No. 6.
Potass. nit. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.			

* Cinchonæ disulph. 1 lb. 8 oz.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

No. 5.

	Oct. 19, 1854. Required.	Received.		Oct. 19, 1854. Required.	Received.
Acid, sulphuric -	1 lb.	1 lb.	Plumb. acet. -	1 lb.	None.
Hyd. c. creta -	8 oz.	4 oz.	Pulv. cretæ co. -	1 lb.	8 oz.
„ nitrico oxyd. -	2 oz.	None.	„ „ c. opio -	1 lb.	8 oz.
Ipecac. cont. -	1 lb.	1 lb.	„ ipecac. co. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Magnes. carb. -	1 lb.	1 lb.	Sodæ bicarb. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Ol. ricini -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	Tinct. catechu. -	2 lbs.	12 oz.
Opil cont. -	1 lb.	4 oz.	„ opii -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Pil. hyd. -	4 lbs.	4 oz.	Ung. hyd. -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

No. 6.

	Nov. 8, 1854. Required.	Received.		Nov. 8, 1854. Required.	Received.
Acaciæ cont. -	1 lb.	1 lb.	Pulv. cretæ co. -	2 lbs.	None.
Acid, acetic -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	„ „ „ c. opio -	2 lbs.	None.
„ sulph. -	1 lb.	None.	„ ipecac. co. -	2 lbs.	None.
Emp. cantharid. -	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	Quinæ disulph. -	4 lbs.	4 lb.
Ferri sulph. -	4 oz.	4 oz.	Rhei cont. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Hyd. c. creta -	1 lb.	8 oz.	Tinct. cardam co. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Ipecac. cont. -	1 lb.	1 lb.	„ catechu. -	2 lbs.	None.
Magnes. sulph. -	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	„ ferri. sesquichl. -	1 lb.	1 oz.
Ol. Menth. pip. -	3 oz.	None.	„ opii -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
„ olivæ -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	„ rhei co. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
„ ricini. -	4 lbs.	2 lbs.	Vin. ipecac. -	1 lb.	1 lb.
„ terebinth. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	Ung. hyd. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Opil cont. -	8 oz.	4 oz.	Zingiber cont. -	1 lb.	1.
Pil. Hyd. -	2 lbs.	1 lb.	Lint, fine -	25 lbs.	25 lbs.
Plumb. acet. -	1 lb.	4 oz.	Surgeons' tow -	20 lbs.	20 lbs.
Pulv. Jacobi -	4 oz.	4 oz.	White wrapping paper -	1 quire.	None.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

No. 7.

LIGHT DIVISION.

	Nov. 22, 1854. Required.	Dec. 1, 1854. Received.		Nov. 22, 1854. Required.	Dec. 1, 1854. Received.
Acaciæ cont. -	1 lb.	1 lb.	Pulv. cinnamon co. -	2 lbs.	None.
Acid, hydrocy -	4 oz.	None.	„ cretæ co. -	2 lbs.	1 lb.
„ sulph. -	1 lb.	None.	„ „ „ c. opio -	2 lbs.	1 lb.
Ammonia -	1 lb.	8 oz.	„ ipecac. co. -	2 lbs.	1 lb.
Ammon. sesquicarb. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	„ cretæ prep. -	4 lbs.	2 lbs.
Cinchon. tallid. cont. -	1 lb.	None.	Scillæ cont. -	8 oz.	4 oz.
Confec. aromat. -	2 lbs.	None.	Sp. rectific. -	8 pts.	2 lbs.
Ext. gentianæ -	8 oz.	None.	Tinct. camph. co. -	8 lbs.	4 lbs.
Hyd. chlorid. -	2 lbs.	4 oz.	„ cantharid. -	1 lb.	None.
„ c. creta -	2 lbs.	None.	„ catechu. co. -	2 lbs.	None.
Ipecac. cont. -	1 lb.	None.	„ matico -	2 lbs.	4 oz.
Liq. Ammon. -	1 lb.	1 lb.	„ opii -	4 lbs.	None.*
Ol. menth. pip. -	4 oz.	2 oz.	„ scillæ -	1 lb.	1 lb.
„ ricini -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	Vin. antim. potass. tart. -	1 lb.	None.
Opil cont. -	1 lb.	4 oz.	Corticis granata -	2 lbs.	None.
Picis. Burgund. -	4 lbs.	None.	Graduated glass measures -	6	One.
Pil. hydrarg. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	Pewter oz. measures -	4	None.
Plumb acet. -	2 lbs.	None.	Gallipots, in sorts -	12 doz.	Twelve.
Potass. iodid. -	8 oz.	8 oz.			

* Liq. morph. mur. 4 lbs.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders:

No. 8.

—	Dec. 9, 1854. Urgently required.	Received.	—	Dec. 9, 1854. Urgently Required.	Received.
Pulv. ipecac. co. -	1 lb.	1 lb.	„ opii. - -	8 oz.	4 oz.
„ cretæ co. o. opio.	1 lb.	1 lb.	Calomel - -	1 lb.	8 oz.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

No. 9.

—	Dec. 13, 1854. Required.	Dec. 16, 1854. Received.	—	Dec. 13, 1854 Required.	Dec. 16, 1854. Received.
Acid. acetic -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	Pil. Hyd. - -	4 lbs.	4 oz.
„ sulphur - -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	Plumb. acet. - -	2 lbs.	None.
Ammon. sesquicarb. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	Pulv. Jacobi - -	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cerat. resinæ - -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	„ cretæ co. -	4 lbs.	None.
Confec. aromat. - -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	„ „ c. opio	4 lbs.	12 oz.
Emp. cantharid. -	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	„ ipec. co. - -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Ext. opii - -	2 lbs.	None.	Sp. æther co. - -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Hyd. chlorid - -	4 lbs.	1 lb.	„ rectif. - -	8 pts.	8 pts.
„ c. cretæ - -	4 lbs.	8 oz.	Tinct. camph. co. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Ipecac. cont. - -	2 lbs.	None.	„ cardam. co. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Linim. saponis. - -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	„ catechu. - -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Morph. mur. - -	2 oz.	2 oz.	„ ferri sesqucl. -	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Ol. menth. pip. - -	8 oz.	2 oz.	„ opii - -	6 lbs.	1 lb.
„ olivæ - -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	Vin. ipecac. - -	2 lbs.	None.
„ ricini - -	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	Zingiber cont. -	2 lbs.	None.
„ terebinth. - -	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	Bandages, calico - -	12 doz.	12 doz.
Opil. contrit. - -	2 lbs.	1 oz.	„ flannel - -	2 doz.	2 doz.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER GRIER, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon 92d Highlanders.

MEMORANDA MADE ON INSPECTION OF THE FIELD HOSPITALS IN THE CRIMEA.

January 7th.

LIGHT DIVISION.

88th Regiment.—Four single tents, and one for surgery; no stretchers, boards, or anything else for the patients to lie upon, except here and there a rush mat, or a water deck; of each of these there were two.

The surgeon says he applied for stretchers, but cannot get them up from Balaklava. His only means of transport is a pony intended for carrying the hospital panniers, but daily employed carrying charcoal and medical stores from Balaklava.

When the bad weather came, the surgeon applied to have the two marquees of the regiment, but has been unable from the same cause to get them from Balaklava.

From the same cause a wooden hut, for which an order was obtained recently at the suggestion of Dr. Hall, cannot be procured. Each man has two blankets. Twenty-eight have been issued to the hospital by the Quarter-Master-General, twenty by the Quarter-Master. Three bed pans, seven urinals, no close stools. One hundred and twenty men on sick list to-day, almost all diarrhoea and dysentery; of these, 24 or 25 in the hospital tents.

19th Regiment.—One marquee and five bell tents; 52 in hospital; 63 convalescent.

Dr. Longmore stated that he had got 3lbs. of soap on the 26th December, for the first time since landing in the Crimea. For the first six weeks could not get a bed pan, had only a single chamber pot.

Means of cooking,—a copper powder case, 1 ft. 4 in. square by 1 ft. 7 in. deep, one side cut away, and a few pieces of old iron hoops stretched across inside as a grate. For ablution, half a pork cask.

Had one bât horse on the march for carrying the panniers. The Quarter-Master General afterwards took him away, overworked him, and returned him six days afterwards lame.

Dr. Longmore seemed to have made the most of the means at his disposal.

23rd Regiment.—One marquee, in which were 17 men, three bell tents holding nine; 147 sick.

33rd Regiment.—One marquee, four bell tents; 141 sick.

7th Regiment.—Nearly 200 sick. The surgeon stated that three men died during the preceding night from dysentery. Had got no medical comforts since 22nd December; got then 50 lbs. rice, and 50 lbs. sugar.

Received from the "Times" Fund 4 or 5 lbs. tea, same quantity of sugar, 100 lemons, ten tins preserved meat, five scarfs.

There were three dead bodies near the entrance of one of the tents.

SIEGE TRAIN, RIGHT ATTACK.

Six hundred and thirty strong; 46 on sick list; a great many attending. One marquee, in which there were 10 men. Three bell tents, four men in each. Most of the men, Dr. Essex Bowen stated, had only the one blanket they brought out in March last. In some respects, this was a favourable specimen, comparatively speaking, of a field hospital.

January 8th.

LIGHT DIVISION.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion, right wing.—A few stretchers, stretched out by pieces of wood at both ends, raised from the ground by stones. Stoves in the marquees; one tent used as a surgery, and with a rude kind of table for operating. No great want of medicines—the surgeon, Dr. Fraser, having taken the precaution to take with him to the Crimea an extra quantity of morphia.

Repeated requisitions never more than partially complied with. Not inspected by any General. 36 men in hospital, 19 more off duty. Strength of the battalion, about 300. This was the best hospital yet seen.

Sappers.—One marquee, no stretchers; applied for some about a month ago; six horse-hair beds; 16 men in hospital; 54 attending; 357 strong. Sent a requisition, January 7, for a hut; approved of by Dr. Hall; refused by D. A. Q. M.-General Wetherall.

Mr. Loughheed said, he never had had a proper supply of opium during the month he has been in charge. James Sully, the hospital sergeant, said that the same want had existed throughout. The last time a requisition was sent to Balaklava (Jan. 4) for opium, he was told by the apothecary not to send again until notice was given him that some was in stores.

Hospital accommodation wholly insufficient. Mr. Loughheed said that he had 14 men whom he wanted to get into hospital, but could not for want of room. To admit a case of frost-bite, he was obliged to turn out of the marquee the least bad case in it, a man labouring from diarrhoea, who had been purged half a dozen times during the night, and who looked worn and exhausted. Mr. Loughheed said, that a man had died in his tent the day before, for whom no accommodation could be made in the hospital.

The hospital sergeant stated, that the medical officer was constantly being changed, Mr. Loughheed being the eighth who had been in charge.

97th Regiment.—Landed on 20th November, arrived in camp the 22d; 54 in hospital and 90 attending; no stretchers. Men lay on brushwood; no bât-horse for the medical officer.

SECOND DIVISION.

41st Regiment.—One marquee, seven tents; 10 stretchers in marquee; 49 in hospital; 26 attending.

49th Regiment.—One small marquee, holding five patients on stretchers; six tents; 28 sick in hospital, all others on duty. 20 stretchers have been issued, but only five are used, and these in the marquee. They take up too much room to be used in the tents. Ground covered with white marl dug up at the depth of six feet.

The men of this regiment, we were informed, did not get their summer clothing this year. The consequence was, that they were obliged to wear their cloth trowsers during the summer, and these were now in rags. A private of the name of Crouch, was brought to us in a pair of black trowsers hardly hanging together, from the knee downward. This condition, it was said,—but we did not observe it,—was not uncommon with the men of this regiment. Among the patients in one of the hospital tents was a private, John Lake. He was dressed in a pair of white duck trowsers, without drawers or any other under clothing. He said they were his only trowsers. His black ones had been finally destroyed after two or three washings. He was then three weeks in hospital from diarrhœa, and the only trowsers he could procure were those he had on him, which had been lent by a comrade—an old pair which had been issued in 1853, at Corfu. Nevertheless, this was one of the healthiest regiments in the camp.

62d Regiment.—Arrived in camp on 13th November. One small marquee, five tents; 20 stretchers issued, but only six in use from want of room; 66 men in hospital, the rest on duty. The regiment landed at Chersonese. The French carried up the regimental chest, which is not yet exhausted.

47th Regiment.—Six tents, no marquee; 50 men in hospital, two attending. Attending not allowed, in general. If more sick come, more tents are got from the companies to which they belong. Stretchers obtained within the last three weeks.

No blankets except the field blankets. The men in hospital have not had a second blanket issued to them.

Requisition has been sent for two marquees or huts with stoves. The surgeon sent it to Dr. Marshall. Not heard since.

30th Regiment.—Six tents, no marquee; 46 sick, none attending; if more come, get tents from the companies which send most sick.

The hospital marquee was damaged on November 5th (Inkerman), and destroyed on 14th (storm).

General Buller, the General of the Division, visited the hospital, we were told, seven or eight days ago for the first time.

55th Regiment.—Eleven tents, no marquee. Marquee destroyed 14th November; 131 in hospital daily; average for past quarter, 91. Most men have two blankets; bare ground; five cases of men frost-bitten in the tents, besides two admissions in two days.

95th Regiment.—Small marquee (Portuguese), six tents; 78 sick; 18 stretchers, but not used from want of room; requisitions for marquees and huts sent. Great difficulty of late in getting firewood; only two paid orderlies; three fatigue men act as orderlies; tents very crowded; men huddled close together.

The medical officer of the 30th stated that he had prepared his answers to the questions addressed to the regimental surgeons, but that he had been prevented from sending them by an order of General Buller.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Coldstream Guards.—One marquee, six tents; 57 in hospital, 70 attending; many cases of scurvy. The surgeon (Mr. Cay) complained of having to send almost every day requisitions for medicines or medical comforts. These were brought up by means of the officers' horses. He stated that he had not long before bought a dozen of brandy out of his own money for the use of the hospital, but had been re-paid by the Colonel. One officer had let him have 20lbs. of tea at 2s. a pound for the hospital. The chaplain of the division had brought it some things from the gentleman entrusted with the expenditure of the "Times" fund. The Duke of Cambridge visited the hospital once or twice, but no other General.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—One marquee, two tents; 52 in hospital, 84 attending. Men lying on ground; all got two blankets; 50 hospital blankets got from quarter-master.

Grenadier Guards.—Got a marquee three days ago; 71 sick, 31 attending. The marquee was up and filled.

January 9th.

LIGHT DIVISION.

77th Regiment.—One marquee, five tents; 43 in hospital, 42 attending. No stretchers; all the men on the ground.

Lt-Col. Egerton stated that the want of transport was the chief evil. Of the 10 bāt horses assigned to the regiment, only four remained fit for service. He complained also of the insufficient medical attendance for his regiment; the surgeon was ill, the first assistant-surgeon had been sent to the artillery of the Black Battery, the second assistant-surgeon had been sent in charge of sick to Scutari; the third alone was on duty. He mentioned the loss of a man, on the march after the Alma, from want of conveyance. The man was attacked by cholera. Many cases of frost-bite.

* Vide Sup., p. 16.

FOURTH DIVISION.

17th Regiment.—Arrived in the Crimea on Dec. 17th. Four tents; 45 sick, 41 attending; 20 stretchers, but not used.

20th Regiment.—Two marquees, 16 men in each; four tents; 556 strong, 61 sick, 19 attending. In one marquee there were five men on Clarke's stretchers, four wounded; wounded do well; 33 frost-bites to-day, or severe chilblains with broken skin.

21st Regiment.—Two marquees, three tents; 647 strong; 150 sick altogether. In the first marquee, 39 men huddled together on the ground; the second marquee had 20 Clarke's stretchers. One tent had 16 men.

57th Regiment.—One large, one small marquee; latter contained eight men, four on stretchers; one tent with 5 men; strength, 714; in hospital, 37; attending, 11; frost-bites, 13.

THIRD DIVISION.

4th Regiment.—One marquee; three tents; 54 in hospital; 53 attending; two or three frost-bites; 28 men in marquee; rugs, and two blankets each.

89th Regiment.—Arrived 19th December. Strength, 640; sick, 223; in hospital, 23; frost-bites, 48. Two marquees, one completed with boards and trestles, besides tents told off in the companies according to number of sick. 51 casualties since arrival, all cholera, except one wounded. Well supplied with medical comforts, but scantily with charcoal and cooking materials; 12 boards and trestles, and 12 Dr. Smith's stretchers without feet.

9th Regiment.—Came 27th November. One marquee; two tents; four in companies; came 544 strong, now 408; sick in hospital, 36; attending, 43. Commissariat carried up the marquee. Seven boards and trestles; 9 Smith's stretchers.

1st Royals.—Strength, 692; sick, 109; two marquees, one supplied completely with boards and trestles, the other only half. One bell tent; the men on the ground; 10 frost-bites; no stoves. The colonel and surgeon complain of the old tents.

38th Regiment.—Strength, 604; in hospital, 26; attending, 78; 12 stretchers, three are used in a bell tent, none in the marquee; 14 frost bites; no stove.

50th Regiment.—Strength, 672; in hospital, 41; attending, 40; one marquee supplied with stretchers; 6 bell tents, no stretchers; 10 frost-bites; seven boards and trestles; 12 stretchers, three unserviceable from having no irons.

44th Regiment.—Strength, 580; sick, 80; all in hospital; one marquee and four bell tents; 12 stretchers; 12 boards and trestles. Surgeon objects to Clark's stretchers; cannot use stoves as he has no fuel; has a fatigue party to dig up roots for cooking, gets charcoal from Balaklava by sending his own pony for it. Only one surgeon on the spot; one died; one left at Varna; one gone ill on board ship.

28th Regiment.—40 in hospital; 82 attending; one marquee; the other sick, in companies' tents; no wine for last five days until to-day, five or six men said to be sinking in consequence.

63d Regiment.—Strength, 417; sick, 108; no man fit for duty yesterday. All young recruits, the regiment having volunteered twice. Eight bell tents, and two marquees; five stretchers in use; have plenty of fuel; one stove in the surgery tent; several frost-bites.

January 10th.

79th Regiment.—Occupies a house with three rooms in it, two are floored; has six sets of boards and trestles, two air beds and pillows, three close-stools, two urinals, six chamber-pots; the majority of these things were obtained lately. 22 sick, badly supplied with medical comforts; had to purchase some lately.

93d Regiment.—Occupies three rooms and a shed; 33 sick, 30 attending hospital; all on the floor. Some in the coldest rooms are on mats; difficulty in obtaining medical comforts; want of tincture of opium and Dover's powder; two bed-pans.

42d Regiment.—Four rooms; 59 patients; all on mats on the floor; supplied nearly as the last regiment. Heard the same complaints.

Huts for Artillery Dépôt.—13 sick; no close-stools; two bed-pans; no urinals; no paillasses; no blankets, other than the men's blankets.

Horse Artillery huts contained 28 men, all but one had stretchers; a hospital blanket for 26 men; one close-stool; one bed-pan; one urinal.

6th Dragoons.—Strength, 260; sick, 16, all in the hospital hut, which has been occupied by sick for three days. Men have their own blankets, and lie upon buffalo robes; have cloaks, pea-coats, and sheep skins; stove in the hut; two bed-pans, one close-stool. The surgeon applied through the commanding officer and staff-surgeon for a marquee about a month ago, and was told there was none; afterwards, that there was one which he might take away. Had about 20 cases of scurvy within the last six weeks, owing to continuance of salt provisions and the want of fresh.

2d Dragoons.—Two bell tents; have got part of a hut up; 31 sick, 21 in hospital tents; 18 hair mattresses; 10 buffalo robes. Every man had his two blankets. Two bed-pans; two urinals; strength, 200.

1st Royal Dragoons.—Strength, 208; three bell tents; 17 sick; are getting up a hut; lost their marquee. Men lie on tarpaulins and buffalo robes; 10 hospital blankets; two bed-pans, one urinal, one close-stool.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Strength, 159; 22 sick; one marquee, and one bell tent. The men have hay under them. 36 hospital blankets, 12 rugs, 10 buffalo robes, one close-stool, one bed-pan, one urinal. Found in this hospital an infantry soldier who had been placed upon a cavalry horse for the purpose of taking him to Balaklava; the horse strayed away with him, and he was found by an officer nearly insensible.

BALAKLAVA.

LIST of REQUISITIONS for Apothecary's Stores imperfectly complied with from the 1st to the 9th January, by the Apothecary at Balaklava.

93rd Highlanders.—January 1, 1855.				3d Division.—January 1, 1855. lb. oz.			
P. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 8	Ol. ricini	-	-	6 0
P. opii	-	-	0 2	Creta co. c. opio	-	-	2 0
F. opii	-	-	1 0	Pulv. opii	-	-	1 0
Ext. opii	-	-	0 2	„ ipecac. co.	-	-	2 0
T. Camph.	-	-	1 0	Pil. scillæ co.	-	-	1 0
Vin. ipecac.	-	-	1 0	Tr. opii	-	-	2 0
Æther rect.	-	-	0 8	Plumbi acet.	-	-	1 0
Nitric acid	-	-	0 8	21st Fusiliers.—January 2, 1855.			
Ol. olivæ	-	-	2 0	Pulv. opii	-	-	0 4
Royal Marines, Balaklava.—Jan. 1, 1855.				Hydrarg. c. creta	-	-	0 4
Calomel	-	-	0 14	Royal Artillery, E Battery.—Jan. 2, 1855.			
Tr. catechu	-	-	2 0	Pulv. opii	-	-	0 4
General Hospital, Balaklava.—Jan. 1, 1855.				Tr. opii	-	-	1 0
Pulv. opii	-	-	0 2	Pulv. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 8
Ol. menth. pip.	-	-	0 2	Creta co. opio	-	-	0 8
Tr. catechu	-	-	1 0	Hydrarg. c. creta	-	-	0 4
Vin. ipecac.	-	-	1 0	Tr. catechu	-	-	1 0
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Jan. 1, 1855.				Marines on board the “Pride of the Ocean.” January 2, 1855.			
Tr. opii	-	-	1 0	Creta ppt.	-	-	1 0
Pulv. opii	-	-	0 4	77th Regiment.—January 2, 1855.			
Plumbi acet.	-	-	0 4	Tr. opii	-	-	0 8
Creta c. opio	-	-	0 4	Tr. catechu.	-	-	0 8
Pulv. Zingiberis	-	-	0 4	Ol. menth. pip.	-	-	0 1
Conf. aromat	-	-	1 0	Creta co. c. opio	-	-	0 8
Spt. ammon co.	-	-	0 8	Pulv. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 8
Pulv. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 8	Plumbi acet.	-	-	0 4
33d Regiment.—January 1, 1855.				Hydrarg. c. creta	-	-	0 4
Pulv. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 2	Pulv. opii	-	-	0 4
„ creta co. c. opio	-	-	0 4	33d Regiment.—January 2, 1855.			
„ opii	-	-	0 0½	Acid acetic	-	-	1 0
Tr. opii	-	-	0 4	Alum	-	-	1 0
Ext. opii	-	-	0 1	Ext. opii	-	-	0 0
Hyd. c. creta	-	-	0 4	P. ipecac. ver.	-	-	0 2
Pulv. Zingib.	-	-	0 2	Gum opii	-	-	0 2
42d Highlanders.—January 1, 1855.				Plumbi acet.	-	-	0 4
Pulv. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 8	Creta co. c. opio	-	-	0 8
Tr. opii	-	-	0 8	Pulv. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 8
Pulv. opii	-	-	0 4	Tr. opii	-	-	1 0
Ol. ricini	-	-	4 0	Vin. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 12
Hyd. c. creta	-	-	0 4	8th Hussars.—January 2, 1855.			
Grain scales and weights, 1 set.	-	-		Hydrarg. c. creta	-	-	0 1
Pestle and mortar	-	-	1	4th Light Dragoons.—January 2, 1855.			
Bolus tile	-	-	1	Tr. catechu.	-	-	0 4
Vin. ipecac.	-	-	0 8	Pil. rhæi co.	-	-	0 2
C Troop, Royal Horse Artillery. January 1, 1855.				Tr. camph. co.	-	-	0 4
Pulv. opii	-	-	0 1	Putr. cinnam. co.	-	-	0 4
Ol. ricini	-	-	4 0	Tr. lavand. co.	-	-	0 4
79th Highlanders.—January 1, 1855.				Pulv. zingib.	-	-	0 2
Pulv. ipecac. co.	-	-	0 4	Tr. gent. co.	-	-	0 4
Hydrarg. c. creta	-	-	0 4	34th Regiment.—January 3, 1855.			
Hospital Ship, “St Hilda.”—Jan. 1, 1855.				Plumbi acet.	-	-	0 4
Mustard	-	-	4 0	5th Dragoon Guards.—January 3, 1855.			
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Jan. 1, 1855.				Acid acetic.	-	-	0 8
Spt. ammon. co.	-	-	0 4	Pulv. ipecac.	-	-	0 4
Ol. menth. pip.	-	-	0 2	Ol. menth. pip.	-	-	0 2
Pulv. creta co. opio	-	-	1 0	Tr. catechu.	-	-	2 0
Pulv. opii	-	-	0 4	Tr. gent. co.	-	-	1 0
Ext. opii	-	-	0 4	Vin. ipecac.	-	-	0 8
Sappers and Miners.—January 1, 1855.				Creta ppt.	-	-	1 0
Tr. catechu.	-	-	0 4	Mustard	-	-	2 0
Plumbi acet.	-	-	0 4	Cayenne pepper	-	-	0 4
Pulv. capsici	-	-	0 4	Syrup ferri iodidi	-	-	0 4
				Spt. ammon. co.	-	-	0 4
				Tr. Tolu	-	-	1 0

20th Regiment.—January 3, 1855.

	lb.	oz.
Tr. catechu.	-	2 0
Pulv. zingib.	-	0 1
Ol. menth. pip.	-	0 1
Creta ppta.	-	1 0
Plumbi acet.	-	0 8

Royal Artillery.—January 3, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	1 0
Pulv. zingib.	-	0 8
Potass. bicarb.	-	0 8

6th Dragoon Guards.—January 3, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	0 4
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2d Dragoons.—January 3, 1855.

Creta ppta.	-	0 6
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1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Jan. 3, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	0 8
Hydrarg. c. creta	-	0 4

4th Dragoon Guards.—January 3, 1855.

Mustard	-	4 0
Plumbi acet.	-	0 4
Tr. catechu.	-	0 8
Cerat. saponis	-	0 8

General Hospital.—January 3, 1855.

Mustard	-	4 0
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88th Regiment.—January 3, 1855.

Hyd. c. creta	-	0 12
Tr. matico	-	0 8
Tr. catechu.	-	0 8

21st Fusiliers.—January 3, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	0 8
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2d Division.—January 3, 1855.

Acid acetic.	-	2 0
Cerat. resinæ	-	2 0
Ol. menth. pip.	-	0 4
Plumbi acet.	-	4 0
Vin. ipecac.	-	4 0
Mustard	-	20 0

2d Battalion Rifles.—January 5, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	0 2
Ext. gentianæ	-	0 6

Hospital Ship, Pride of the Ocean.

January 5, 1855.

Tr. catechu.	-	0 4
Plumbi acet.	-	0 4

42d Regiment.—January 5, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	0 8
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1st Division.—January 5, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	3 0
Spt. ammon. co.	-	3 0
Tr. rhattania	-	2 0
Acid prussic	-	0 8
Pulv. zingiberis	-	4 0
Pulv. aromaticus	-	2 0
Spt. camphoræ	-	4 0
Pulv. kino. comp.	-	2 0
Oxyd. bismuth	-	8 0
Tr. cinchonæ co.	-	4 0
Liq. opii (Battley's)	-	2 0
Pulv. myristicæ	-	0 8

90th Regiment.—January 5, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	0 4
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Hospital Ship, Pride of the Ocean.

January 6, 1855.

Pulv. creta co. c. opio	-	0 4
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23d Welsh Fusiliers.—January 6, 1855.

	lb.	oz.
Pulv. ipecac.	-	0 8
Tr. catechu	-	2 0
Tr. kino	-	1 0
Plumbi acet.	-	0 4
Acid acetic	-	1 0
Creta ppta.	-	1 0
Ol. menth. pip.	-	0 1

19th Regiment.—January 6, 1855.

Ol. menth. pip.	-	0 1
Vin. ipecac.	-	0 4
Hydrarg. c. creta	-	0 4
Plumbi acet.	-	0 8

Marines.—January 6, 1855.

Creta co. c. opio	-	0 8
Plumbi acet.	-	0 4

2d Battalion Rifles.—January 6, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	1 0
Ipecac. ver.	-	0 8
Pulv. acacia	-	1 0
Magnes. carbon.	-	0 8
Spt. ammon. aromat.	-	1 0
Tr. catechu.	-	1 0
Pulv. zingib.	-	1 0
Ol. menth. pip.	-	0 2

Scots Fusiliers.—January 7, 1855.

Plumbi acet.	-	0 1
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77th Regiment.—January 7, 1855.

Hyd. c. creta	-	0 4
Plumbi acet.	-	0 8
Ol. menth. pip.	-	0 1

71st Highlanders.—January 7, 1855.

Pulv. cretæ. co.	-	0 8
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33d Regiment.—January 7, 1855.

Tr. catechu.	-	1 0
Vin. ipecac.	-	1 0
Vin. opii.	-	0 2

79th Highlanders.—January 7, 1855.

Hydrarg. c. creta.	-	0 4
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3d Division.—January 7, 1855.

Pulv. ipecac.	-	1 0
Hyd. c. creta	-	0 4
Plumbi. acet.	-	1 0
Lin. saponis	-	2 0
Tr. camph. co.	-	2 0
Spt. ammon. co	-	2 0
Pulv. zingiberis	-	0 8

93d Highlanders.—January 7, 1855.

Vin. ipecac.	-	1 0
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General Hospital.—January 8, 1855.

Ol. menth. pip.	-	0 1
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68th Regiment.—January 8, 1855.

Pulv. catechu.	-	0 8
„ Kino.	-	0 8
„ Ipecac.	-	1 0
Hydrarg. c. creta.	-	-

11th Hussars.—January 8, 1855.

Pil scillæ co.	-	0 4
Hyd. c. creta.	-	0 4

Royal Horse Artillery.—January 8, 1855.

Pulv. acaciæ	-	0 4
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79th Highlanders.—January 8, 1855.

Pil. rhæ. co.	-	0 8
Ol. menth. pip.	-	0 1
Creta co. opio	-	0 8
Hyd. c. creta	-	0 4

7th Fusiliers.—January 8, 1855.			lb.	oz.	6th Dragoon Guards.—January 8, 1855.			lb.	oz.
Pulv. creta co.	-	-	1	0				-	-
Tr. camph. co.	-	-	2	0	Ol. menth. pip.			0	1
21st Fusiliers.—January 8, 1855.					88th Regiment.—January 9, 1855.				
Plumbi acet.	-	-	0	8	Hydrarg. c. creta			0	8
Hospital Ship, Pride of the Ocean.					Tr. matico.			0	10
January 8, 1855.					Pulv. creta co.			0	8
Vin. opii.	-	-	0	2	Plumbi acet.			0	8
20th Regiment.—January 8, 1855.					57th Regiment.—January 9, 1855.				
Liniment. saponis	-	-	2	0	Plumbi acet.			0	8
Plumbi acet.	-	-	1	0	Tr. catechu.			2	0
Spt. camphoræ	-	-	0	8	Hyd. chloridi			0	8
Creta. ppta.	-	-	1	0	Pulv. capsici			0	4

Copy of Second Requisition for Medicines, &c., made 15th October 1854.

	Required,	Invoiced 29th October.
Chloride calcis	2 cwt.	56 lbs.
Ditto zinci	20 gallons.	
Chloroform	40 lbs.	15 lbs.
Hydrarg. c. creta	30 lbs.	3 lbs.
Quinæ disulph.	20 lbs.	14 lbs.
Tinct. ferri sesquichlor.	10 lbs.	2 lbs.
Tinct. matico	10 lbs.	1 lb.
Vials, sorts	2 gross	10 doz.
Bottles, sorts	2 gross	10 doz.
Two-ounce graduated glass measures	24.	8 do.
Minim. do.	2.	4 do.
Bolus tiles	12.	4 do.
Mortars, composition	12.	4 do.
Funnels do.	12.	2 do.
Gallipots, sorts	3 gross.	

(Signed) J. E. KERSEY,
Dispenser of Medicine in Charge.

Copy of Third Requisition for Medicines, &c., made November 1854.

	Required.	Received 7th Dec. 1854.	Received 3rd Jan. 1855.	Invoiced 3rd Jan. 1855; not all received.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Acid, sulph.	20 0	- -	10 4	20 0
Alum, sulph.	20 0	- -	16 0	16 0
Confect. aromat.	10 0	- -	20 0	20 0
„ opii	10 0	- -	10 0	10 0
Cretæ ppt.	30 0	- -	- -	15 0
Hydrarg. c. cretæ	20 0	- -	1 0	1 0
Ol. menth. pip.	2 0	- -	- -	- -
„ ricini	100 0	42 0	100 0	100 0
„ terebinth.	40 0	- -	- -	- -
Gum opii	- -	- -	5 0	5 0
Pulv. opii	30 0	1 12	11 14	12 0
Ext. opii	- -	- -	12 0	12 0
Plumbi acet.	20 0	- -	- -	30 0
Pulv. cretæ comp.	20 0	- -	10 0	10 0
„ „ c. opio	20 0	10 0	9 4	10 0
„ ipecac. comp.	20 0	10 0	25 0	25 0
Sp. Æther comp.	20 0	- -	13 4	16 0
„ nitric	20 0	- -	6 0	6 0
Tinct. catechu.	20 0	20 0	- -	24 0
„ opii	40 0	11 8	14 13	16 0
Zingib. pulv.	20 0	- -	- -	6 0
Liq. ammoniæ	- -	- -	10 0	10 0
Rhei	- -	- -	3 0	8 8
Lint	100 0	- -	- -	100 0

(Signed) J. E. KERSEY,
Disp. Med. in Charge.

REQUIRED most urgently for the use of Lord Raglan's Army in the Crimea, the under-mentioned articles :

December 16th, 1854.

	lbs.
Alum pulv.	30
Conf. aromat.	20
" opii	20
Hydrarg. chloridi	20
" cretæ	30
Ol. menth. pip.	10
Pulv. opii	30
Creta ppt.	50
Pulv. ipecac. ver.	20
Do. zingiber	20
Tr. opii	50
P. creta comp.	40
" " opii	40
Tr. catechu.	30
Ol. ricini	50
Ol. olivæ	50
Spt. Æther nit.	30
P. rhæi	30
Magnes. carb.	10
Acid sulph.	20
Plumbi acet.	30
P. ipecac. co.	25
Morph. acet.	1
" mur.	1
P. acaciæ	10
Tr. camph. co.	24
Liq. sodæ chlor.	20
Pil. hydrarg.	15
Liquor. zingi chlor. 3 jars	each 56
Spt. ammon. co.	30
Liq. ammonia	20
Cupri sulph.	2
Ol. terebinth.	100
Screw tourniquets	No. 6
Field do.	" 30
Corks in sorts	gross 6
Vials do	do 6
Bottles, 8oz.	No. 48
Do. 12oz.	" 48
Do. 16oz.	" 48
Mustard	100
Ligature silk	2
Lin. saponis	100
Zingi sulph.	10
Vin. ipecac.	20
Æther rect.	40
Ext. hyoscyami	5
Vin. colchici	10
Tr. gratian co.	10
Ol. ricini	100
Tr. cardam. co.	20
Ferri sulph.	5
Ung. sulph. co.	20
" resinæ	50
Quinæ sulph.	15

(Signed) F. FERNANDEZ,

Disp. Med.

NUMERICAL RETURN showing the Number of Men daily admitted into and discharged from
the General Hospital at Balaklava, from 27th September to 30th November 1854.
Balaklava, 1854.

Date of Admission.	No. Admitted.	No. Discharged.	No. Died.	Remarks.
27th September 1854.	295	—	4	
28th "	69	—	7	
29th "	57	—	1	
30th "	24	4	2	
1st October 1854.	31	—	4	
2d "	62	14	3	
3d "	32	10	6	
4th "	19	25	—	
5th "	33	74	—	
6th "	—	48	—	
7th "	20	41	12	
8th "	15	61	3	
9th "	1	3	5	
10th "	5	1	5	
11th "	—	5	4	
12th "	27	—	—	
13th "	11	4	5	
14th "	8	2	4	
15th "	6	1	3	
16th "	25	13	8	
17th "	23	11	4	
18th "	5	62	1	
19th "	7	—	7	
20th "	9	6	3	
21st "	26	11	—	
22d "	5	21	3	
23d "	5	42	2	
24th "	14	—	—	
25th "	45	3	4	
26th "	56	—	—	
27th "	5	—	6	
28th "	2	7	—	
29th "	1	—	—	
30th "	1	39	7	
31st "	11	4	—	
		1		
1st November 1854.	3	—	—	
2d "	3	14	—	
3d "	14	10	3	
4th "	29	25	—	
5th "	8	74	—	
6th "	9	48	—	
7th "	2	41	12	
8th "	3	61	3	
9th "	16	3	3	
10th "	10	1	1	
11th "	9	5	—	
12th "	10	—	—	
13th "	15	4	5	
14th "	4	2	1	
15th "	43	1	2	
16th "	15	13	1	
17th "	168	11	2	
18th "	23	62	5	
19th "	4	—	1	
20th "	6	—	2	
21st "	9	11	—	
22d "	19	21	3	
23d "	21	42	2	
24th "	19	—	1	
25th "	3	3	2	
26th "	16	—	1	
27th "	2	—	2	
28th "	22	7	2	
29th "	13	—	1	
30th "	16	39	2	

24 Admissions marked in hospital books as "date unknown," but who were probably admitted when the hospital was opened.

(Signed)

A. ANDERSON, M. D.
S. S. and P. M. D.

III.

TRANSPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE CRIMEA
TO SCUTARI.

LETTER addressed to the SURGEONS in charge of Sick and Wounded on their TRANSPORT from the CRIMEA to SCUTARI.

SIR,

Scutari, December 3.

HAVING been instructed by the Minister of War to make certain inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded men of the British army in the East, we have to request that you will favour us with answers to the questions which we forward herewith, adhering as nearly as may be to the accompanying form.

We request that you will also inform us—First, whether the vessel was in your opinion suited for the transport of the number actually taken on board; secondly, whether you needed the assistance of any surgeons, orderlies, or attendants other than those sent on board under you, and whether you obtained such assistance, stating the number of surgeons, orderlies, and attendants who so assisted; and thirdly, whether there was any deficiency of proper provisions, medicine, medical comforts, or surgical instruments, materials, and appliances while on board.

We shall feel obliged by any further information which you can give us bearing in any way upon the subject of the transport of the sick and wounded.

We have, &c.

(Signed) A. CUMMING, I.G.H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

To the Medical Officer in charge of the —

RETURN of Particulars connected with the Transport of Sick and Wounded Officers and Soldiers of the British Army in the East from the Crimea to Scutari.

Question 1. Names of vessels of which you were in charge.

2. Registered tonnage.
3. Height between decks.
4. Number of voyages you made.
5. Number of cots.
Number of hammocks.
Number of standing bed places.
Number of bedding.
6. Number of water-closets.
Number of night-stools.
Number of bed-pans.
Number of urinals.
Number of other such conveniences.
7. Supply of medicines.
8. Supply of surgical instruments.
Supply of surgical materials and appliances.
Supply of medical comforts.
Supply of provisions.
Supply of water.
9. Means of ablution.
10. Means and state of ventilation.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers on board, with the names of any of the officers which you may recollect.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating their names and rank to the best of your recollection.
13. Number of them fit for duty on board.
14. Number of orderlies and other hospital attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded.
15. Number of them fit for duty on board.
16. When the sick and wounded embarked.
17. When the vessel sailed.
18. When it arrived off Scutari.
19. When the sick and wounded disembarked.
20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, and disembarkation.
21. General character of wounds and diseases.
22. Number of deaths on board.
23. To what causes attributable.
24. Means and deficiencies of cooking.
25. Regularity of meals and facilities for rating them.

ANSWERS OF SURGEONS TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

Kangaroo.

JAMES A. WISHART, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Second Class.

Dated at Scutari Barracks, 14th December 1854.

Answer 1. I arrived with the army at Kalamita Bay in the Crimea, but on account of œdema of the legs after fever and general debility I was unable to land, and was ordered to proceed sick to Scutari. I embarked in the Kangaroo screw steamer along with the sick of the army. The Inspector-General and Deputy-Inspector Dumbreck visited the ship, and, at the request of the latter, I undertook to render such medical assistance as I found myself able for. Staff-surgeon P. Mackey was in charge. I treated nearly half of the sick, and made up all the medicine. I did no night duty. The œdema of the legs increased again, and I was affected with most profuse night sweats.

2. I am not aware of the tonnage of the vessel.

3. The between-decks were lofty.

4. I made only one voyage.

5. There were three cots on board; no hammocks. There were a 100 or more standing bed places. Except in the cots, I do not remember having seen any bedding.

6. I think there were two water-closets for the men, and there were two rears on the deck, but, I think, no night stools, bed pans, or urinals.

7 and 8. A regimental medicine chest on board afforded a sufficient supply of medicines and of surgical materials and appliances. The staff-surgeon was in possession of a case of surgical instruments. Salt provisions were the rations of officers and men, but medical comforts (of which there was a good supply) were ordered for the more serious cases. The water was fresh and in good quantity.

9. The means of ablution I did not take notice of.

10. There was the ordinary good ventilation of the ship, but on account of the number and nature of the cases on board, the decks were close, and some of the standing bed places were very offensive, though occupied by few patients.

11. The officers might have numbered 20 or 24, the men 400 or more, and all sick—none wounded. Captain Barnard and Ensign Lockart, 41st Regiment, were on board, also Lieut. Sprot, 93d, Lieut. Harrisson, 79th, &c.

12 and 13. Dr. Peter Mackey (since dead), staff surgeon 2d class, was in medical charge, and I (assistant surgeon on the staff) did duty under him.

14 and 15. Three men of the Ambulance Corps were sent on board as orderlies, and performed their duties satisfactorily.

16. The sick embarked in the Kangaroo at noon on Saturday the 15th of September.

17. The vessel sailed in the forenoon of the 18th.

18. Arrived at Scutari about 9 a.m. of Thursday, the 21st.

19. On account of the wind and swell on the water, disembarkation did not take place till next day.

20. The cause of delay in sailing was owing to the commander of the Kangaroo declining to proceed with his ship so overcrowded. Captain Christie, commanding the transports, had issued an order for all sick soldiers and sick women of the army to embark at noon on the 16th in the Kangaroo, to proceed to Scutari. The ship, it was thought, had that night considerably over 800 on board, and it was with great difficulty one could walk along the deck or down below. On the 17th, 350 (more or less) were removed to the Dunbar, sailing transport, and Staff Assistant-Surgeon Sylvester went with them in charge. This vessel was towed down by the Kangaroo.

21 and 22. The prevailing diseases were bowel complaints and fever, and were the chief causes of death.

23. I am not at all aware how many men died during the voyage, but more than one were sent to the vessel in a dying state.

24 and 25. The means of cooking, the regularity of the meals, and facilities for eating them were well attended to.

JAMES A. WISHART, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon 2d Class.

Vulcan.

JAMES PETERS, Esq., Surgeon.

H. M. S. V. Vulcan,

At sea, January 30, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

ON my arrival at Constantinople on the 28th inst. from Marseilles, I found your letter of 6th ultimo, which had been written on the day on which I left the former place; and I hasten to return answer to the queries which you have sent; and as I feel that, in answering your questions categorically and simply, much is left unsaid, I avail myself of your invitation to give expression to my opinion on the want of management for the proper conveyance of the sick and wounded from the Crimea to Scutari, and as the best commentary, it will be as well for me to describe what took place after the battle of Alma. On the day of the battle, this vessel, with many others, was at anchor a short distance from

the field of battle, but no notice was given to me that sick or wounded would be sent here; consequently no preparation was made for their reception. But early the next morning a small steamer came alongside, with 86 soldiers, in charge of an assistant-surgeon of H.M.S. Agamemnon; six of these had been wounded in the cavalry skirmish the night before the battle, and had suffered amputation. No document nor order about them was sent, and I considered that no others were coming, and proceeded to arrange them on the main deck. The wounded were put in cots in an airy part of the main deck, and a platform was made out of stools and mess tables, on which beds and blankets were put for the sick, who were all suffering from cholera and dysentery. While I was thus engaged, Dr. Dees, Deputy Inspector of Naval Hospitals, came on board to see how many more could be received, and according to his opinion, not more than 300 altogether ought to be sent. I pointed out to this gentleman the necessity for medicines and dressings, &c., being sent, and he went ashore with Commander von Donop to see Dr. Hall on the subject. I was for some time without any assistant, but about noon boat after boat came alongside with the sick and wounded, and I was obliged to ask for a signal to be made for surgical assistance, which was answered by Dr. Ryan, senior assistant surgeon of the Agamemnon. This gentleman remained with me all day and the following night, and was most indefatigable. About 6 P.M., finding that there were nearly 500 already on board, and that others were alongside, I requested the first lieutenant, in the absence of the commander, to prevent any others coming on board. This he did, and then sent to other ships for more assistance, and several surgeons came on board, so that by half-past ten I believe nearly every wounded man had been attended to, but it was nearly nine o'clock before I could procure medicines or dressings for the wounded, and but for my having had a large private supply of plaister and calico, it would have been impossible to dress the wounded, for I may here mention that adhesive plaister is not allowed in the navy, but the sick bay attendant spreads it as it is required and as well as he can. There was happily a good supply of arrowroot, sago, &c., on board, in charge of the paymaster, which I demanded, and issued as was requisite, so the patients experienced no distress on this score; but there were no orderlies nor attendants sent to look after the sick, and but for the presence of a sergeant and two orderlies of the 31st regiment left on board, I could not have managed to issue food and medicine. These three men were invaluable to me, and their conduct was above all praise. Of course with so large a number of men pushed on board so quickly, any arrangement was out of the question, and with the exception of those first brought on board, the sick and wounded were placed indiscriminately on the decks, to the great risk of the wounded, for with such diseases as cholera and dysentery extensively prevailing, the atmosphere becomes quickly tainted. But the marines and seamen of the vessel, albeit rather rough nurses, behaved in the kindest manner to the poor creatures. But great distress was experienced from the want of urinals and bed pans, one only of each being on board; and from the want of these, many blankets were thrown overboard by my order when they became foul. The three assistant-surgeons named in my answers came on board on the morning of the 22d, and from them I derived all the assistance which they could possibly render. Night and day they were employed in attending to the wounded, whose wounds were dressed daily while on board, and as by God's mercy we had beautiful weather during the passage to Scutari, this number of surgeons sufficed; but it would have been different had the passage been prolonged, or if a gale of wind had come on, for, from the crowded state of the decks, much misery, if not fatal consequences, must have resulted.

It may be permitted to me to state that the operations on the wounded reflect the highest credit on the regimental surgeons who performed them, not a single case of secondary hæmorrhage occurred, and all gave promise of doing well.

I am not aware whether your inquiries extend to the transport of wounded Russians, and will not, therefore, allude to the treatment of them unless called on so to do.

In conclusion, I would say that, although I do not feel called on to blame any one for the want of arrangement which caused such distress, yet I feel that there was no doubt a neglect of all pre-arrangement for conveyance of the wounded, and sailing vessels and badly-ventilated transports were employed on this important service, when there were three other troop vessels, of similar construction to this, which were or might have been available; and there can be no doubt that, as from the time the army landed in the Crimea a battle was impending and sickness was very rife, some arrangements should have been made, and certain vessels fitted for the purpose. And here I may mention that, on our arrival at Constantinople, Admiral Boxer ordered me to be furnished with bed pans, urinals, drinking cups, oil cloth cradles for fractures, &c., &c., and these things have been of the greatest service while conveying sick and wounded from the Crimea to Sebastopol.

I have, &c.

JAMES PETERS,
Surgeon.

Messrs. Cumming, Maxwell, and Laing.

Answer 1. H.M.S. Vulcan.

2. 1,775 tons.

3. Six feet six inches.

4. Once with English soldiers, once with sailors after the bombardment of Sebastopol, and once with wounded Russian prisoners after the battle of Inkermann.

B b 4

5. Of cots there were seven, of hammocks about 800; there were no standing bed places, except in cabins, where were seven, besides swinging bed places, affording accommodation for about 24 officers. There were also 10 iron bedsteads available for soldiers; of blankets there were more than 1,000.

6. There are seven water-closets on the main deck, besides a large place fitted for the use of troops. Of night-stools two, one bed pan, and one urinal, and in this part of the arrangement for sick and wounded the greatest inconvenience was experienced.

7. No medicines, none were sent; but on making a demand, I received such as were needed. No instruments were furnished, but I demanded and received calico, lint, tow, and adhesive plaister. Of medical comforts none were sent, but happily there was a quantity of sago, arrowroot, and rice, with preserved meats, in charge of the paymaster; these I demanded, and issued as I thought proper; brandy and port wine were supplied from the gun-room mess; there was abundance of water.

9. There were plenty of buckets on board.

10. The ventilation of this vessel is very good; there are large ports on the main deck, scuttles on the lower, with large pipes communicating with the upper deck, by which free circulation of air is kept up.

11. After the battle of Alma there were received on board 10 officers and 423 men, besides 20 sick men left on board sick when the 30th regiment disembarked in the Crimea. The names of the officers are Captain Fitzgerald, 7th regiment; Hon. A. Crofton, Lieutenant, 7th; H. M. Jones, Lieutenant, 7th; A. Cardew, Lieutenant, 19th; R. Wardlaw, 19th; F. Sayer, 23d; George Bissett, 55th; E. Bazalgette, 95th; and W. L. Braybrook, Ceylon Rifles, who died on board, and Assistant Surgeon Williams, 88th (sick).

12. On the first day, while being brought on board, Dr. Ryan, of H.M.S. Agamemnon, and other naval medical men assisted; and on the day we sailed Messrs. Drew, assistant surgeon of H.M.S.V. Inflexible; King, assistant surgeon of H.M.S.V. Vesuvius; and Shore, assistant surgeon of H.M.S.V. Furious, came on board, and accompanied me to Scutari.

13. All were fit.

14. No orderly nor attendant was sent, but there were on board a sergeant and two orderlies of 30th in attendance on the sick of that regiment, and these men rendered the greatest assistance.

15. The three above mentioned were fit.

16. September 21st.

17. September 22d.

18. September 25th.

19. September 25th.

21. Most of the wounds were from musket balls, and the diseases principally cholera and dysentery.

22. Eighteen died on board, two from wounds, the remainder from cholera and dysentery.

24 and 25. There was plenty of room for cooking; the great deficiency was in vessels in which to put the food. The meals were not always regular, from the necessity of preparing many different articles of food.

Andes.

J. C. G. TICE, Esq., Staff-Surgeon 1st Class.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Names of vessels of which you were in charge? | Steam ship Andes. |
| 2. Registered tonnage? | About 1,800. |
| 3. Height between decks? | Between 7 & 8 feet. |
| 4. Number of cots? | Cannot remember. |
| Number of hammocks? | A few were used. |
| Number of standing bed places? | About 100. |
| Number of bedding? | Blankets in abundance; uncertain as to beds. |
| 5. Number of water closets? | Four or six. |
| Number of night stools? | To the best of my recollection none. |
| Number of bed pans? | Do not remember the number. |
| Number of urinals? | Uncertain. |
| Number of other such conveniences? | Several wooden bowls. |
| 6. Supply of medicines? | Ample. |
| 7. Supply of surgical instruments? | Sufficient for every purpose. |
| Supply of materials and appliances? | Abundant. |
| Supply of medical comforts? | Ditto. |
| Supply of provisions? | Ditto, and of good quality. |
| Supply of water? | Ditto ditto |
| 8. Means of ablution? | Tubs and small buckets. |
| 9. Means and state of ventilation? | Scuttles, windsails, &c. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 10. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers on board, with the names of any officers which you may recollect? | Twenty officers, from 420 to 430 soldiers. Forget the names, they were furnished to 1st class Staff-surgeon Menzies, P.M.O. Scutari. |
| 11. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating the names and ranks to the best of your recollection? | One 1st class staff, one assistant staff-surgeon, three naval assistants. Staff-surgeon 1st class, Dr. Tice, Assistant Staff-surgeon Tydd, Assistant Surgeon Edwards, the other two I forget. |
| 12. Number of them fit for duty on board? | Every one. |
| 13. Number of orderlies sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded? | I believe four marines and three sailors. |
| 14. Number of them fit for duty on board? | All. |
| 15. When the sick and wounded embarked? | 21st September 1854. |
| 16. When the vessel sailed? | Morning of the 22nd September. |
| 17. When it arrived off Scutari? | Night of the 24th September. |
| 18. When the sick and wounded disembarked? | 25th September. |
| 19. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, or disembarkation? | None. |
| 20. General character of wounds and diseases? | Gun-shot wounds only. |
| 21. Number of deaths on board? | Officers four, men 11. |
| 22. To what causes attributable? | Wounds received at the battle of the Alma. |
| 23. Means and deficiencies of cooking? | Insufficient, owing to the peculiar nature of the cases. |
| 24. Regularity of meals, and facility for eating them? | No regularity could be observed. |

1st.—The vessel was certainly not adapted to the number, the majority being severe gun-shot wounds, who had undergone amputation of the inferior extremity, and yet, few ships could have answered the emergency of the occasion better.

2nd.—The sailors on board, without solicitations, afforded every aid in their power, and some of the men (amongst the slighter wounded) assisted.

3rd.—I found everything requisite in the shape of medicine, comforts, instruments, appliances, while the food issued was exceedingly good. I may here observe, having embarked nearly 4,000 men, that proper and regularly fitted hospital ships are indispensable, and I would suggest that these be supplied with a staff as permanent in its character as possible.

J. C. G. TICE, M.D.,
Staff surgeon, 1st Class.

A. ANDERSON, Esq., Staff-Surgeon 1st Class, P. M. O. Balaklava.

Arthur the Great.

GENTLEMEN,

Balaklava, January 25th, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and queries, and in reply have to state—

1. The name of the vessel was the Arthur the Great.
2. Registered tonnage I cannot say.
3. Height between decks I cannot say.
4. Number of cots, hammocks, standing bed places, I cannot say.
5. Quantity and kind of bedding. No beds, so I had to use pads that had been employed for horses; blankets sufficient.
6. Number of water closets, &c. None on board. Bed pans, a small supply. Urinals none.
7. Supply of medicines sufficient.
8. Supply of medical comforts ample; provisions and water ample; surgical instruments, materials, and appliances ample.
9. Means of ablution very scanty, two or three basins among 380.
10. Ventilation good by scuttles.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and men, with the names of any of the officers you may recollect. Lieut. and Captain Viscount Chewton, wounded; Lieut. Acton, 77th, hit by a spent ball: Honourable — Keith. 4th Light Dragoons, recovering from cholera; Captain Dowker, 1st Royals, dysentery. Number of men I believe, 380, including Russians (18). No returns given to me.
12. Only one, A. S. Swinhoe, 95th Regiment.
13. I and Dr. Swinhoe.
14. No orderlies or hospital attendants sent on board, so I had to depend on two Russian prisoners and three women of the 1st Royal regiment.
15. No men fit for duty on board.

C c

16. 22nd September 1854.
 17. 23rd September 1854.
 18. 26th September 1854.
 19. 26th, 27th, and 28th September 1854.
 20. Towing steamer moored in the mouth of the Bosphorus, so we were 12 hours longer on our voyage. The greater number of the men so badly wounded, that they had to be slung into the boats in their cots.
 21. Musket wounds of a very dangerous nature, and Asiatic cholera attacked a number of the wounded.
 22. I believe 22 from cholera and two from wounds.
 23. I do not know. The ship was crowded, but the ventilation was good.
 24. The cooking was done at the galley, and would have been sufficient, had there been men to attend on the wounded.
 25. But little regularity or facility for eating meals.
- In conclusion, I beg to state that I consider the vessel was too crowded, that I stood greatly in need of more medical officers, and of orderlies or attendants, but that she was well found in medical comforts.

I have, &c.

A. ANDERSON, MD.,

S. Surgeon 1st Class, P. M. O. Balaklava.

Orient.

GEORGE B. POPPELWELL, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

General Hospital, Scutari,
December 6th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to your communication respecting the transport of the sick and wounded from the Crimea to Scutari, I have the honour to enclose answers to the questions forwarded to me, and to inform you that, in my opinion, the vessel in which I had charge, under Staff Assistant Surgeon Taylor, was much too small for the number placed on board of her, and that, instead of 270 or thereabouts, who were placed on board, no more than 150 should have been taken in. The greater part of the sick slept on deck, while between decks the men were huddled together, and the heat and effluvia were intolerable.

There were two assistant surgeons on board, and had there been any orderlies or attendants, I think these would have been sufficient to have discharged their duties efficiently. A few of the sick men acted for a time as orderlies, but they were so weak, that after the first 36 hours they could not do any work, and the rest of the sick men lay down when requested to assist, and absolutely refused to do any work. The medical officers served out a great part of the meals, and on two mornings we assisted the ship's crew to empty the pails which had been used as night-stools by the men. From the want of such conveniences the between-decks, in spite of sprinkling with chloride of zinc, became extremely offensive.

With regard to the medicines, medical comforts, and surgical instruments and appliances, they were sufficient for so short a voyage, and the provisions were as good as is generally found on board ship.

I have, &c.

A. Cumming Esq., I.G.H.
P. B. Maxwell, Esq.
P. S. Laing, Esq., S.S.

GEO. B. POPPELWELL,
Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Answer 1. Orient.

2. About 1,000 tons.
3. About six feet.
4. One.
5. No cots; no hammocks; six hospital bed places; beddings—believe there were 130.
6. There were water-closets in the cabin for the use of the officers. There were none for the men. Night-stools, none; bed-pans, none; urinals, none. There were four or five small pails belonging to the ship, which were used as night-stools by the men.
7. Sufficient medicines were obtained from the medical store ship.
8. A detachment instrument case. Lint, bandages, and tow in sufficiency; a case of port wine, supplied from medical store ship, and brandy from ship's stores; provisions sufficient and good, from ship's stores; water, good and sufficient, but there was great difficulty in drawing it, and supplying it to the patients.
9. No means of ablution.
10. The between-decks in which the men lay, was ventilated by the port holes and main hatches, but the port holes were required to be closed for 24 hours during the voyage on account of rough weather.
11. Captain Belfield, paymaster, 88th, sick; a captain 23d Fusiliers wounded: two Russian officers wounded, and about 270 men, of whom 60 or 70 were sick; about 40 Russian prisoners, and the rest wounded.
12. Staff Assistant Surgeon Taylor, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Poppelwell.
13. Both fit for duty.

14. No orderlies or other attendants were sent on board, and the only assistance the medical officers received was from five or six of the sick, who for the first day or two gave what assistance they were able, and at times from the ship's crew.

15, 16. September 22d, 1854.

17. September 23d, at 5 p.m.

18. September 26th at 10 a.m.

19. September 26th and 27th.

20. None.

21. Gun-shot wounds; cholera and diarrhoea.

22. From the time of the medical officers taking charge to the time of disembarkation, 27 died, and five or six had died before they took charge of the vessel.

23. Cholera and gun-shot wounds.

24. A large ship's copper very much out of repair, and with only one man to attend to it.

25. The meals were very irregularly served out; breakfast never being served out till 11 a.m., and tea long after dark. The only means the men had of eating was one mess-can to six men, and the medical officers had often to serve out the meals themselves, there being no one to do it.

WM. MENZIES CALDER, Esq., Assistant Staff-Surgeon.

Caduceus.

GENTLEMEN,

Barrack Hospital, Scutari, December 13, 1854.

IN reply to your communication, I have the honour to enclose answers to the questions forwarded, and to subjoin some other particulars connected with the transport of sick men in the Caduceus, transport No. 19, from the Crimea to this place in September last; these are taken from my notes made at the time.

Early on the morning of the 23d of September, having arrived off the Alma, in the Mauritius steamer, I was suddenly despatched, along with five other assistant-staff surgeons, on board the Orient transport, in obedience to an order received by the surgeon of the 57th, emanating I do not know from whom, but we were led to understand, from the admiral.

Whilst engaged attending the wounded there, another order arrived for two of our number to proceed on board the Caduceus, where Assistant-surgeon A. Reid and myself arrived about 3 P.M.. We found, on getting on board, that upwards of 400 men had been received, all labouring under cholera or choleraic symptoms. No medical appliances of any kind were on board; the crew were busily engaged receiving more sick men, or tying up and throwing overboard men who had been lifted on deck dead, or had died shortly after leaving the boats, while the captain had received an order to set out for Katcha River to take more sick on board, so that we had the utmost difficulty in procuring from store ship No. 9, some of the medicines &c., for which we applied. We were soon afterwards towed to Katchka, and while there, on the 24th, boats arrived alongside with more patients, but in consequence of a representation we had made to the admiral of the crowded state of the ship, we at length received permission to set out for Scutari, but from the exigencies of the time, could not be allowed a steamer to tow us. It would be out of place to mention particulars of our passage to Constantinople, further than those given in the answers to your questions.

Before sailing, we applied for and received some more medicines and a case of surgical instruments from the store ship. It was with much difficulty we succeeded in getting these on board, from want of men, shortness of time, state of the sea, &c. I may add, that I can furnish notes of our passage, with the daily mortality, &c., if required.*

I have, &c.

WILLIAM MENZIES CALDER,
Assistant-Staff Surgeon.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Names of vessels of which you were in charge? | Caduceus, No. 19, John Goss, Captain. |
| 2. Registered tonnage? | 1,106 N.M. As far as I can recollect this was her first voyage. |
| 3. Height between decks? | Seven feet. |
| 4. Number of voyages you made? | One, from Alma river to Scutari, lying one night off Katcha river. |
| 5a. Number of cots? | None. |
| b. Hammocks? | There were about 120 hammocks on board, but the state of the sick entirely precluded the use of them. |
| c. Standing bed-places? | Four in the sick bay; and two originally intended for women's beds. The men were at first deposited in such a way, as to prevent their being even seen by the medical officers, and to cripple the working of the ship; they were afterwards arranged by us, as far as circumstances would allow, on the quarter-deck, upper deck, and between decks. The task of removing them from one side of the ship to the other for the purpose of cleansing the latter situation was a most formidable one. |

* These notes were requested, but were not furnished.

- d.* Bedding? There were twelve mattresses and pillows on board; the number of blankets brought on board by the men exceeded the number of patients, each man bringing at least one. From the nature of the disease prevalent, proper sets of bedding for each man, had they been on board, would have been totally useless in one night. We made use of 150 horse-pads which happened to be on board, the transport being an artillery ship, and having just landed horses.
- 6*a.* Number of water-closets? Two privies on deck; of little use comparatively, from the number of men, their position, the time, necessarily spent in the privy by each man who got into one, &c.
- b.* Night-stools? Two large chair-like stools, which were placed between decks; they were not fixtures, and were frequently overturned. On more than one occasion I lifted dead men from these machines, the filth collected round which, in a couple of hours, was frightful.
- c.* Bed-pans? None; the men for the most part were unable to crawl to the night-stools, and accordingly were obliged to void their excrements where they lay.
- d.* Urinals? None.
- e.* Other such conveniences? A few ship's buckets, supplied by the captain, who, on every possible occasion, aided us in the discharge of our duty.
7. Medicines? No government medicines when we arrived; the captain had a small medicine chest. We succeeded, after much difficulty, in conveying on board some of the medicines applied for from the store-ship, the presence of which in the fleet we fortunately heard of.
- 8*a.* Surgical instruments? A field case, procured from No. 9; there being no wounded on board, these were not required, with the exception of the catheters.
- b.* Medical comforts? A sufficient supply, when aided by some brandy, &c., procured from the captain's stores. Fifty lbs. of rice were procured by requisition from the store-ship.
- c.* Provisions? Sufficient in every respect.
- d.* Water? Ample supply, but often of bad quality when the tanks were nearly empty.
9. Means of ablution? There were two wooden tubs or baths, in which men who could avail themselves of these might wash. Ample means of procuring sea-water, hot and cold.
10. Means and state of ventilation? Perfect under ordinary circumstances, there being side-scuttles, wind sails, deck and patent hatchway ventilators. Notwithstanding all these arrangements, the stench on going below was insufferable, frequently causing sickness and even vomiting among those whose duty called them down.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers on board, with the names of any of the officers you may recollect? No wounded. One officer (Assistant-Surgeon Irwin, 28th Foot), who was placed on board nearly in a dying state. As accurately as we could number them, there were 430 soldiers.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating the names and ranks, to the best of your recollection? The only medical officers (besides Dr. Irwin, sent as a patient,) were Assistant Staff-Surgeon A. Reid and myself.
13. Number of them fit for duty? Both, until nearly the end of the voyage, when I was unfortunately prevented from doing duty for one night and part of a day, by illness.
14. Number of orderlies and other attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded? None. We found one or two non-commissioned officers not very ill, and, with their assistance, succeeded in organizing two watches of orderlies, &c., composed of men originally not seriously ill, or whose premonitory symptoms were checked; together with, I think, three healthy men sent on board by mistake. Of the latter, one died after a few hours' illness, caught in the discharge of his duty.
15. Number of them fit for duty? None fit for such duty as the circumstances required.
16. When the sick and wounded were embarked? From about 9 a.m. till dusk on the 29d of September.

17. When the vessel sailed? On the evening (I have not an exact note of the hour) of the 23d from Alma; at 10 p.m. on the 24th from Katcha.
18. When the vessel arrived off Scutari? About 11 a.m. on the 28th September.
19. When the sick and wounded were disembarked? Two hundred and fifty the same day; the remainder next morning.
20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, and disembarkation? Ament the two first particulars, I have no information to warrant an opinion; there was no delay in disembarkation.
21. General character of wounds and diseases? The great majority of the men laboured under Asiatic cholera; the type was more malignant than anything I have seen in a considerable experience, for a young man, of the disease in Great Britain; nearly all the others laboured under diarrhœa more or less choleraic.
22. Number of deaths on board? One hundred and fourteen. This is exclusive of men buried from the boats without being hoisted on deck, or remaining a short time there. I am not aware of the result in the case of some of the crew, who were seized with cholera, and choleraic symptoms, and whose treatment passed from our hands on coming on duty here; I left one sailor who had survived the collapse stage, and was convalescing from the secondary fever. Of three women, who happened to be on board, two were afterwards seized with cholera, and one, I believe, died after we left the ship.
23. To what causes attributable? As far as my opinion goes, to the extreme virulence of the disease; previous exposure, and the necessary neglect of attention to the stage when remedies may be successfully employed; to the hopeless condition of the mass of these when put on board; an atmosphere which it was impossible to purify, and the want of sufficient medical and other attendance. The medical men on board had arrived from all the discomforts of a sea voyage from England; were sent to the ship without being allowed to take even a change of clothing, or their morning meal, from the necessarily hurried nature of the summons, or the order given them.
24. Means and deficiencies of cooking? A sufficiently large cook-house for transport purposes, but, in my opinion, quite insufficient for so many cases where a variety of food was demanded.
25. Regularity of meals, and facilities for eating them? The lower or main deck was originally fitted with mess-tables, which were made use of as far as might be; many of these were occupied by patients removed from the deck and requiring constant attendance. The meals were as regular as circumstances would allow. A good majority of the men had one mess-can, but by no means all.

MALCOLM C. ANCELL, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Courier.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari Barrack Hospital, December 10, 1854.

IN reference to a communication from you respecting the transport of the sick and wounded from the Crimea, I beg to enclose the accompanying answers to your queries.

Further I beg to inform you that, first, I consider the Courier was not suited for the transport of more than 200 sick, and expressed that opinion officially to the agent in charge of transports on September 25th; secondly, at the same time, being alone in charge, I stated that I could not properly attend to so many: accordingly Dr. Woods, assistant surgeon, 23d regiment, who had been sent down to the beach with a convoy of sick, under orders to see them embarked and then remain on some ship in the fleet for a few days to recruit his health ere rejoining his regiment, was desired by the admiral to go in the Courier to Scutari and give what assistance he was able; but during the whole voyage he was unfit for active duty. No orderlies or attendants having been sent on board, though much in want of some such assistance, the distance from the camp prevented any application, and the crew being unwilling to volunteer any aid, I was obliged to select a few of the stronger men, who did as much as was in their power. Thirdly, there was no deficiency in medicines, provisions, or medical comforts, and the absence of wounded rendered surgical appliances unnecessary.

I have, &c.

MALCOLM C. ANCELL,
Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Messrs. Cumming, Maxwell, and Laing.

1. The Courier, No. 50.

2. 1,090 tons.

3. Eight feet.

4. One.

5. No cots on board.

Four hundred hammocks on board, 90 in use.

Thirty standing bed places, all except eight occupied by the knapsacks and band instruments of the 19th regiment. An ample stock of blankets on board, but no other bedding.

6. Seven water-closets on deck, two in the cuddy.

Two nightstools; no bed pans; no urinals; no other such conveniences. In consequence of their being so few conveniences below for those men totally unable to get on deck, the hold was often quite flooded with the overflow from the nightstools.

7. A good supply of medicines obtained by requisition from the John Masterman, hospital store ship.

8. The only surgical instruments on board were those in my own private pocket-case.

A few bandages were obtained with the medicines: there were no other appliances.

Supply of medical comforts, provisions, and water, ample.

9. The only means of ablution were four or five buckets on deck with salt water.

10. The ventilation was good for healthy troops. The hold has three hatchways with windsails, and eight patent ventilators opening on deck. But for so many sick men these were quite inadequate to keep the air between decks wholesome, and in consequence the deck was nightly strewn with men unable to remain below.

11. Five sick officers. Lieutenant Phelips, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Newdigate, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade; Ensign Harcourt, 30th regiment; Dr. Woods, Assistant surgeon, 23rd regiment; Lieutenant King, 13th Light Dragoons. 286 soldiers embarked; all sick with one exception, viz., a Russian prisoner with his foot amputated. With all these not a single return was sent, thus rendering the difficulties to be encountered in making a report for the P. M. O. at Scutari almost insurmountable, and in several instances of a death occurring, no clue whatever could be obtained to the man's name or corps.

12. One. Dr. Woods, assistant surgeon, 23rd regiment.

13. None. Dr. Woods was sick at the time and unfit for active duty.

14. None.

15. Three sergeants did duty, four men acted as orderlies, two as cooks. Every one of these was however at the time under medical treatment and unfit for hard work.

16. One hundred and fifty embarked on the afternoon of September 24; the remainder on that of the 25th.

17. On the evening of the 25th.

18. The vessel struck the shore off Therapia on the morning of September 29th, and did not arrive off Scutari for more than a fortnight.

19. Two hundred and twenty-four of the sick able to walk with assistance were transferred under Dr. Wood's care, between 9 and 10 a.m., on September 30th, to a small steamer and disembarked at Scutari that morning, the remainder, 46 in number, followed in the same manner with myself between 3 and 4 p.m.

20. The chief cause of delay in embarkation was the absence of healthy men to assist the sick from the arabs in which they had been conveyed to the beach, a want partially supplied by the sailors, notwithstanding which some hours passed ere all were on board. Six men had died in the journey between the camp and the beach, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which, from the want of proper means of conveyance, occupied five hours. The endeavouring to obtain tools and men to bury the bodies was another cause of delay, and the lateness of the afternoon at last obliged me to leave them in charge of a naval officer.

The causes of delay in disembarkation are stated in No. 19.

21. Chiefly dysentery and diarrhoea of the worst character.

22. Sixteen.

23. Choleraic diarrhoea aggravated by the unwholesome air.

24. The means of cooking were ample for ordinary rations, but not sufficient for extras required in a hospital ship. The crew rendered no assistance in this or any other work, all of which was done by men themselves unfit for duty.

25. The meals were in consequence very irregular. The only facilities for eating them were what the men had with them.

Cornwall,
Cambria,
Gertrude.

WILLIAM MACLISE, Esq., 2d Staff Surgeon.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, Turkey, December 17, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter requesting me to give answers to questions connected with the transport of sick and wounded officer and soldiers from the Crimea to Scutari.

In answer to the first question, I am of opinion that the Cornwall and Cambria transports were suited for the conveyance of the men put on board. The Gertrude,

also, was capable of accommodating the number, but being a sailing vessel, making a longer voyage than the others, and having a greater number of serious cases on board, the casualties were more numerous in her than in the Cornwall.

With reference to second question, I beg to state that it would be more conducive to the benefit of the sick, if two assistant-surgeons, to aid the surgeons, and proper orderlies and attendants, other than convalescents, were sent on board every transport conveying sick, &c.; as in the instance of the Gertrude, of the orderlies employed by me who were convalescent soldiers, one died, and six became seriously ill from dysentery, occasioned, in my opinion, by the fœtid air and obnoxious exhalations, emanating from the sick and wounded on board, in connexion with the fatiguing duties in which they were employed, and their delicate state of health.

In reply to the third question, I have to state that, with the exception of fresh meat, for which I made application to the authorities at Balaklava, and received an answer that none could be provided, I am of opinion that the sick and wounded were well supplied.

WILLIAM MACLISE,
2nd Staff-Surgeon.

1. Names of vessels of which I was in charge were the sailing transport Cornwall, towed by the steamer Himalaya, paddle steamer Cambria, sailing transport Gertrude.

	On board.					
	Officers.	Men.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Died.	Medical Officers on board.
Cornwall	6	276	11th Oct.	14th Oct.	6 men	2 C. S. S. Maclise and A. S. Greene, 1st Royals.
Cambria	7	219	26th Oct.	29th Oct.	none	2 C. S. S. Maclise.
Gertrude	1	249	6th Dec.	13th Dec.	39 men	2 C. S. S. Maclise and A. S. Mulock.

Not having any documents in my possession regarding the ships Cornwall and Cambria, I can only speak positively on these questions in respect to the sailing transport Gertrude; these answers have a general application to the vessels above-named.

2. Registered tonnage of Gertrude, 1,316.
 3. Height between decks, 6 feet 9 inches.
 4. Number of voyages, three.
 5. Number of cots, none; number of hammocks, 30; standing bed places, eight. The bedding consisted of two blankets.
 6. Number of water-closets, four, two on each side by forecastle; night stools, two; bedpans, four; urinals, none.
 7. The supply of medicines, good.
 8. Surgical instruments, two complete sets; materials and appliances, sufficient; medical comforts, good; provisions, good; water, good.
 9. No means of ablution.
 10. Means and state of ventilation; 14 port-holes, seven on each side of six inches diameter; three hatches, and three windsails.
 - 11 to 13, answered.
 14. Number of orderlies, 20.
 15. The greater number of these men were invalids just recovered, and sent from hospital. Few of them were fit to perform (satisfactorily) the severe duties which devolved upon them. During the voyage one died, and six were taken seriously ill.
 16. Embarkation commenced as the sick arrived from camp.
 17. The vessel sailed on the 6th December.
 18. Arrived off Scutari on the 13th.
 19. Sick, &c. disembarked on the 14th.
 20. The sick embarked as they arrived from camp; and when the orders were given for sailing, no delay occurred on doing so, or in disembarkation of the troops on arrival.
 21. General character of diseases,—dysentery, diarrhœa, scurvy, gangrene of feet, gunshot wounds.
 - 22, 23. The number of deaths that occurred on board is already stated, attributable to the severity of the above diseases, and lengthened voyage in the Gertrude.
 24. The means of cooking, as respects ordinary rations were sufficient; but not so for preparing extra articles of diet in the shape of medical comforts.
- The meals were served at the regular hours, but the means for eating (such as plates, spoons, &c.) were wanting.

NAMES of some of the Officers on board.

Cornwall.—Captain Maxwell, 93d Highlanders; Lieutenant Edwards, Scots Greys; Lieutenant Flower, Rifle Brigade; Assistant-Surgeon Greene, 1st Royals, &c.

Cambria.—Major Macpherson, 42nd Highlanders; Captain Inglis, 11th Hussars; Lieutenant Bulwer, 23d Fusiliers, &c.

Gertrude.—Captain Robertson, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Negotiator,
Palmerston.

R. B. SMYTH, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 1st Royals.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, December 21, 1854.

IN answer to your communication requiring information as to the transport of sick and wounded from the Crimea, I beg to say that I have made two voyages from Balaklava to Scutari in charge of the above. However, from the time that has elapsed, and from not having preserved any written documents with respect to these voyages, in all questions of date and number I must be understood to speak approximately.

Both vessels were in my opinion rather over-filled, particularly the Palmerston, in which a portion of the sick (Turks) were obliged to be placed in the lower hold.

No surgeons were in attendance in either vessel but myself, nor did I need any. Regular orderlies were present in the Palmerston and in the Negotiator; the stronger portion of sick attended the others, which was found to answer.

The supply of provisions, medicines, and medical comforts was generally good and sufficient.

I have, &c.

R. B. SMYTH, MB.,

Assistant Surgeon 1st Royals.

Answer 1. Negotiator and Palmerston.

2. Negotiator 800. Palmerston 1,400.

3. From six to seven feet.

4. One in each vessel.

5. About eight in each vessel (of cots): hammocks a large supply, but it was not found convenient to use many, as they prevented ventilation and the free passage of officers and attendants; standing bed places, none; bedding, a good supply.

6. Two or three; number of other articles under this head not known, but supply generally deficient.

7 and 8. Supply of medicines sufficient; surgical instruments, materials and appliances. medical comforts and provisions, abundant and good; water bad, and not abundantly supplied by ships' officers.

9. Very inadequate.

10. Ventilation good.

11. Aboard the Negotiator 200 sick men, and about four officers, name of one, Lieutenant Thistlethwayte, Scots Fusilier Guards; aboard the Palmerston 300, (200 sick British, and the remainder sick and wounded Turks and Russians), six officers;

A. S. Green, 1st Royals, among others.

12. None.

13. None.

14. Eight orderlies aboard the Palmerston.

15. All.

16 to 19. Do not remember the exact dates.

20. In the Palmerston, the disembarkation of about 30 of the worst cases was delayed 48 hours through the unaccommodating disposition of the admiralty agent, who would not delay the short time required to get them on board the tug.

21. Diseases cholera and diarrhœa.

22. Aboard the Negotiator about six; in the Palmerston eleven among the British; three died shortly after coming aboard.

23. The disease to which they were subject; some were perhaps too weak for the voyage.

24. Such as are occasionally found in vessels, which was found to answer.

25. Meals were at regular hours; no other facilities for eating them than such as the soldier ordinarily possesses

Lady McNaughten.

ROWLAND WIMBURN CARTER, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 20th Regiment.

SIR,

Scutari, December 1854.

IN answer to the questions I have received from you in respect to the sick officers and men I had in charge from Balaklava to Scutari, I beg to state, that the vessel was, in my opinion, suited for the transport of the number taken on board.

I have, &c.

ROWLAND WIMBURN CARTER.

Assistant Surgeon 20th Regiment.

Answer 1. The name of the vessel was Lady MacNaughten.

2. Registered tonnage was

3. Height between decks was

4. I made one voyage

5. There were seven standing bed-places for officers; no bedding was provided; most of the men brought their own blankets on board.

6. There were three water-closets for the officers, one for the men; no night stools; no bed pans; no urinals but one large pan, that one man occupied, himself, nearly the whole time.

7. The supply of medicines were good.

8. Surgical instruments good; surgical materials and appliances good; medical comfort good; provisions good; water good.

9. The means of ablution imperfect.

10. Means and state of ventilation good.

11. The number of officers were eight, their names are—Captain de Horsey, Grenadier Guards; Captain Steward and Captain Creagh of the 41st; Cornet Gore Booth, 4th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Gunter and Lieut. Morgan of the 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Bayley of the 19th; Lieut. Knollys, Scots Fusilier Guards; the number of soldiers 91 (I am not quite certain as to this number); I had no wounded under my charge.

12. I was the only medical man on board.

13, 14, 15. I had eight orderlies sent on board, but one of them was taken ill very soon afterwards, and was unfit for duty.

16. The sick embarked on the of October.

17. The vessel sailed on the of October.

18. Arrived off Scutari of October.

19. The sick disembarked on of October.

20. Cause of delay in embarkation; cause of delay in sailing, headwinds; cause of delay in disembarkation.

21. The general character of the sickness was great prostration from bowel complaints.

22. There were three deaths on board; these men were put on board in an extremely debilitated state; one man I thought would have died when he was brought up the steps of the vessel.

23. I attributed their deaths to the prevailing epidemic; the amount of inconvenience and distress occasioned by putting them on board in that state might have accelerated their deaths.

24. Means of cooking, fair.

25. The meals were regular; the facilities for eating them were nothing more than what the soldiers had up in the camp.

This is all the information I am able to place before you. We had a very good passage, and by inspecting the condition of the between decks every morning, by removing all uncleanness and throwing open the ports, and compelling all the men that were able to move up on deck to remain there, even if they had to lie down, I managed to keep the ship in a very healthy condition.

STUART MOORE, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Carabiniers.

Australian.

Barrack Hospital, Scutari,

December 16th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

HEREWITH I have the honour to enclose answers to the questions contained in your communication, dated December, and also in accordance with your request to state:

1st. That the steam-ship Australian in which I embarked at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 26th of October at Balaklava, was suited for the transport of the number of wounded actually taken on board.

2d. I was in need of the assistance of surgeons, and orderlies. I did not obtain such assistance, the departure of the vessel at daylight on the morning of the 27th prevented my making application for it. The men sent on board as orderlies, were for the most part invalids and unable to perform their duty. Many were under treatment during the passage.

3d. There was no deficiency of proper provisions, medical comforts, or surgical instruments. The supply of medicines was insufficient. Materials and appliances were scarce.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STUART MOORE,

Assistant-Surgeon, Carabiniers.

A. Cumming, Esq., I. G. H.

P. B. Maxwell, Esq., and

P. Sinclair Laing, Esq.

1. Australian.

2. 1,400 tons.

3. Six feet seven inches.

4. One.

5. No cots for wounded; No hammocks; No standing bed-places; Fifty sets of bedding ditto.

6. One in the passage to the saloon, accessible to the officers only; two night-stools; two bed-pans; two urinals; no other convenience.
7. Two pint bottles of castor-oil; 1 pint tr-opii; 4 oz. tr. mur.-ferri.; 1 oz. quinine; 2 oz. acid sulphuric; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. morphia; 1 bottle of chloroform; 8 oz. ether.
8. One portable capital case: 2 sets of splints; 4 dozen bandages; 10lbs of lint; 6 air-cushions; 1 doz. pillows in sizes.
9. No means of ablution.
10. Ventilation, which was established by passing a wind-sail into the forehatch; the air passing through the ports, was intercepted for 24 hours in consequence of the ports having to be closed on account of rough weather prevailing.
11. Seven English Officers and three Russian. 193 privates and non-commissioned officers, including about 20 prisoners. The wounded officers under my charge, were Captains William Morris, White, Webb, and Lieutenant Sir William Gordon, 17th Lancers, Captain Hutton, 4th Light Dragoons.
12. Assistant-Surgeon Patrickson, 21st Regiment, was on board previous to my embarkation, and two days after we arrived at Scutari Staff Assistant-Surgeon Fitzgerald was sent.
13. One; Assistant-Surgeon Patrickson was ill during the passage.
14. Fourteen; including two that were sent on board after our arrival at Scutari.
15. Six.
16. 26th October 1854.
17. 27th October 1854.
18. 29th October 1854.
19. 5th November 1854.
20. Boats were not sent to take the wounded off.
21. Shell wounds and sabre cuts generally went on favourably.
22. Eight deaths.
23. Six of wounds; two of cholera.
24. Two coppers; a third was necessary.
25. The meats could not be served out regularly by the number of orderlies doing duty. No facilities of eating them.

Echunga.

R. J. O'FLAHERTY, Esq., Staff Surgeon.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, 6 Dec. 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requiring information regarding the sick and wounded under my charge on board the transport sailing ship Echunga, together with a list of queries.

I herewith enclose my answers to the letter, and beg to state—1st, That I considered the Echunga well suited for the number actually embarked: 2nd, I received all the assistance, medical and otherwise, that I required for the number embarked: 3rd, There was no deficiency of proper provisions, medicines, medical comforts, surgical instruments, surgical materials, &c., while on board.

Having made but one voyage with sick and wounded, I am unable to afford any further information than is contained in this and the answers to the queries.

If it were always possible, the transport of wounded should be confined to steam vessels; and some efficient and rapid mode of disembarkation here could be, I imagine, easily arranged.

I have, &c.

R. J. O'FLAHERTY, Staff Surgeon.

To the Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

1. Name of vessel?
2. Registered tonnage?
3. Height between decks?
4. Number of voyages you made?
5. Number of cots?
Number of hammocks?
Number of standing bed places?
Bedding?

6. Number of water-closets?

Number of night-stools?
Number of bed-pans?
Number of urinals?
Other such conveniences?

7. Supply of medicines?
8. Supply of surgical instruments?

Echunga.

I believe about 1,800 tons.

Eight feet.

One.

None.

None.

None.

One hundred mattresses, 250 blankets, 50 rugs, put on board by purveyor; 50 ship's paillasses.

Two in after cabin, two on deck for officers, two on deck for men.

None.

Two.

Two.

None.

One detachment medicine chest.

One public case relanded, having my own instruments, equal to any emergency; the public required elsewhere.

- Supply of surgical materials? Lint, tow, tourniquets, splints, bandages, siline, gutta serena tissue, old linen, quite sufficient until our arrival at Scutari.
- Supply of medical comforts? Port wine, preserved meats, essence of beef, preserved milk, &c.; the supply not expended on arrival.
- Supply of provisions? Fresh meat daily.
- Supply of water? Good and plentiful.
9. Means of ablution? Soap and water; ship's buckets.
10. Means and state of ventilation? Air-pipes, port-holes, hatchways, wind-sails; excellent.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and men actually embarked. No sick embarked; nine wounded officers; 132 wounded soldiers.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you? One staff assistant-surgeon, Dr. Titterton.
13. Number fit for duty on board? One—the above.
14. Number of orderlies and other attendants sent on board? One sergeant and 12 men, from the invalid dépôt at Balaklava.
15. Number fit for duty? All at first; some were occasionally ill, but recovered and returned to duty.
16. When the wounded were embarked? They were received on board daily from the 17th to the 25th of October, as they arrived; with the exception of the officers, they were chiefly from the trenches.
17. When sailed? 26th October.
18. When arrived off Scutari? 29th October.
19. When disembarked? Some on 4th November and the remainder on 6th November.
20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, and disembarkation? The ship being selected to take a certain number of wounded on board, it was necessary to wait till that number was completed. The trenches supplied the casualties, and there were not very many daily from that source. The action at Balaklava supplied the officers' cabins with wounded. The Inspector General of Hospitals considered the number of wounded soldiers on board on the 25th was sufficient for the accommodation afforded, and ordered the ship to receive no more; we therefore sailed. On the 26th, a gale of wind prevented disembarkation.
21. General character of wounds and diseases. No diseases, but wounds of every description that shot, shell, and musket-ball could produce.
22. Number of deaths on board? Six wounded men and my private servant, an Englishman, who died of cholera.
23. To what causes were the deaths attributable? One man died soon after amputation of both his thighs; one, musket-ball through the chest; one from dreadful injuries to body and head by the bursting of a 32-pound gun; three from compound injuries of skull from shells; my own servant, cholera.

ANDREW K. DRYSDALE, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 79th Regiment.

Tynemouth.

ANSWERS to First Series of Questions.

Answer. 1. The Tynemouth, Transport Steam Ship, No. 102.

2. About 1,500 tons.

3. About six and a half feet.

4. One.

5. I had neither cots nor hammocks; there were eight standing bed places, about 150 mattresses, and 250 blankets at my disposal.

6. I am not aware of the number of water-closets; there were two night stools and six or eight urinals, as well as three bed pans.

7. A good supply of the ordinary medicines in use; part I found when I went on board ship, and part I got from the hospital at Balaklava.

8. A capital case of instruments and my own pocket case; abundance of lint, splints, bandages, adhesive-plaster, and water-pillows. The medical comforts used by me were sago.

wine, and sugar, of these I had a sufficient supply. I got eight live sheep at Balaklava which were expended as required; these with biscuit, coffee, and rum, were perfectly sufficient. The water was excellent, and a plentiful supply was issued.

9. I am unable to answer this question.

10. Windsails and iron ventilators, in addition to the ordinary scuttles.

11. I had charge of about 70 wounded and 100 sick English soldiers. There were also about 80 Russian prisoners, many wounded. Twelve English and one Russian officer went to Scutari in the Tynemouth; of the English three were wounded the remainder sick, the Russian officer was wounded.

The names of the wounded officers are Capt. Atcherley, 30th regiment; Lieut. Harriott, 41st regiment; Ensign Cahill, 49th regiment.

The names of the sick officers are, Major Stavely, 44th regiment; Major Taylor, 79th regiment; Captain Hunt, 79th regiment; Captain Norton, 88th regiment; Captain King, 55th regiment; Captain Sykes, 1st Royal Dragoons; Lieut. Thynne, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Dowbiggen, 4th King's Own regiment; Assistant Surgeon Gilborne, R.A.

12. There were none sent on board to assist me. Dr. Gilborne was sent as an invalid, and, however willing, was unable from sickness to render me assistance.

13, 14. Ten convalescents.

15. Four were unable to assist more than two days, they being obliged to go on the sick list.

16. Between the 27th of October and the 30th of October.

17. On the 31st of October.

18. On the 2d of November.

19. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November.

20. High winds prevented our getting out of Balaklava harbour until the 31st of October. The strong current off Scutari prevented the disembarkation sooner.

21. Gun-shot and sabre wounds; dysentery and fever.

22. Five English soldiers; one Russian officer and nine Russian soldiers.

23. One English soldier died from the effects of his wounds, one from fever, and two from dysentery. The Russian officer died from cholera, produced, I believe, by over eating and drinking, contrary to my advice.

24. A galley was the only convenience.

25. On the whole the meals were regular; the facilities those generally belonging to each soldier's kit.

ANSWERS to the Second Series of Questions.

Answer 1. Being inexperienced in the amount of accommodation usually awarded to patients on board ship, I am unable to answer this question.

2. I had no medical officer to assist me, and did not apply for one; I think if the orderlies had been efficient, their number was sufficient, as there were 12 men going down to Scutari, on board the Tynemouth, as a guard over the prisoners, and they had nothing to do, I applied to Major Stavely, the senior officer on board, for eight of them, to be attached to me as orderlies, this request was instantly complied with.

3. The provisions, medicines, medical comforts, and surgical instruments were quite sufficient.

In answer to your request that I will furnish you with any further information that I can, I beg to state that I think sailing vessels, towed, more adapted for the conveyance of sick and wounded when practicable.

1st. Because there is more dirt in a steamer.

2d. More imperfect ventilation between decks in a steamer, as also greater heat.

3d. The constant noise of the machinery of a steamer must be truly annoying to the sick, as the oscillation is painful to the wounded. No vessel with wounded on board, however small the number, should be allowed to proceed on its voyage with less than two medical officers, as in cases of secondary amputation two at least should be present. I would strongly advise the use of cots or hammocks, as patients lying on the deck when the vessel pitches are constantly, of necessity, changing their position. During the passage of the Tynemouth very rough weather was experienced, and then I frequently saw patients with stumps, and others with fractured limbs, slide along the deck with the rolling of the vessel. I cannot speak too highly of the kindness of the captain and officers of the Tynemouth, as witnessed in the care with which they superintended the embarkation and disembarkation of the sick and wounded.

ANDREW K. DRYSDALE, Assist.-Surgeon 79th Regt.

Camp, 4th K. O. Regt., before Sebastopol,
29th December 1854.

E. Y. KELLETT, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Shooting Star.

GENTLEMEN,

Balaklava, December 29th, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant. I regret not being able to answer it sooner, but deferred doing so until I had obtained information from the officers of the ship, and by personal inspection, which would enable me

fully to answer your questions, which I have done to the best of my belief in the accompanying paper.

You do me the honour to inquire, first, was the vessel I had charge of, in my opinion, suitable for the transport of the numbers actually taken on board?

There were seven officers and about 260 men taken on board for transport to Scutari. The men occupied the between-decks and lower hold; the former measures 115 feet 7 inches long by 35 feet broad, the latter (the available space) 52 feet long by 16 broad, which shows each man to have had 26 inches in breadth for his bed. This I consider sufficient room. The ship was clean, new, lofty, and well ventilated.

The means of cooking were insufficient, partly owing to want of pans; and many of the men lost the facilities of eating before coming on board.

You also inquire whether I needed the assistance of surgeons, orderlies, &c.?

I was the only surgeon on board on duty, and I must say the duties were very arduous.

Twelve orderlies were sent on board, some of them convalescents, and not able to undergo the constant work required; but among the patients more than twenty were soon so sufficiently recovered as to be able to do orderly duty. I had altogether thirty-two orderlies, not including a sergeant of the Rifle Brigade, whose name I have forgotten, to whom I entrusted the accounts and diet rolls, and Private Matthews, R.B., who understands medicine very well, and is an excellent compounder. These two men gave me the greatest possible assistance, and I cannot speak too highly of their conduct.

I divided the patients into nine messes of about 30 men in each, and to every mess I allotted three orderlies; one was on duty from 9 a.m. until the same hour next morning, when, after my going round, he was relieved; of the other two, one attended to the cooking of his mess, and the other was employed generally. The orderly on duty remained constantly with his patients to give their medicine at the proper hours, their drink, &c., &c., and was responsible to me for doing so properly. I appointed a corporal in charge of the orderlies, whose duty it was to see that the orderlies were always at their posts, and to superintend the cleaning and regularity of the place.

When I went round in the morning the sergeant of the Rifle Brigade and Matthews, the compounder, came with me. The former wrote down the diet and extras, the latter, the medicines. I brought in my hand the diet and medicine rolls of the previous day for my own information, and as a check on the orderlies. Two orderlies were told off for cooking.

The patients in each room were placed heads and feet alternately. The lower hold was much the cooler part, and the air was perfectly pure; in it were put no cases of diarrhœa.

Two rows of plank were nailed along the entire length of the between-decks, at the patients' feet, to prevent them slipping, and proved invaluable when the storm arose.

In answer to the last query, I consider there was a sufficient supply of provisions, medical comforts, surgical instruments, &c.

The medicines were scarcely sufficient, owing to the delay in disembarkation at Scutari.

I have, &c.

E. Y. KELLETT, Staff Assistant Surgeon,

In charge of sick officers, Balaklava.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Name of ship? | Shooting Star. |
| 2. Tonnage? | 1,363. |
| 3. Height between decks? | Eight feet. |
| 4. Number of voyages I made? | One. |
| 5. Number of cots? | None. |
| Number of hammocks? | None. |
| Number of bed places? | Twenty-four in cabin. |
| Number of beddings? | Fifty beds, 150 blankets, 150 rugs. |
| 6. Number of waterclosets? | Two for the men, three in the cabin. |
| Number of night-stools? | None, buckets used instead. |
| Number of bed-pans? | Two. |
| Number of urinals? | None. |
| Number of other such conveniences? | Buckets, two necessities over the ship's head. |
| 7. Supply of medicine? | Scarcely sufficient, owing to the delay in disembarkation. |
| 8. Supply of surgical instruments? | One field case. |
| Supply of materials and appliances? | None. |
| Supply of medical comforts? | Wine, 12 dozen, 2 cases preserved potatoes, rice, 10 lbs., tea, 28 lbs., sugar, 84 lbs., 20½ quarts preserved milk, 25 lbs. preserved mutton, 85 lbs. fresh meat, and 12 sheep. |
| Supply of provisions? | For 100 men for 274 days. |
| Supply of water? | Fifty-five tons. |
| 9. Means of ablution? | A few buckets. |
| 10. Means of ventilation? | Three hatchways, 10 side scuttles, and 12 outside lights. |

11. Number of sick on board? Seven officers and about 260 men; names of officers, Major Coats, 55th regiment, Captain Maitland, 49th regiment, Assistant-surgeon Miller, 79th regiment, Lieut. Breedon, 1st Royals, Vet. Surg. Byrne, 4th Dragoon Guards, Cor. Wilkinson, 4th Dr. Guards, Lieut. Vandeleur, R.H.A.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under me? None.
13. Number fit for duty on board? —
14. Number of orderlies sent on board? Twelve.
15. Number fit for duty on board? During the voyage three went sick.
16. When the sick embarked? From October 19th to 25th.
17. When the vessel sailed? October 26th.
18. When it arrived off Scutari? October 29th.
19. When the sick disembarked? November 5th.
20. Causes of delay in embarkation? None.
- Causes of delay in sailing? None.
- Causes of delay in disembarkation? Bad weather.
21. General character of wounds and diseases? Diseases bad.
22. Number of deaths on board? Twenty.
23. To what cause attributable? To the bad form of fever and dysentery, (also some having been put on board moribund.) Having encountered a storm which sprung the (?) carried away the main topsail, jib, and spanker, washed the boats from the boat skeads on to the main deck, and completely saturated the lower deck and all the patients thereon, which state was continued more or less until the time of disembarkation, as it rained almost the entire time.
24. Means and deficiency in cooking? A deficiency in pans.
25. Regularity of meals? Owing to a deficiency in pans the meals were irregular; facilities for eating very deficient.

Colombo.

LUCAS G. HOOPER, Esq., Assistant Staff Surgeon.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, December 14th, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th inst. with reference to the condition of the sick and wounded on board the vessel in which I was one of the officiating medical officers. I beg to state—first, that the vessel, although well suited for the transport of sick and wounded, was not adapted for the reception of the number actually embarked. Secondly, that no medical assistance was needed other than that with which the vessel was provided, but that the number of orderlies was quite insufficient for the proper attendance of the number on board. Thirdly, that there was no deficiency of proper provisions, medicines, medical comforts, or surgical appliances.

I beg also to forward answers to the questions enclosed in your letter, as far as I can furnish them from memory.

I have, &c.

LUCAS G. HOOPER,
Assistant Staff Surgeon.

Answer 1. Screw steam ship Colombo.

2. From 1,800 to 2,000 tons.

3. Eight or nine feet.

4. One.

5. No cots; no hammocks; standing bed-places for the greater number of the worst cases; a sufficient supply of mattresses and blankets.

6. Several water closets, no night stools, two bed pans, six urinals. No other such conveniences, to the best of my recollection.

7. Ample supply of medicines.

8. One portable set of capital instruments; materials and appliances sufficient. Medical comforts, provisions and water, ample.

9. No means of ablution, as far as I can remember.

10. Ventilation good.

11. Fifteen officers, including one Russian officer; 278 men. Among the officers were—Lieut.-Col. Crofton, 20th; Captains Napier Sturt, and Tipping, of the Grenadier

Guards; Lieut. Rotheram, 20th; Captain Clifton, 7th Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp, Major McMahon, Assistant Quarter-master General.

12. Assistant-surgeon Llewelyn, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, in charge, assisted by Assistant-Surgeon Grylls, 19th, and myself.

13. All fit for duty.

14. Six orderlies.

15. All fit for duty, but inexperienced.

16. On the 8th of November.

17. At 2 a.m. on the 9th November.

18. On the morning of the 10th.

19. The greater number disembarked on the 10th; the remainder on the 12th.

20. No delay in embarkation or sailing. Several of the sick and wounded remained on board on the 11th, in consequence of the stormy state of the weather.

21. The wounds generally severe.

22. Four.

23. To the severity of the injuries received.

24. Everything that was requisite for the purposes of cooking.

25. The meals were as regular as the limited supply of orderlies would admit. I heard no complaints in this respect from any of the patients.

USHER W. EVANS, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 16th Lancers.

Sidney.

SIRS,

Camp before Sebastapol, December 24, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requiring information as to the condition of the sick and wounded sent under my charge from the Crimea to Scutari, and to enclose answers to the questions forwarded to the best of my recollection. I do not consider that the vessel was suited for the transport of 220 wounded soldiers; she was surveyed to carry 150, for which number there was good accommodation. I had two assistant surgeons. No orderlies were sent on board. I did not need additional medical officers, but orderlies were much wanting; the slightly wounded, but more particularly the sailors, attended the badly wounded. There was no deficiency of provisions, medicines, medical comforts, or surgical appliances, as, though the supply of medicines embarked was not sufficient, I had access to the ship's medicine chest. Having made but one voyage in charge of wounded, I am unable to give any information on the subject of the transport of sick and wounded, but I have reason to believe the treatment and comfort of the sick in my charge was unusually well provided for.

I have, &c.

USHER W. EVANS,
Assistant Surgeon, 16th Lancers.

A. Cumming, Esq., I.G.H.,

P. B. Maxwell, Esq.

P. S. Laing, Esq.

1. Steam ship Sidney.

2. 1,300 tons.

3. Seven to eight feet. I do not recollect the exact height.

4. One voyage.

5. Cots none; hammocks none; standing bed places about 100, do not remember exactly; bedding, 70 beds, 300 blankets.

6. One watercloset on deck, one night stool, two bed pans, two urinals, no other conveniences.

7. Tinc. opii ℥xvi., pulv. cret. comp. ℥viii. ol. ricini lb.; no other medicines put on board.

8. One detachment case of capital instruments; six tourniquets, field three, screw three; splints, one set whalebone, several sets wood; hair cushions, hair pillows, bandages, lint, tow, in sufficient quantity. Medical comforts, port wine, Scotch barley, sugar, tea, sago, rice, preserved mutton, preserved potatoes, milk. Provisions: three days' fresh meat was shipped in addition to the salt rations; water sufficient.

9. No special means of ablution.

10. Hatchways, windsails, scuttles; ventilation good.

11. Ten wounded officers viz., General Adams, Major Sir H. Troubridge, 7th Fusiliers, Majors Champion and Hume, 95th; Captains Gipps and Shuckburgh, Scots Fusiliers Guards; Captain Adams, A.D.C., 49th; Lieuts. Barnston and Hume, 55th, and one other whose name I do not remember, one sick, Captain Lovell, R.E.—220 wounded soldiers.

12. Two; Dr. Meadows, 9th foot; Dr. Sheehy, Assistant Staff Surgeon.

13. Both fit.

14. No orderlies or other attendants sent on board; the badly wounded were attended by the sailors and those slightly wounded.

15. None embarked.

16. November 6th.

17. November 7th.

18. November 9th.
19. November 10th, the slightly wounded; 11th, the badly wounded.
20. No delays.
21. Wounds, gunshot; Captain Lovell, chronic diarrhœa.
22. Two deaths.
23. Hæmorrhage.
24. Provisions cooked in ship's galley; comforts cooked at officer's galley. No special means of cooking for the sick.
25. Meals were served pretty regularly, but not without great inconvenience to the ship's company. There was sufficient facility for eating their meals.

THOMAS SHEEHY, Esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

Name of vessel?	Sidney, steam ship.
Number of voyages?	One.
Number of cots?	About 100.
Number of bedding?	About 120
Number of bed-pans?	About six.
Number of urinals?	Very few; used wide-necked bottles.
Supply of medicines?	Large medicine chest.
Supply of surgical instruments?	Field case, &c.
Supply of appliances and materials?	Abundance of splints, bandages, lint, plaster, &c.
Supply of medical comforts?	Procured from purser.
Number of sick and wounded, &c.?	Returned for 140. 10 officers; Brigadier-Gen. Adams and Capt. Adams, of number. Men complained of biscuit being musty.
Provisions?	Sufficient.
Water?	Good. Many stayed on deck.
Ventilation?	Three—Assist.-Surgeon Evans, 16th Lancers, in charge; Assist.-Surgeon Meadows, 9th Regt.
Surgeons?	None. Several patients slightly injured able to attend others.
Orderlies?	Embarked on 6th; sailed on 7th; arrived on 10th (November.) All could not disembark for three days after, owing to state of weather.
Embarkation, sailing, arrival, &c.?	Nature of injuries? Many slight gun-shot wounds of extremities. Several arm and thigh stumps.
Nature of injuries?	Deaths? Two.

THOMAS SHEEHY, M.D., Staff Surgeon.

HUGH MACKEY, Esq., Staff Surgeon 2d Class.

Talavera.

GENTLEMEN,

Troop ship Bombay, Golden Horn, 15th Dec., 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the answers to the enclosed queries to the best of my recollection; but the vessel having sailed for England previous to the receipt of your letter prevented me from being more minute with regard to the second clause of your letter. I have the honour to state, 1st, that the vessel was fit, in regard to size, for the conveyance of sick and wounded, but that there was a great want of water-closet and other such conveniences. 2d. That considering the amount of professional duty, as well as the attendance imperatively required for the wounded which devolved upon the two medical officers, there was great want of assistance. Eight orderlies were sent on board at Balaklava, who were then convalescent from different diseases, and who, with the exception of (two?) proved afterwards perfectly useless; the consequence of which was, that although all the assistance that could possibly be given under the circumstances was most rigorously attended to, still the want of sufficient help was greatly to be deplored, more especially as I was myself suffering from severe diarrhœa, which rendered me less capable of performing my duty, and was much aggravated by such.

I have, &c.

HUGH MACKEY, Staff Surgeon 2d Class,
Late in charge of the Talavera.

A. Cumming, Esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.
P. Benson Maxwell, Esq.
P. Sinclair Laing, Esq., General Hospital, Scutari.

1. Names of vessels of which you had charge ? Talavera, of London, Captain Scott.
2. Registered tonnage ? 900 tons.
3. Height between decks ? Very lofty—7 feet.
4. Number of voyages you made ? Only one, with wounded from Crimea.
5. Number of cots ? None.
- Number of hammocks ? None.
- Number of standing bed places ? None.
- Number of bedding ? To the best of my recollection every bad case had a bed and blankets, and every other case had one, if not more, blankets.
6. Number of water-closets ? None.
- Number of night-stools ? None.
- Number of bed-pans ? Two.
- Number of urinals ? Two.
- Other conveniences ? None.
7. Supply of medicines ? Good, and sufficient for the voyage.
8. Surgical instruments ? Good (private property).
- Materials and appliances ? Good.
- Provisions ? Good.
- Water ? Good.
9. Means of ablution ? None.
10. Means of ventilation ? Thorough ventilation of the deck, on which the wounded were placed, by stern window, side scuttles, and large hatchways.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, with the names of any officers you may recollect ? Six wounded officers, as follows:—Lt.-Cols. Haly, 47th regt., and Warren, 55th; Lieuts. Bush and Fitzroy, 41st; Captain Vials and Lieut. Macdonnald, 95th; and 172 wounded men.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board, stating the rank and names to the best of your recollection ? One assistant-surgeon, Dr. Jephson, 49th regt.
13. Number fit for duty ? One, Dr. Jephson, 49th regt.
14. Number of orderlies and other attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded ? Eight sent on board.
15. Number fit for duty ? With the exception of two, the rest were useless.
16. When the sick and wounded were embarked ? On the afternoon of the 6th of November.
17. When the vessel sailed ? The Talavera was towed out of the harbour on the following morning.
18. When it arrived off Scutari ? Arrived off Scutari in tow of the Sidney steamer, to the best of my recollection, on the evening of the 9th.
19. When the sick and wounded were disembarked ? The wounded were disembarked on the following day.
20. Causes of delay in embarking, sailing, or disembarking ? 1st. There was no delay in the embarkation of the wounded. 2d. I am not aware why she was detained. 3d. The reason why the wounded were not disembarked was, I believe, owing to the lateness of our arrival at Scutari.
21. General character of the wounds and diseases ? The general character of the wounds were from grape and canister shot, and of a very severe nature.
22. Number of deaths ? The number of deaths, as well as I can recollect, were 10.
23. To what causes attributable ? From complete exhaustion, owing to the shock to the constitution, and from the severity of the wounds, aggravated by removal.
24. Means and deficiencies of cooking ? Indifferent.
25. Regularity of meals and facilities of eating them ? Indifferent.

Talavera.

JOHN H. JEPHSON, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 49th Regiment.

SIR,

Steam Ship Jason, December 17, 1854.

I have the honour of receiving your letter of the 7th instant, requesting to be informed of particulars relative to the transport of sick and wounded men and officers on board the ship Talavera, which sailed from Balaklava to Scutari.

I have to state, in the first place, that the vessel was fit, as regards size, for the conveyance of sick and wounded, but there was a great want of water-closets and other such conveniences.

Secondly, Considering the amount of professional duty, as well as the attendance imperatively required for the sick, which devolved upon both myself and Dr. Mackey, there was a great want of assistance. Orderlies were sent on board at Balaklava who were then convalescent from different diseases, who with the exception of two, or at most three, were perfectly useless; the consequence of which was, that both Dr. Mackey and myself had not alone to attend to our professional duties, but also to act as orderlies in superintending the meals and cleansing the decks.

Hoping that you will consider what I have mentioned sufficient answers to your inquiries.

I have, &c

JOHN H. JEPHSON, M.D.,

Assistant-Surgeon, 49th Regiment.

Dr. Cumming,
Inspector-General.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Names of vessels of which you had charge? | Talavera, of London, Captain Scott, commander. |
| 2. Registered tonnage? | About 850 tons. |
| 3. Heights between decks? | About seven feet. |
| 4. Number of voyages you have made? | Only one, with wounded from the Crimea. |
| 5. Number of cots? | None. |
| Number of hammocks? | None. |
| Number of standing bed places? | None. |
| Bedding? | To the best of my recollection, every bad case had a bed, and every case had one or more blankets. |
| 6. Number of water-closets? | None. |
| Number of night-stools? | None. |
| Number of bed-pans? | Two. |
| Number of urinals? | Two. |
| Other such conveniences? | None. |
| 7. Supply of medicines? | Good, and quite sufficient for the voyage. |
| Supply of surgical instruments? | Good (I believe private property). |
| Supply of surgical materials and appliances? | Good. |
| Supply of medical comforts? | Good and sufficient. |
| Supply of provisions? | Good. |
| Supply of water? | Good. |
| 9. Means of ablution? | None. |
| 10. Means and state of ventilation? | Very good where the wounded were, by side windows and port-holes, with large hatchways. |
| 11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers on board, with the names of any you recollect? | Six wounded officers; namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, 47th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, 55th regiment; Captain Vialls, 95th regiment; Lieutenant Macdonnald, 95th regiment; Captain Bush, 41st regiment; Captain Fitzroy, 41st regiment; 172 wounded men. |
| 12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating the names and rank to the best of your recollection? | One surgeon, namely, Staff-Surgeon Mackey. |
| 13. Number of them fit for duty on board? | One; Assistant-Surgeon Jephson, M.D., 49th regiment. |
| 14. Number of orderlies and other attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded? | Eight convalescent men sent on board. |
| 15. Number of them fit for duty on board? | With the exception of three, they were perfectly useless. |
| 16. When the sick and wounded embarked? | On the evening of the 6th of November. |
| 17. When the vessel sailed? | On the same evening. |
| 18. When it arrived off Scutari? | I believe on the evening of the 9th. |

19. When the sick and wounded disembarked? On the day following.
20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, or disembarkation? There was no delay in the embarkation at Balaklava. The delay of disembarkation was owing to the Talavera arriving off Scutari late in the evening.
21. General character of wounds and diseases? Were those produced by grape-shot and cannon-ball, the majority of them of a severe nature.
22. Number of deaths on board? Ten deaths occurred.
23. To what causes attributable? The deaths occurred from exhaustion, from the shock to the system, and from the severity of wound, increased by the removal to and from the ship.
24. Means and deficiencies of cooking? Indifferent.
25. Regularity of meals and facilities for eating them? Indifferent.

J. GORRINGE, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 1st Royal Dragoons.

Arabia.

GENTLEMEN,

December 8, 1854.

IN conformity with your request, contained in a letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to submit the following, being systematic answers to the questions proposed.

As to the other queries to which you ask for my opinion, I beg to state that having held very responsible situations in public institutions, previous to entering Her Majesty's service, and thereby accustomed to the charge of numerous and dangerous cases, I did not consider myself over-matched in having nearly 300 sick and wounded soldiers to attend. Of course I was hard worked, but considering that the exigencies of the service required it, I was prepared to sacrifice every other consideration. Two medical officers were on board sick for a passage to Scutari, one recovered so much as to be able to render me great assistance; the wounds of all were dressed daily. Medicine administered at regular and appointed intervals. A sheep was boiled and made into broth for all hands each day, and port wine with arrowroot most liberally given to all who stood in need of it. I do not think more would have been done with a greater staff of medical officers. One leg was amputated during the voyage.

Only those who have been actually present can have any real idea of the misery and pain endured by the poor sick and wounded soldier, whilst on his transport from the scene of action to the general hospital, added to, not a little, by the state of prostration induced by crossing the Black Sea, particularly at this season of the year. But as far as it is possible to alleviate their sufferings (speaking of my own ship) I believe it is done. The ship was capable of carrying 300 with comfort; the sick were placed in hammocks and the wounded on hair mattresses, and 200 blankets and rugs were distributed in addition to the blanket brought on board by each man; the ventilation was excellent. On one day only was there any complaint, and this was of the biscuit and water. On examination I found that the biscuit had accidentally been wetted and become in consequence mouldy, and that the water being issued from the bottom of a tank was discoloured. This did not occur again. A list of the medicines and medical comforts which I have given will show that nothing in that line was wanting.

1st. To recapitulate, I would suggest first, that when the medical officer in charge is under five years' service, he should have another to assist him, but a man of experience ought to be enough for 300 men for so short a voyage (three days) provided he is ready and able to give the whole of his time to his work.

2d. That as wounded men are often brought direct to the ship, and frequently without their kits, tin plates should be in every ship for their use. I saw great discomfort from the want of them, as I did from the scanty number of buckets usually kept in a ship.

3d. That the number of orderlies should be made dependant upon the requisition of the medical officer in charge, for sometimes the presence of convalescents renders a fewer number necessary. In my case I found six were ample.

4th, and lastly. That an executive military officer should always be placed in each ship to take cognizance of any misconduct or refusal on the part of convalescent men to assist their wounded comrades, and which is out of the line of the duties of a medical officer.

I have, &c.

J. GORRINGE,

Assistant Surgeon, 1st Royal Dragoons,
In medical charge of Arabia.

The Commissioners for Inquiry,
&c. &c.

1. Names of the vessels of which you were in charge? Arabia.
2. Registered tonnage? 1,022.
3. Height between decks? Seven feet.
4. Number of voyages you made? One.
- E c 2

5. Number of cots? Two.
 Number of hammocks? Seventy.
 Number of standing bed-places? Eight.
 Number of bedding? Eighty hair mattresses, 100 blankets, 100 rugs.
 6. Number of water-closets? Seven patent closets, and six stools at "the head."
 Number of night stools? None.
 Number of bed-pans? Two.
 Number of urinals? None.
 Number of other such conveniences? None.
 7. Supply of medicines? Chloroform $\bar{3}$ viij. morph. acet. $\bar{3}$ j., pulv. cret. co. $\bar{3}$ viij., ol. ricini $\bar{3}$ ij., tinct. catechu. $\bar{3}$ vi., tinct. opii $\bar{3}$ j. in addition to one medicine chest marked "store waggon No. 2," and which was complete with every article according to the printed inventory.
 8. Supply of surgical instruments? Two sets capital instruments.
 Supply of materials and appliances (surgical)? Three screw tourniquets, 3 field ditto, 100 bandages, 15 lbs. lint, 12 lbs. tow, 1 set whale-bone splints, 3 sets lined splints, $\bar{3}$ ii. ligature silk, $\bar{3}$ i. thread, 12 sponges, 10 yards empl. adhesive, 10 stump pillows, 2 sheets.
 Supply of medical comforts? Twelve sheep, 10 lbs. ground rice, 10 lbs. arrow-root, 8 doz. port wine, 84 lbs. sugar, 28 lbs. tea, 20 tins essence of milk, 60 tins essence of beef.
 Supply of provisions? Ten days' provisions on leaving the Crimea according to the regulated government scale, for 300 men.
 Supply of water? 120 tons.
 9. Means and state of ventilation? Fourteen side ports, four hatches, four windsails, 12 deck ventilators in the ship's side (good).
 10. Means of ablution? Buckets (few).
 11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers on board, with the names of any of the officers you may recollect? Officers 9; men 264; Lieut.-Col. Yorke, 1st Royal Dragoons; Major the Hon. J. P. Maxwell, M.P., 50th regiment; Lieut. and Adjutant Maule, 88th regiment; Lieut. Conolly, 49th regt.; Lieut. Swinfen, 5th Dragoon Guards, &c.
 12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating their names and rank to the best of your recollection? Assistant Surgeon Langham, 7th Fusileers; Assistant Surgeon Maclean, 42d Highlanders;
 13. Number of them fit for duty on board? Both sent on board sick, and to Scutari for further treatment. Assistant Surgeon Langham, however, rendered me material assistance, but the illness of Assistant Surgeon Maclean prevented him from offering his services.
 14. Number of orderlies and other attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded? One sergeant and six privates.
 15. Number of them fit for duty on board? All.
 16. When the sick and wounded embarked? Between the 1st and 6th of November 1854.
 17. When the vessel sailed? 7th of November 1854.
 18. When it arrived off Scutari? 10th of November 1854.
 19. When the sick and wounded disembarked? 11th and 13th of November 1854.
 20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, or disembarkation? None in the embarkation or sailing, but November 12th was very stormy, the breakers rising over the landing place; and the men could not be landed on that day. Half were removed the first day and the remainder on the third day.
 21. General character of wounds and diseases? Gun-shot and bayonet wounds, and dysentery.
 22. Number of deaths on board? Four.
 23. To what cause attributable? Two of their wounds (abdominal) and two of dysentery.
 24. Means and deficiencies of cooking? Two galleys containing eight excellent coppers.
 25. Regularity of meals and facilities for eating them. Meals served with regularity at 8, 12, and 5 o'clock. The tables which previously existed, were ordered down for the better ventilation of the ship.

J. SHELDON FURLONG, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 39th Regiment.

Mauritius.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, December 7th, 1854.

IN reply to your letter of the 3d of December I have the honour to state, 1st, that the steam ship Mauritius was not "suited for the transport of the actual number taken on board, and that such was my expressed opinion at the time, will be seen by enclosure No. 1. 2dly, as there were 202 wounds to be attended to every day, I made a requisition on the surgeon of the ship, Mr. Paton, for his services, and he was of great assistance. I did not apply for further surgical aid at Balaklava, for obvious reasons.

On arrival at Scutari I applied to the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals for such aid; he ordered the staff surgeon at the barracks to send two medical officers to the ship. One came that evening.

There were not any orderlies or attendants sent on board the Mauritius the first day, nor until afternoon on the second day of the embarkation and then only on application, as will be seen by enclosure No. 1. Eight men, convalescents from hospital, were then sent; one was so ill as to be obliged to become a patient himself, the remaining seven were all but useless. On arrival at Scutari I applied for 20 orderlies, who were sent off the same evening. 3rdly, the provisions, medical comforts, blankets, and even cooks were supplied by the ships, and were abundant and excellent of their kind. The voyage was quick and fortunate, so that medicines and materials were just enough with the addition of those articles obtained on requisition the day we sailed. Vide enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

When the army disembarked at Kalamita Bay, numbers of men unable to march were left on board by the medical officers in charge of the ships. Being in charge of transport 42, I left Lord F. L. Gower and 11 men of the E battery R.A., and 2nd battalion rifle brigade. Lord F. L. Gower and three of these men were so ill as to require being sent to Scutari; eight were convalescent from fever and dysentery, able to eat and walk about a ship, but unable to march. On visiting the ship two days afterwards to bring away any men sufficiently strong, and attend to the remainder, I was surprised to find that, the officer excepted, all without distinction had been sent on board the Erin en route to Scutari! If an hospital ship with proper attendants, medicines, &c., had been with the fleet, these eight men, artillery and rifles, would have joined the army after Alma, or at all events at Balaklava on the 26th.

On the 25th of September at Balbek being nine days ill with intermittent fever, I was ordered on board ship by Sir George Brown. Having reported myself to the Inspector General and received his permission to remain on board until convalescence, I proceeded in company with some 30 other sick, some walking, the remainder in arabas along the road which we were told led to the beach. Having advanced some distance, we met three artillerymen returning, who stated that the road was unsafe, as they had been attacked and fired upon by four Russians. The day was advancing, the army had marched, our only hope lay in the ships, so we were obliged to go forward; all the men were armed and loaded, I sent the strongest out in front to examine the road, houses, &c. Shortly afterwards we were joined by a sergeant and six light dragoons; they rode in front and made some 10 prisoners of suspicious looking natives, who were hiding behind hedges near the road. We now began to see the Russian picquets about a quarter of a mile off to the left on the hill, and the road winding close towards them it became pretty evident that we had been directed on the wrong road; now we had nothing for it but to push on. I rode forward to the beach to reconnoitre, and as I left the trees and advanced on the open ground three Russians commenced to descend the hill, hoping to cut me off. To my dismay, on arriving at the beach not a boat was to be seen; three war steamers were about two miles out at sea and the rest of the fleet was about four miles back near Katcha. The road branched at the beach, one part running up to Fort Sivernia, which I could see unpleasantly near on the hill top, the other along the cliff to the right towards the fleet. This one was our only chance, so I hurried back to join the party before they passed the town and directed them up the hill. The three Russians halted and then retreated when they saw me joined by such an apparently strong body. We proceeded along the cliff some four miles and reached Katcha at 2 p.m., having started at 7 a.m. If the Russians had had only a little courage they could have killed us or made us prisoners, as we could not have escaped. I hope you will excuse my giving you this long account of the sick at Kalamita, and the journey to the beach at Balbek, but a recent general order renders it necessary that these things, not the fault of the medical department, should come to light.

I am, &c.

J. SHELDON FURLONG.

Assistant Surgeon, 39th Regiment.

To A. Cumming, Esq., I.G.H.

P. Benson Maxwell, Esq., and

P. Sinclair Laing, Esq., 2d Class Staff Surgeon.

Answer 1. Steam transport Mauritius.

2. About 1,800 tons.

3. About 7½ feet.

4. One voyage.

5. Number of cots; none.

Number of hammocks; none.

Number of standing bed-places; 14.

Number of bedding; 100.

6. Water-closets on deck; not reachable:
Night-stools; none.
Bed-pans; two for officers and men.
Urinals; one.
Other such conveniences; two tubs.
7. The supply of medicine was enough for the short voyage. I did not receive an invoice and I do not recollect the quantities, &c.
8. Surgical instruments; one portable case.
Surgical materials, &c., half a dozen tourniquets, 15 lbs. of lint, some tow, three sets of Poto's splints, a few stump pillows, half a dozen air pillows, ligatures, sponges, and a little gutta serena, chloroform, 200 bandages.
Medical comforts, provisions, water; all supplied by the ships; good and abundant.
9. Means of ablution. None.
10. Ventilation: circular ports, hatchways, and windsails. It was good. Abundance of chloride of zinc, liberally supplied by the ship, was used through the decks at all hours.
11. Number of wounded men - - 170

"	"	officers	-	8
"	"	sick men	-	64
"	"	orderly	-	1

Total embarked	-	<u>243</u>
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Names of officers:—

- Col. Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.
 Lieut.-Col. Halkett, Coldstream.
 Capt. Paynter, R.A.
 Capt. Ingilby, R.A.
 Major Sharpe, 20th Regt.
 Capt. Shipley, 7th Fusiliers.
 Lieut. Butler, 7th Fusiliers.
 Ensign Owens, 33d Regt.
12. Number of surgeons; one assistant surgeon, Humfrey, 77th Regt.
 13. Fit for duty; one, and the surgeon of ship.
 14. Orderlies; eight on *second day*.
 15. Orderlies fit for duty; seven.
 16. Embarked 184 on the 7th November; 50 on the 8th November.
 17. Sailed 4 p.m. on the 8th November.
 18. Arrived November 10th, 12 noon.
 19. Disembarked about 190 on the 11th, the rest 13th November.
 20. Cause of delay; roughness of sea on 12th November delayed the disembarkation; there was not any delay in the sailing.
 21. General character of wounds; sloughing.
 24 men were wounded in two places.
 2 lost both arms.
 33 stumps in all on board.
 5 broken limbs.
 42 cases of dysentery.
- About 10 men could assist themselves; all the others required the use of the bed-pan constantly.
22. Twelve deaths occurred on board.
 25. Names, &c., of fatal cases:—
 Private G. Cook, R.A., amputation right thigh, sank quietly.
 Private Daly, 77th, debility after cholera.
 Corporal Thomas Conway, 88th, amputation left thigh.
 Private Thomas Holland, 88th, gun-shot wound lumbar region.
 Private C. Smith, 1. B. Rifles, amputation left thigh.
 Private R. Hennen, right arm amputated—hæmorrhage.
 Corporal Wadsworth, G.G., left leg amputated—traumatic delirium.
 Private M. Conolly, 30th, right shoulder amputated—hæmorrhage.
 Private J. Ashley, 2 B. Rifles, fever.
 Private Henry Parker, 1 B. Rifles, fracture left thigh; in very low state.
 Private Moses Eady, G.G., fracture left thigh, very high up; very weakly.
 Private W. Moore, 33d Highlanders, shot through both hips; bladder wounded.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

SIR,

Mauritius, November 8, 1854, 4 a.m.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that this ship is quite full of wounded men and that there is not one orderly to attend them or assist them in any way. I beg leave to request that you will kindly order off the proper number of attendants. I beg leave also to enclose a

requisition for actual necessities for the wounded, and hope you will be good enough to cause them to be sent on board. I have not received any return of the men's names, &c.

I have, &c.

1st Class Staff Surgeon Tice,
P. M. O. Balaklava.

J. SHELDON FURLONG,
Assistant Surgeon, 39th Regiment.

Copy of answer to No. 1.

Mem.—Medicine, &c. has been supplied and is on board. Orderlies will come off after dinner. Number of wounded to be carried, about 250.

8th November.

J. T.

(True copy.)

J. SHELDON FURLONG,
Assistant Surgeon.

Enclosure No. 2.

Required for the use of the sick and wounded on board transport Mauritius:—

Bandages 100.

Ip. Sulp. 3viij.

Oiled silk 6 yards (some gutta percha sent instead).

Oiled cloth 6 yards.

Bed pans 2

Urinals 2

Basins 2

} not received.

Spongion piline one square yard.

Staff Surgeon Tice,
P. M. O., Balaklava.

J. SHELDON FURLONG,
Assistant-Surgeon, 39th Regiment.

J. SUMMERS, Esq., 2d Class Staff Surgeon.

Andes.

SIR,

General Hospital, Scutari, 4th December 1854.

I HAVE the honour to reply to the queries inserted in your circular letter, and beg to state as follows, that with reference to the accommodation provided on board the steamer Andes for the number of wounded put on board under my medical charge, viz., 240, I am of opinion that this ship is well suited for the transport of wounded soldiers within this limit.

The number of medical officers on board, viz., three, were in my opinion sufficient to perform the duties required of them for the above number of sick and wounded. The twelve orderlies would have been advantageously increased to sixteen, to attend on the men in watches during the night, without causing too much fatigue, and, in my opinion, men who have acted as hospital orderlies for some length of time and are acquainted with cooking should be selected for this duty, as inexperienced attendants are of comparatively little use.

I have, &c.

A. Cumming, Esq.,
Inspector General.

J. SUMMERS,
Second Class Staff Surgeon.

Answer 1. Screw steamer Andes.

2. Supposed to be about 1,800 tons register.

3. Height bet ween decks eight feet.

4. One voyage made under my charge.

5. Cots were only supplied for the purpose of removing the wounded to and from the ship. No hammocks were wanted. There were standing bed places for the accommodation of the more severely wounded around the sides of the ship, and also in the centre of the lower deck (abaft) these were two abreast.

6. One watercloset was appropriated for the use of the men.

7. The supply of medicines consisted of a small portable case, containing the more important medicines.

8. The surgical instruments were my own property, according to regulations, the materials and appliances were ample, and may be judged of from the list hereto appended. The medical comforts consisted of two cases of port wine, containing from four to six dozen in each; 10 lbs. of arrow root; ditto of sago; also a few canisters of essence of beef for soup; 4 bales of blankets, and 4 ditto of rugs; 16 live sheep were supplied (on requisition), and the ordinary salt rations of excellent quality, together with a daily supply of flour and biscuit; the water was of good quality and abundant.

9. The means of ablution were defective, there being no metal basins on board ship. Twelve buckets were furnished by the ship for this purpose.

10. Ventilation was ample from the hatches and side ports being constantly open, together with windsails when required.

11. There were 220 wounded men and nineteen officers embarked. The names of the officers were, viz. :—

20th Regiment	Captain Butler.	41st Regiment	Captain Rowlands.
	Lieutenant Bennett.		Captain Bligh.
	Ensign Kekewich.	57th Regiment	Lieutenant Buller.
21st Regiment	Lieut.-Col. Ainslie.		Lieutenant Hayne.
	Captain Boldero.	63d Regiment	Captain Harries.
	Lieutenant King.		Lieutenant Newenham.
	” Stephens.		Lieut.-Adjutant Bennett.
23d Regiment	Captain Hughes.		Ensign Morgan.
41st Regiment	Captain Meredith.	95th Regiment	Surgeon Brown.

12, 13. The names of the assistant surgeons fit for duty were, Assistant Surgeon Williamson and Acting Assistant Surgeon Macartney.

14, 15. Twelve orderlies (convalescents) and very inexperienced in the duties of attending on the sick.

16. The wounded soldiers were embarked on the 9th and 10th November 1854.

17. The ship sailed on the 11th November and arrived on the 13th November.

18. 13th November.

19. The sick and wounded were disembarked on the 13th and 15th November.

20. Delay was attributable to the state of the weather.

21. The general character of the wounds were gunshot wounds and amputations. Diarrhoea was also prevalent prior to embarkation.

22. Eight casualties occurred during the voyage.

23. Attributable to severe wounds.

24. Properly trained orderlies for attendance on the sick and cooking in the galley appointed for the soldiers, are strongly recommended to be obtained for transports employed in the removal of sick and wounded men.

S. SUMMERS, M.D.,
2nd Staff Surgeon.

3d December 1854.

Medicines, &c., shipped on board the Hospital Steam Ship, *Andes*, proceeding with wounded to Scutari.

1 case marked Hospital conveyance store	Screw tourniquets, 3.
cart, No. 18.	Field do 3.
Lint 15 lb. and box.	Pins, 1 paper, 1.
Tow 12 lb.	Sheets, 2.
Bandages, 250.	Stump pillows, 10.
Sponges, 12.	Whalebone splints, 1 set complete,
Emplast. adhæsiv. yds. x.	Lined do 1 set.
Ligature thread, 5 ij.	Bed pans, 3.
Do. silk, 5 ij.	

Edendale.
Cleopatra.

E. W. YOUNG, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, December 23d, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith answers to the questions submitted to me with reference to the transport of sick and wounded on board the *Edendale*, sailing vessel, and *Cleopatra* steam ship, under my medical charge.

With regard to the former ship, (the *Edendale*), I have been unable to furnish all the required particulars, not having been made aware that they were required, and having taken no notes of the same, but I have replied to the questions as far as my memory serves.

In both vessels the accommodation appeared to me sufficient for the number actually taken on board, and no additional surgical aid was required. With regard to the orderlies, I have to regret that they were for the most part inefficient, being composed of men lately recovered from sickness, many of whom themselves required medical treatment while on board, and who were generally unacquainted with the duties they had to perform, and in several cases displayed great unwillingness to perform the necessary offices for the sick. On board the *Edendale*, there were eight orderlies, of whom two were very active and diligent, the remaining six being almost always on the sick-list; fortunately, I succeeded in obtaining the services of many of the patients whose wounds were slight, by whom the requisite attendance was provided for the more feeble. On board the *Cleopatra*, there were four non-commissioned officers, and 29 orderlies under the command of Captain Browne, 21st Fusiliers, of which number 15 were quite inefficient from sickness or incompetence, but in this case also I obtained assistance from the convalescent patients.

A sufficient supply of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances for the voyage according to its usual length, was put on board both ships, and renewed as required in consequence of the delay in sailing and disembarkation. No deficiency of provisions or medical comforts was in either case experienced.

In conclusion, I would humbly suggest that it would be highly conducive not only to the comfort of the sick, but also to their welfare, were it possible to obtain orderlies in good

health and more acquainted with their duties, at the same time that I am aware of the difficulty of obtaining such at the present time. It would also, I feel no hesitation in stating, be the means of prolonging and probably of saving lives, were means taken to prevent all unnecessary delay in the transfer of men from the Crimea to the hospital in Scutari, and to limit the period during which the sick remain on ship-board, to the time actually required for the voyage.

I have, &c.

E. W. YOUNG, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,
11th Regiment.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Name of vessel? | Edendale, sailing transport. |
| 2. Registered tonnage? | |
| 3. Height between decks? | About eight feet. |
| 4. Number of voyages I made? | One. |
| 5. Number of cots? | None. |
| hammocks? | None. |
| standing bed | About eight or ten. |
| places? | |
| bedding? | 56 beds, 148 blankets (besides the blanket brought on board by each man) and 50 rugs. |
| 6. Number of water-closets? | |
| night-stools? | None. |
| bed pans? | Two. |
| urinals? | None. |
| ----- other such conveniences? | About three dozen wooden porringers (intended as mess-bowls,) and eight buckets. |
| 7. Supply of medicines? | One of the deal boxes usually contained in the ambulance waggons, fitted with additional medicines issued on my requisition, the same being required in consequence of delay in sailing and disembarkation. |
| 8. Surgical instruments? | One portable case of surgical instruments complete. |
| materials and appliances? | A large and sufficient supply of lint, tow, bandages, sponges, splints, adhesive plaister, old sheeting, &c. |
| Supply of medical comforts? | A sufficient supply of port wine, essence of beef, preserved meat, sugar, tea, arrowroot and sago. (The two latter were renewed by requisition at Balaklava and Scutari, in consequence of delays in sailing and disembarkation.) |
| provisions? | Soup, fresh meat, and vegetables in sufficient quantity, with biscuits, &c. |
| water? | A plentiful supply, |
| 9. Means of ablution? | About two dozen wooden bowls, serving to hold water for ablution or for dressing wounds. |
| 10. Ventilation? | A wind-sail fore and aft, open hatchways; a free current of air constantly maintained. |
| 11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, &c.? | Six officers, (viz. Captain Crosse and Lieutenant Baynes, 88th regiment, wounded, and Captains Yates, R.A., and Aldworth, 7th Fusiliers, and Assistant Surgeons Fyffe, 30th regiment, and Noot, 50th regiment, sick,) and 203 sick and wounded soldiers. |
| 12. Number of surgeons under me? | Two, viz. Staff Assistant Surgeon Steuart, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Seddall. |
| 13. Number of them fit for duty? | Both. |
| 14. Number of orderlies? | Eight. |
| 15. Number of them fit for duty? | Two all the time, the remaining six being frequently on the sick-list. |
| 15. When sick and wounded embarked? | November 8th. |
| 17. When the vessel sailed? | November 20th. |
| 18. When it arrived off Scutari? | November 22d. |
| 19. When sick and wounded disembarked? | On November 23d, 25th, 26th, and 27th. |
| 20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing or disembarkation? | I am not aware of any delay in embarkation. Remained in harbour at Balaklava until the Medway steamer could tow us. On arrival off Scutari, boats were not sent until the next day, and then only sufficient to land a few of the men. The following day was too rough. On the 25th, no boats were sent, but the ship's boats landed as many as possible. On the 26th a small steamer took off all the remainder except eight, but it was by that time dark, and these last were landed on the 27th. |

21. General character of wounds and diseases? With the exception of about 17, all the cases were those of wounds, principally musket wounds, and amputations. Many of those were of great severity, penetrating the cavities of the chest and abdomen. The cases of disease were nearly all affections of the bowels.
22. Number of deaths on board? 38, of which six died during the voyage, the remainder in harbour, (one was brought on board dead.)
23. To what causes attributable? Principally to the severity of the injury received, (16 were wounds of chest or back) and exhaustion following amputation. Perhaps the discomfort inseparable from a lengthened stay on ship-board may have prevented recovery in some cases.
24. Means and deficiencies in cooking? A galley constructed for the use of 300 soldiers; the cook being one of the crew. The latter being a volunteer and not paid for his trouble, on one occasion refused to cook some arrowroot when required; and the captain informed me that he could not compel him. On other occasions things were satisfactorily performed by him.
25. Regularities of meals, and facilities for eating them? The meals were generally served with regularity. The soldiers' mess-tins and additional tin cups were in requisition.
26. Space allotted to the sick?

-
1. Name of Vessel? Cleopatra steam ship.
2. Registered tonnage? 1,500 tons.
3. Height between decks? 8 feet 6 inches,
4. Number of voyages I made? One.
5. Number of cots? None.
- hammocks? Six were used.
- standing bed Eight.
- places? Fifty beds, and 1,200 blankets. The former, and such of the latter as asked for by me according to the necessity of the cases, issued to the men.
- bedding? Fifty beds, and 1,200 blankets. The former, and such of the latter as asked for by me according to the necessity of the cases, issued to the men.
6. Number of water closets? Three, (Nine persons can be accommodated at one time.)
- night stools? None.
- bed pans? Seven.
- urinals? None.
- other such conveniences? Twelve buckets.
7. Supply of medicines? One detachment medicine-chest incomplete, but containing sufficient medicine for the voyage alone. On arrival at Scutari a fresh supply of necessary medicines was obtained, the sick not being landed for several days.
8. Supply of surgical instruments? One portable case of surgical instruments complete.
- surgical materials and appliances? A small supply of lint, tow, and bandages, splints, &c.
- medical comforts? A plentiful supply of these. As much port wine, arrowroot, sago, tea, sugar, &c., as was needed.
- provisions? Plentiful. Soup made with fresh meat daily, rice and vegetables.
- water? Sufficient.
9. Means of ablution? The occasional use of the ship's buckets.
10. Means and state of ventilation? A free ventilation maintained by keeping the port-holes on each side of the ship and hatchways constantly open. Open gratings on each side of the deck allowing of a free current of air through them.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, and names of officers? No sick officers. 358 sick and wounded soldiers.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under me, with their names and rank? One (Staff Assistant Surgeon, Walter Acton).
13. Number of them fit for duty? One.
14. Number of orderlies? Thirty-three.

15. Number of them fit for duty ? Four non-commissioned officers and fourteen men ; the remainder frequently sick and incompetent.
16. When the sick and wounded embarked ? 11th December.
17. When the vessel sailed ? 12th December.
18. When it arrived off Scutari ? 16th December.
19. When the sick and wounded disembarked ? About 120 disembarked on the 17th December, about 160 on the 19th December, and 13 on the 21st. The remainder on the 22nd December.
20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, or disembarkation ? No delay in embarkation. The ship was ordered to stay by the Victoria steamer during the passage, and tow her if necessary, the latter's rudder being out of order. This caused a delay in the passage of about two days, as well as the loss of three of our boats, a collision taking place while endeavouring to pass the hawsers from one to the other. The loss of those boats, and no other boats being sent, except on the days specified in preceding paragraph, caused delay in disembarkation.
21. General character of wounds and diseases ? Nearly all the patients suffered from dysentery or diarrhoea of a very severe character. Many were scorbutic. There were seven cases of gun-shot wounds, doing well, and twelve cases of frost-bite.
22. Number of deaths on board ? Thirty-one (of which seventeen occurred after arrival off Scutari).
23. To what causes attributable ? To exhaustion, consequent upon long-continued dysentery.
24. Means and deficiencies of cooking ? Four boilers containing thirty-six gallons each, entirely for the use of the troops, and the use of the ship's tin-pans for cooking arrowroot or sago. I have no deficiencies to complain of.
25. Regularity of meals and facilities for eating them ? The meals have been generally served with regularity. Some confusion occurred on the first day in the distribution, in consequence of the orderlies not being accustomed to the duty. Most of the patients were provided with mess-tins, besides which 100 tin drinking cups were issued.
26. Space appropriated to the sick ? Upper deck, length about 132 feet, breadth 32 feet. Lower deck, one cabin 32 feet by 32 feet, and another 22 feet by 30 feet.

E. A. YOUNG, M. D.,

Assistant Surgeon 11th Regiment.

J. C. G. TICE, Esq. Staff Surgeon, 1st class.

Medway.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, December 8, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward my answers to the several questions connected with the transport of sick and wounded from Balaklava to this station.

I have, &c.

Dr. Cumming, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

J. C. G. TICE, M.D.,

P. B. Maxwell, Esq.

Staff Surgeon 1st class.

Dr. Laing.

1. Name of vessels of which you were in charge ? Steamship Medway.
2. Tonnage ? 1,800.
3. Height between decks ? $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
4. Number of voyages you made ? One.
5. Number of cots ? None.
- hammocks ? Several.
- standing bed places ? About eighteen.
- bedding ? I believe between 230 and 240.
6. Number of water closets ? Two large ones on deck and two on the main deck.
- night stools ? One.
- bed pans ? Three.
- urinals ? None.
- other such conveniences ? Buckets.

7. Supply of medicines? Sufficient.
8. Supply of surgical instruments? Field case belonging to the surgeon, and two small cases.
- surgical materials and appliances? Everything of this nature sufficient.
- medical comforts? Abundant.
- provisions? Abundant and good.
- water? Plentiful.
9. Means of ablution? Tubs and buckets.
10. Means of state of ventilation? Hatchways, ports and windsails.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers on board, with the names of any officer you may recollect? Captain Auchmuty, died at Balaklava.
 „ Charlton, 95th regt., on board.
 „ Taswell, R.A.
 Ass.-Surgeon Clark, 33d.
 Captain Pretymann, 33d.
 Major Wakefield, 28th.
 Captain Newdigate, Rifle Brigade.
 Lieutenant Lempriere R. E.
 „ Holford, 28th.
 Bt. Lt. Col. Smyth, 68, died on 23d, not while on board.
 Lieutenant Streatfield, 44th.
 „ Neville, R. E.
 „ Twysden, 55th.
 Colonel Bradford, G. Gds.
 Lieutenant Thistlewaite, S. F. Gds.
 „ Aldridge, 21st.
 „ Gostling, 49th.
 Captain Locke, 49th.
 Lt. Colonel Daubeney 55th.
 1st Interpreter Westroppe.
 Two hundred and thirty-five.
- Number of men? Dr. Tice, 1st class.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating their names and rank to the best of your recollection? Dr. Newton, 2nd class.
13. Number of them fit for duty on board? Assistant Surgeon Hooper.
14. Number of orderlies and other attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded? All.
15. Number of them fit for duty on board? Twelve.
16. When the sick and wounded were embarked? Four became sickly during the voyage.
17. When the vessel sailed? 7th November.
18. When it arrived off Scutari? 20th November.
19. When the sick and wounded disembarked? 22nd November.
20. Cause of delay? 24th November.
- Cause of delay in embarkation? Boisterous weather.
- in sailing? and Inclement weather in the Crimea.
- disembarkation? No delay under steam in the morning of the 20th.
21. General condition of wounds and diseases? Bad weather.
22. Number of deaths on board? Gun shot wounds, dysentery and diarrhœa.
23. To what causes attributable? Twenty-three.
1. The Medway steamer was as well adapted for the transport of the number placed on board, as any ship not originally and expressly fitted for the conveyance of sick and wounded. Wounds and intestinal disease.
2. The assistance of the surgeon of the ship was not required, but the aid of soldiers in a convalescent state being desirable, several in that condition were employed.
3. There was no deficiency of medical comforts, provisions, surgical instruments, or appliances required in the management of surgical cases.
- I must here observe, that to insure success in treatment, and comfort, every ship intended for the conveyance of sick, and particularly of wounded, should, in the strictest sense, embrace those essentials supplied to every hospital.

I have, &c.

J. C. G. TICE, M.D.
 Staff Surgeon 1st class.

J. A. EAMES, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Trent.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, December 14th, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., and enclose answers to the questions connected therewith. In reply, I beg to inform you, that—

First. The steam-ship Trent was, in my opinion, unsuited for the transport of sick and wounded, having been employed for conveying horses and mules.

Secondly. That I did not require the assistance of any other surgeons in addition to the one who was associated with me. That the number of the orderlies would have been sufficient, had they been capable men and in good health. That I obtained the assistance of three sergeants "to act as quartermaster sergeant, sergeant-major, and hospital sergeant," one of whom was sick, the other two, passengers going to Scutari on duty. Also of one or two of the sick, who were able to assist, in place of those orderlies who were unable to perform their duties. And,

Thirdly. That the supply of animal food and biscuit was unsuited for sick; that there was an insufficient supply of medical comforts and medicines; that there was enough of some and a deficiency of other materials.

There was no deficiency of surgical instruments or appliances, the patients who required the latter having brought them on board with them.

As you have requested me to furnish you with any further information, relative to the transport of the sick and wounded, that I may be able to give you, I respectfully beg to state, that, "in my opinion," it will be nearly impossible, satisfactorily, to provide means for their conveyance from the seat of war, except by the employment of vessels selected and furnished for that express object, and provided with a sufficient number of orderlies experienced in their management, and under the authority of one or more commissioned or non-commissioned officers.

I have, &c,

J. A. EAMES,

Staff Assistant Surgeon.

A. Cumming, Esq., I.G.H.

P. Benson Maxwell, Esq.

P. Sinclair Laing, Esq.

Answer 1. Steam-ship Trent.

2. 1,800 tons.

3. Seven feet.

4. One voyage, from Balaklava to Scutari.

5. No cots; no hammocks; no standing bed-places; no beds, but quite enough blankets.

6. Two waterclosets, only for the use of officers and passengers. No night stools; three bed-pans; no portable urinals; no other such conveniences.

7. An insufficient supply of medicines.

8. Quite a sufficient supply of surgical instruments; enough plaister and lint, but not enough bandages. No appliances, nor were any required; there was an insufficient supply of medical comforts; there was a sufficient supply of provisions, but the animal food was ill suited to the nourishment of the sick; a limited supply of water.

9. No means of ablution.

10. Scuttles and hatchways.

11. As nearly as I can recollect, there were 17 officers on board, most of whom were sick; a list of as many names as I recollect I forward. There were 175 men, about 25 of whom were wounded, and the rest sick.

12. One, viz., Acting Assistant Surgeon Harvey Ludlow.

13. Both surgeons remained fit for duty throughout the voyage.

14. Twelve orderlies; no other attendants.

15. None of the orderlies discharged their duties without complaining of ill-health during the voyage, and seven of them were completely incapacitated from performing them.

16. On the 23d and 24th of November 1854.

17. On the morning of the 25th.

18. On the morning of the 27th.

19. On the 28th November, but the worst cases were unable to do so till the 2d of December.

20. No delay occurred, to the best of my knowledge, either in the embarkation of the sick or the sailing of the vessel; with reference to the delay in the disembarkation, the first cause was, the non-arrival of any boats or steamer to convey the sick to the shore till the morning after we arrived, viz., the 28th; the second was attributable to the rough state of the weather, which prevented all communication.

21. Two amputations; the remainder gun-shot wounds, and about half of them severe. Dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, and ague, constituted the diseases.

22. Two.

23. Exhaustion, in both instances, from gun-shot wounds.

24. There were enough means for cooking on board, as far as regards suitable coppers, fire, &c., but there was a deficient supply of water.

25. The meals were most irregular, and there was an almost complete absence of the necessary facilities for eating them.

NOMINAL Return of Officers on board Steam Ship Trent, on her passage from Balaklava to Scutari, 25th November 1854 :

Passengers.

The Duke of Cambridge and suite.
Lord William Paulet, and aide-de-camp.
Dr. Cruickshank, staff surgeon 1st class.

Sick and Wounded.

Capt. Thompson, 10th Hussars.
Capt. Wilson.
Capt. Bamford, 63d regt.
Capt. Johns, 63d regt.
Capt. Dickson, 30th regt.
Capt. Marshall.
Capt. England.
Col. Creagh.
Lieut. Smith, 95th regt.
Lieut. Hobbs.

As well as my memory can serve me, I have given the names of some of the officers, with their respective regiments; there were a few more on board whom I cannot recollect.

J. EWING, Esq., Staff Surgeon Second Class.

Avon.

GENTLEMEN,

Barrack Hospital, Scutari, March 23, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter relative to the Avon transport employed in carrying sick from the Crimea to this place last December. I beg to state, at the same time, that before quitting that ship I answered a similar communication, and forwarded my letter* to your office.

1. The vessel's name was the Avon.
2. Height between the decks, 6 feet 6 inches
3. Registered tonnage, 2,070.
4. I made but one voyage.
5. No cots; no hammocks; standing bed-places, 86; 100 paillasses, and a blanket each man.
6. Number of the waterclosets, 2; night-stools, none; bed-pans, 9; urinals, none; other such conveniences, a large supply of wooden buckets.
7. Supply of medicine, sufficient.
8. Surgical instruments, sufficient; materials and appliances, sufficient; medical comforts, sufficient; provisions, sufficient; water, sufficient.
9. Means of ablution, none.
10. Ventilation, insufficient.
11. Number of sick officers and soldiers on board: Officers, 18; soldiers, 278. Officers' names: Col. Lake, R.A.; Capt. Campbell, 42d; Lieut. Buller, Rifle Brigade; Major Stuart, 21st.
12. Number of surgeons, with their names and rank, 4—Assistant Surgeon Wilson, 7th Dragoons; Assistant Surgeon Mills, 63d Foot; Staff Assistant Surgeon Reid; Staff Assistant Surgeon Smith.
13. Number fit for duty, 2.
14. Number of orderlies, 24.
15. Number of orderlies fit for duty, 18.
16. When sick and wounded embarked.—Unable to say,
17. When the vessel sailed.—December 4, 1854.
18. When it arrived off Scutari.—December 6, 1854.
19. When sick disembarked.—6th and 7th December.
20. Causes of delay.—Unable to state.
21. General character of wounds and diseases.—Wounds, healthy; diseases, bowel complaints.
22. Number of deaths, 52.
23. To what cause attributable.—Choleraic diarrhoea.
24. Means and deficiency of cooking.—The cooking was carried on in one of the galleys; the means adequate.
25. Regularity of meals, &c.—Meals regular; the patients used tin porringers and their mess tins to eat from.

The vessel was, in my opinion, suited for the transport of the number actually taken on board, with this exception, that the ventilation, as before-mentioned, was deficient. The number of surgeons and orderlies was sufficient.

(Signed) J. EWING, Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.

Messrs. Cumming, Maxwell, and Laing,
&c. &c. &c.

* This letter did not come to hand.

JOHN MOORE M'NEECE, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Blundell.

GENTLEMEN,

Balaklava, January 26th, 1855.

YOUR letter, dated Scutari, December 24th, only reached me this day, and enclosed you will find answers to the questions as near as I can recollect. I am sorry I am unable to learn the height, breadth, and length of the *Blundell*, as that vessel has gone to Malta some weeks ago; consequently, I cannot see the captain. In my opinion there were not too many on board for the health of the sick; and if it had not been for the long passage and unusual severity of the weather, I doubt if we would have lost a single man. I did not need any other medical officer. The orderlies on board (seven) were willing to do their duty, but were really unable to do so, most of them having just recovered from sickness, and nearly wanting as much treatment as the patients. The names of the officers who were sick on board were—Dr. Wardrop, assistant surgeon, Grenadier Guards, and Rev. Mr. Sheehan, chaplain to the forces.

I have, &c.

JOHN MOORE M'NEECE,
Staff Assistant Surgeon.Messrs. Cumming, Maxwell, and Laing,
Scutari.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Name of vessel? | Blundell. |
| 2. Registered tonnage? | About 600. |
| 3. Height between decks? | Nearly seven feet. |
| 4. Number of voyages? | One. |
| 5. Number of cots? | None. |
| 6. Number of hammocks? | None. |
| 7. Number of standing bed-places? | Four. |
| 8. Number of bedding? | Four. |
| 9. Number of waterclosets? | Two. |
| 10. Number of night-stools? | One. |
| 11. Number of bed-pans? | Six. |
| 12. Number of urinals? | None. |
| 13. Number of other such conveniences? | None. |
| 14. Supply of medicines? | Limited. |
| 15. Surgical instruments? | One case. |
| 16. Materials and appliances? | An abundant supply. |
| 17. Medical comforts? | Ditto. |
| 18. Provisions? | An abundant supply. |
| 19. Water? | Very good. |
| 20. Means of ablution? | None. |
| 21. Means and state of ventilation? | Good. |
| 22. Number of sick officers and men? | Seventy-four men and two officers. |
| 23. Number of other surgeons? | None. |
| 24. Number of orderlies? | Seven (four useless from illness). |
| 25. When sick embarked? | December 3d. |
| 26. When vessel sailed? | December 4th. |
| 27. When it arrived off Scutari? | About December 20th. |
| 28. When sick disembarked? | December 25th. |
| 29. What the cause of delay? | None in embarkation; adverse winds in sailing; could not get a steamer to disembark them sooner. |
| 30. General character of diseases, &c.? | Diarrhœa and dysentery. |
| 31. Number of deaths on board? | Six (6). |
| 32. To what causes attributable? | General debility before coming on board. |
| 33. Means and deficiency of cooking? | One cook-house. |
| 34. Regularity of meals, &c.? | Very good. |

J. MOORE M'NEECE,
Staff Assistant Surgeon.

FRANCIS SMITH, Esq., Assistant Surgeon.

Golden Fleece.

For the strict and conscientious performance of any duty, it is necessary not only that the officer to perform the duty should have at his command the necessary means, but that, being supplied with them amply, he should make the best possible use of them.

The consideration of the subject of the transport of sick, embraces three particular points requiring consideration. First the accommodation of the sick; second, the attendance on the sick, and the third, the viualing of them on board.

Accommodation on board.—The *Golden Fleece*, it will be seen by the accompanying answers, is a ship particularly well adapted to this purpose. Her decks are spacious and well ventilated. Her height between decks is ample—her general accommodation, though insufficient below, is good. It is insufficient as regards waterclosets, and places for personal ablution between decks; of the latter kind the accommodation is at present nil, but on the saloon forward there are five waterclosets, and for the cabins devoted to the sick, five. Below,

however, as also on the after orlop-deck, there are none, and while patients from the forward orlop-deck have the use of those on the saloon-deck, those on the after orlop-deck have to traverse the ship from end to end, and are subjected to exposure on deck, the distance being too great for any but convalescents. In such a ship as the "Golden Fleece" the patients can be arranged as follows:—the serious cases on the saloon-deck forward; the less serious cases on the forward orlop-deck below; convalescents on the after orlop-deck below. But every deck should be supplied with accommodation, for the men will, unless carefully watched, make use of the scupper-holes, which in iron ships communicate with the bilge, as urinals, to save the trouble of going above. The number of sick to be accommodated on board this ship, or any of its size and class, with due regard to economy of space and method of arrangement, and taking into consideration the shortness of the voyage and the varying amount of disease in the cases put on board, with convenience and without crowding, would be from 550 to 600. For two-thirds of this number, standing berths might and should be supplied. These additional berths to admit of removal when the ship is otherwise employed. With regard to the number of standing berths recommended, which in this ship would be only 60 to complete the complement of two-thirds, it is to be considered that temporary berths might in a heavy sea be liable to fall, and that ventilation and cleanliness would be less interfered with by using hammocks, the hooks for which in this ship are ready fixed, and these hammocks, where necessary, might be allowed to remain suspended during the day. But, as a general rule, all hammocks and beds on the deck should be cleared away after breakfast, and the decks thoroughly cleaned, for which purpose, both after this meal and after dinner, every patient able to sit up—should the weather be fine—should be on deck, with his blanket as a covering if the weather be cold, and to ensure its being aired.

Bedding.—During the present voyage 300 blankets have been used by the men, and 250 mattresses stuffed with hay; 350 mattress cases, with a sufficiency of hay having been shipped at Balaklava. Soldiers exposed to the vicissitudes of camp life are unable to keep their persons free from vermin, and the bedding thus used for even a few days is necessarily at the end of the voyage sent on shore as dirty and unserviceable. Each berth or bed-place should be stuffed with a sufficiency of shavings, which should be raised at one end for the head, and covered with hair sacking, or (better) leather, or any substance that would allow of cleansing without removal. The patient brings his blanket and waistcoat, which in most cases would be sufficient, though perhaps in severe cases an extra blanket might be necessary.

Attendance.—The men at present employed on this duty are either weakly men or old soldiers, who, tired of active duties of camp life, seek in this way relaxation and repose, with the enjoyment of change of scene and the benefit of change of air. It is scarcely necessary to observe that a very grievous error is made in entrusting to such men the responsible duties of attendance on the really sick soldier, and that by such an arrangement the duties of the surgeon in charge are very materially increased. In addition to the allowance of orderlies—one to each 10 patients—two sergeants are absolutely necessary to act as hospital sergeants, and one as a quarter-master sergeant, in a ship calculated to transport 600 sick men. The duties of the former will embrace the administration of the medicines prescribed by the surgeons, and the distribution of medical comforts to the sick, one of the two being on duty for this purpose each alternate night. Of the latter, the accurate muster of the men, the keeping of the rolls, the charge of packs, arms, and accoutrements, and the dieting and distribution of the meals on board. The sergeants and orderlies, as being employed on a laborious duty, should be allowed the same remuneration as is allowed to men similarly employed in hospitals on shore.

Victualling.—At present the ships employed on this service are but temporarily so engaged, and arrangements on board are simply those for healthy troops. It would be better if ships expressly fitted, and furnished with a staff of sergeants and orderlies were permanently engaged, and when so employed were victualled by the commissariat and purveyor's departments, so that the medical officers on board should be saved the time and trouble expended in forming the necessary supplies,—time which is required to be devoted to the sick. Moreover, by the present arrangements it is necessary to draw the regular ship's rations of beef or pork for the whole number of patients. With those who are really sick, the rations are useless, and the patient lives on medical comforts; with the convalescents the salt rations are for the most part prejudicial, and while great waste must necessarily occur in the use of Government stores, a very great expenditure of medical comforts is constantly kept up, such as rice, sugar, tea, fresh and preserved meats, oatmeal, &c. As far as practicable, fresh meat and vegetables should compose the daily rations of the men, together with tea, sugar, biscuit, and oatmeal and rice, with the special intention of counteracting, as far as possible, by means of diet, the scorbutic tendency of most of the diseases at present apparent among the men. Cocoa, which forms a part of the ship ration, although excellent of its kind, and an agreeable drink, is almost universally disliked by soldiers when sick, as also when in health. Presuming then that the suggestions offered should be acted on, and that particular ships were told off for the performance of this duty, the advantages to be gained would be as follows:—Comfort to the sick from the abundance of convenience on board, and the greater security afforded that comforts intended for the sick are not monopolized by those patients for whom they are not intended, and by whom they are not required. In the confusion which at present

prevails, with sergeants ignorant of their duties, and orderlies unwilling to perform theirs, old soldiers whose state of health is very little impaired will seize on all the standing berths, waylay the rice, tea, or soup intended for the sick, and not only rob the weakly men of comfort in this way, but impose very unnecessary trouble on the attendants. For these men, though able to appear on deck for their grog, and clamorous for food, are invariably unable to leave their warm beds to pass their evacuations, so that frequently the serious cases are in this way, if not neglected, at least not so well attended to as they otherwise would be. Moreover, to feed 400 men when the mess service is very limited, is a matter of difficulty, and requiring so much time, as to make it the great business of the voyage, to the neglect of more important medical treatment. Another very important requirement on board such ships, would be ample convenience for cooking. In this ship it consists of two large boilers, each divided into a larger and a smaller compartment. These, which may be sufficient for the use of troops, are insufficient for the service of invalids, where, in addition to the usual amount of cooking of rations, an extra diet of soup, rice, oatmeal, &c., is also needed; while hot water for making arrowroot, beef tea, &c., is constantly necessary, not to mention the necessity of having a constant supply of hot water for the cleansing of wounds and sores. A complete mess service for the number embarked, if possible, or certainly for half the number, of mess plates and drinking cups, should be put on board. From the deficient accommodation in the galley and the small number of plates and drinking cups to be procured from the purveyor's department at Balaklava—48 of each for the service of 425 men—it has resulted during the present voyage, that while the preparation of the first meal has commenced at 5 a.m., the serving out of the last has been finally concluded at 12 o'clock at night, and in spite of all care observed, out of the number of plates and cups, six of the former and 12 of the latter have disappeared, to be replaced by the surgeon in charge. To complete the arrangements of a hospital transport ship, in addition to the regular staff of sergeants and orderlies (who should be men accustomed to the sea, and able thus to give their assistance when assistance is most required; and in which case there is no doubt but that the proportion of the orderlies might be reduced), a properly organized permanent medical staff should be attached to the ship. With regard to the number of orderlies employed, however, the proportion in such a ship as the *Golden Fleece*, whatever the number of sick on board may be, should be such as to allow three cooks and one surgery man, and three watches of 10 men each, or 12, if the numbers are large and the cases mostly severe, which will allow four men on watch to each deck, and more than this number will not be required for 600 men. The medical staff for such a ship should consist of one staff surgeon of the first class, and one assistant for each 150 men, to the number of three, which will allow one to each deck. A book should be kept on board in which should be written daily the reports of the officers, one of whom should be on orderly duty by night, and who should visit the different decks at 10 p.m., and at 1 and 5 a.m. For the maintenance of discipline an officer of not lower rank than a captain should be on board, whose duty also it should be to visit each deck once by night and once by day; the latter visit to take place at dinner time, to ensure regularity in the distribution of the men's food. The quarter-master sergeant should have a pack store, where should be stored away the arms and accoutrements (the ammunition should be removed from the pouches before a man leaves his regimental hospital tent), knapsacks, &c. He should keep an admission and discharge book of all men admitted on board, to enable him to do which the nominal returns of men to be admitted on board should be sent to the ship before the arrival of the men, by which means accuracy in the preparation of the returns and diseases may be secured, and the patients on arrival told off to their proper places; while at the same time their names should be placed on prepared lists for the proper administration of medicines and medical comforts at stated intervals. By such means economy of time would be secured, and efficient service; economy of public money by the proper husbanding of resources, and the loss of time and money attendant on the shipping and unshipping of stores for short voyages would be guarded against; and the duties being nearly assimilated to the orderly management of a general hospital, complaints could not arise, because the sedulous performance of all duties would be strictly enforced, and the sick soldier whose endeavour is always to leave behind and throw away every article belonging to him, would not, on disembarking, be found to be filthy in his person, and almost in a state of nudity as regards his own clothing. By moving large numbers of sick in one vessel, economy of labour as well as economy of space and efficiency of service would be secured; and by the perfect organization of the permanent hospital staff on board, economy also of medical assistance, a point of chief importance where the number of sick to be removed are large, and the number of available medical officers is limited.

FRANCIS SMITH,

Assistant Staff Surgeon.

On board the *Golden Fleece*,

The *Golden Horn*, December 21, 1854.

1. Name of vessel? *Golden Fleece*.

2. Tonnage? 2,500 tons.

3. Height between decks?

		Height.		Breadth.	Length.
		Ft.	In.	Ft.	Ft. In.
Saloon deck	-	7	8	39	57 6
Fore orlop deck	-	7	5	39	53 0
After orlop deck	-	7	5½	39	65 0

4. Number of voyages? One.

G g

5. Number of cots? None.
 Number of hammocks? None used during the voyage: hooks on the decks ready fixed: 1,000 on board.
 Number of standing bedplaces? 320, viz., cabins, 44; saloon-deck, 95; fore orlop, 87; after orlop, 78.
 Number of bedding? Blankets 303; mattress cases, filled with hay, 250; 350 put on board at Balaklava, with a sufficiency of hay.
6. Number of waterclosets? 12. Cabins, five; saloon-deck, five. Fore orlop-deck, none; after orlop-deck, none; spar-deck, four; two urinals.
 Number of night-stools? None.
 Number of bed-pans? Six, put on board at Balaklava.
 Number of urinals? Three.
 Number of other conveniences? None.
7. Supply of medicines? Sufficient.
8. Supply of surgical instruments? Sufficient.
 surgical materials, &c.? Sufficient.
 medical comforts? Ample.
 provisions? Good.
 water? Abundant and good.
9. Means of ablution? On the spar-deck, one pump; one tub on the saloon-deck, never used, but might be put in order for use; two shower-baths with pumps.
10. Means and state of ventilation? Saloon-deck, side ports 23, communicating with the external air, six opening into the square of the hatch. Ventilators, three patent, one aft amidships, and one in each wing forward. Fore orlop-deck, central gratings, and holes cut in each side of the deck, communicating with the deck above. Windsail in centre of hatchway. After orlop-deck, two ports communicating with the external air. Five scuttles communicating with a grating on the after saloon-deck. Cabins and water-closets by scuttles; inner row of cabins by Venetian blinds communicating with the passage which is ventilated by windsails and ports communicating with the large openspace above the engine-room.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and men? Officers none; men 425.
12. Number of surgeons sent to assist in the care of the sick? One, Assistant-Surgeon Langham, 7th Fusiliers.
13. Number of surgeons for duty? Two.
14. Orderlies and attendants? Orderlies 34, sergeants two.
15. Number fit for duty? Sergeants two, orderlies 31.
16. Date of embarkation of sick? 300 on the 15th Dec., 125 on the 16th Dec.
17. Date of sailing? December 16th, 1854.
18. Date of arrival? Morning of 18th December.
19. Date of disembarkation? 389 on the 19th December, 21 on the 20th December.
20. Causes of delay? Want of hospital accommodation.
21. General character of wounds and diseases? Simple gun-shot wounds, and cases of gangrene of the lower extremities. Cases of diarrhœa, scurvy, dysentery, and fever of the intermittent, remittent, and typhoid types.
22. Number of deaths on board? Fifteen.
23. To what causes attributable? To the effects of disease, the fatal termination in some cases being hastened by the fatigue consequent on removal, the powers of life being too low to support such fatigue.
24. Means of cooking insufficient. Two double boilers capable only of heating water in large quantities.
25. Regularity of meals and facilities of eating them uncertain and precarious. Forty-eight mess plates, and an equal number of drinking-cups supplied from the purveyor's stores at Balaklava.

O. S. DONNALL, Esq., Second Class Staff Surgeon.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, January 1, 1855.

Timandra.

THE last of the sick having disembarked this day, it enables me to reply to your letter of the 24th December, with its enclosure.

I have the honour, therefore, to acquaint you that the capacity of the transport Timandra to convey 200 sick, I think sufficient, but the mode of transporting them on the troop deck, without beds or bed places, very objectionable.

The cookhouse, as at present arranged, is too small, and quite unadapted to the necessary wants of the sick, occasioning great and irremediable irregularity in the preparation of their meal.

I needed no further medical assistance; but my orderlies were sick, sadly reducing the number originally intended for hospital duty.

There was no deficiency of proper provisions, medicines, medical comforts, &c.

I have, &c.,

O. S. DONNALL, Second-class Staff Surgeon.

1. Names of vessels of which you had the Timandra.
 charge?

2. Registered tonnage? 1,111 tons.

3. Height, length, breadth, of poop deck ? Seven ft. height, 151 ft. length, 34 ft. breadth.
 4. Number of voyages you made One.
 5. Number of cots ? Nil.
 Number of hammocks ? Nil.
 Number of standing bed place Thirty-six.
 Number of bedding ? Blankets.
 6. Number of waterclosets ? Nine.
 Number of night-stools ? Two.
 Number of bed-pans ? Nine.
 Number of urinals ? Nil.
 Number of other such conveniences ? Nil.
 7. Supply of medicines ? Sufficient.
 8. Surgical materials ? Lint, old linen, and tow.
 Surgical instruments ? One capital case.
 Medical comforts ? Sufficient.
 Provisions ? Good and sufficient
 Water ? Good and abundant.
 9. Means of ablution ? Ship's buckets.
 10. Means and state of ventilation ? Eight deck ventilators, three hatches, windsail, and 26 side ports.
 11. Number of sick and wounded officers and men, with the names of any of the officers you may recollect ? Two officers, and 183 sick. Captain Campbell, 5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. Peard, 20th regiment.
 12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating their names and rank ? One assistant surgeon, T. H. Walker.
 13. Number of them fit for duty ? One.
 14. Number of orderlies and other hospital attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending sick and wounded ? Twenty-nine orderlies.
 15. Number of them fit for duty ? The number varying from day to day in consequence of sickness—the daily average about 15.
 16. When the sick and wounded embarked ? The sick commenced embarking on the 5th December in drafts, and terminated on the 11th December.
 17. When the vessel sailed ? December 12th, 1854.
 18. When it arrived off Scutari ? December 20th, 1854.
 19. When the sick and wounded disembarked ? They disembarked at intervals in limited numbers.
 20. Causes of delay, sailing, or disembarkation ? Unfavourable weather for landing, and a limited supply of stretchers.
 21. General character of wounds and diseases ? Gun-shot and bayonet wounds. Dysentery, diarrhoea, and chronic rheumatism.
 22. Number of deaths on board ? Thirty-one from the 5th December to the 1st of January inclusive.
 23. To what causes attributable ? Disease and worn-out constitution.
 24. Means and deficiencies of cooking ? Too small a cook-house and only two boilers.
 25. Regularity of meals, and facility of eating them. Obtained with great difficulty. Utensils of tin.

GEORGE SAUNDERS, Esq., Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.

1. Names of vessels of which you were in charge ? S. Ship Victoria, No. 72.
 2. Registered tonnage. 1,878.
 3. Height between decks, and length and breadth of the decks appropriated for the accommodation of the soldiers ? Compartments:—
 Foremast. Middle. After.
 Height 7 ft. 6 in. 7 ft. 6 in. 7 ft. 6 in.
 Length 21 2 61 0 49 0
 Breadth 32
 4. Number of voyages you made ? One.
 5. Number of cots ? None.
 hammocks ? 773.
 standing bed-places ? Foremast 28, middle 64, after 50, and 18 double.
 bedding ? Total 160.
 160 mattresses, and 160 bolsters, and two bales of blankets, and one of rugs.
 6. Number of waterclosets ? Two on each side of upper deck.
 night stools ? None.
 bed-pans ? Four.
 urinals ? None.
 other conveniences ? One large tub in each compartment, with several small sized ones used for various purposes.

Victoria.

7. Supply of medicines ? One small chest belonging to hospital conveyance store cart, containing a few remedies, not adapted for service in the field or transports.
8. Surgical instruments ? One full set of capital instruments, "private property," in good order, supply ample.
 " materials and appliances ? A sufficiency of surgeon's tow, lint, plaister, and bandages, but no splints, &c.
 Medical comforts ? Ample supply of wine, sago, beef tea.
 Provisions ? Ten sheep; government provisions, quantity and quality good.
 Water ? Abundant.
9. Means of ablution ? No proper means of ablution; small tubs were used for general purposes.
10. Means and state of ventilation ? Means of ventilation ample; large portholes, &c., and state of ventilation always good.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and men on board, the names of any of the officers which you may recollect ? Five officers and 290 men :
 Lt.-Col. Blake, 33d regiment.
 Capt. Hardy, 46th "
 Lieut. Warner, 55th "
 " Murchison, 50th "
 Assist.-Surgeon Flower, 63d.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating their names and rank ? One. Assistant-Surgeon Bleckley, 14th regiment.
13. Number of them fit for duty on board ? One.
14. Number of orderlies, and other hospital attendants, sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded ? Twenty-five private soldiers, under the charge of Ens. Mansell, 23d Fusiliers.
15. Number of them fit for duty on board ? Sixteen; the other nine fell sick as soon as we put to sea, and only about five or six were fit for duty on arrival at Scutari.
16. When the sick and wounded embarked ? Sixty-four were placed on board on 10th December 1854; 29 marines had been already on board, and the remaining number reached the ship on 12th December.
17. When the vessel sailed ? 12th December 1854.
18. When it arrived off Scutari ? 20th ditto.
19. When the sick and wounded disembarked ? On 16th December the marines were landed at Therapia; 157 of the other sick and wounded were sent to Scutari on 19th instant; and on the 23d instant all the sick were landed.
20. Causes of delay in disembarkation ? Want of transport for the sick from the camp to Balaklava.
 Causes of delay in sailing ? Want of a screw; a temporary rudder was substituted which proved valueless; had a collision with a convoy steamer in the Black Sea, and with difficulty made the Bosphorus; were towed by a tug from the Bosphorus to Scutari after four days' delay.
 Causes of delay in disembarkation ? Want of hospital accommodation at Scutari; had no other means of disembarkation than the boats of the ship, which cannot always be depended on for comfort or safety.
21. General character of wounds and diseases ? Cases of diarrhœa and fever in the very lowest stage, from protracted suffering and exposure of the camp life; the clothes of the men most offensive, from accumulation of dirt, &c.
22. Number of deaths on board ? Sixteen during the voyage, and four more before the sick were all landed.
23. To what causes attributable ? The deaths occurred in cases that were placed on board in a dying state, from lingering diarrhœa, except in one instance, an orderly died from over-fatigue and work, brought on in the discharge of his duties. Sickness was aggravated by the great effluvia arising from the clothes of the diarrhœa cases, &c.
24. Means and deficiencies of cooking ? One cook-house with two boilers; but the places for cooking were not sufficiently spacious for preparing sago, beef tea, &c, without difficulty.

25. Regularity of meals, and facilities for eating them?

The meals were irregularly taken, in consequence of the deficient means of cooking; and the worst cases, requiring much comfort, could not get their meals when ordered at particular hours. No other facilities for eating than the ordinary mess tins and drinking tins, placed on board by the purveyor's department at Balaklava.

It is also requested you will inform us—

1. Whether the vessel was in your opinion suited for the transport of the number actually taken on board?

The number of berths or standing places was not sufficient to accommodate the number of cases that required such accommodation. The means of ablution and cooking were deficient, as well as conveniences for the particular cases that were placed on board. The vessel being without a screw, and having only a temporary rudder, which did not answer the purpose, was therefore not suited for the transport of helpless soldiers, though the space of each of the compartments was ample for healthy men amounting to a far greater number than that of the sick placed on board.

2. Whether you needed the assistance of any surgeons, orderlies, or attendants other than those on board under you, and whether you obtained such assistance, stating the number of surgeons, orderlies, and attendants who so assisted?

Required one assistant-surgeon and eight orderlies, and one hospital sergeant, supposing that the 25 orderlies sent on board were efficient and competent to attend upon the sick.

Applied to the Commandant of Balaklava, in the presence of the board of officers sent to inspect the vessel before sailing, for more attendants for the sick; he replied, "I cannot help you." The second assistant surgeon was promised but not sent.

The duties devolving upon the surgeon in charge and his assistant were of a varied and arduous character, in consequence of there being no non-commissioned officer or trustworthy orderlies to distribute wine, sago, or beef-tea, or any other medical comfort, or any one on board competent or willing to make out the numerous returns, &c. required from the surgeon in charge of sick and wounded on arriving at Scutari.

3. Whether there was any deficiency of proper provisions, medicines, medical comforts, surgical instruments, materials, and appliances while on board?

No.

We shall feel obliged by any further information which you can give us on the subject of the transport of the sick and wounded?

The absolute necessity of establishing a Hospital Transport Corps, as the present system can never meet the urgent demands of the sick. To meet, however, the present necessity, competent orderlies should at once be selected from the various regiments, and employed on this service, together with a proper number of hospital sergeants equal to the duties of quarter-master on board of ships. Vessels should be also selected and properly fitted up and cleansed, always ready for the transport of sick and wounded. A large hospital should be opened at Balaklava into which should be placed all men considered too ill for removal on board ship, thus avoiding the occurrence of deaths, which not unfrequently happen just as the men reach the vessels from Balaklava. Medicine chests, containing ready-made pills for ordinary use, according to the general class of diseases, examined and fitted up from time to time to serve cases of epidemic or any prevailing disease, should also be placed on board these transport vessels, thus saving much valuable time of the medical officer, and enabling him to pay that close attention to the sick and wounded which at present he cannot do by reason of the want of an organised hospital transport corps.

GEO. SAUNDERS,

Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.

On board Robert Lowe No. 134, off Scutari, and about to proceed to Balaklava, this 30th December 1854.

Brandon.

THOMAS JAMES BIDDLE, Esq., Assistant Staff Surgeon.

GENTLEMEN,

Constantinople, January 8th, 1855.

UNFORTUNATELY this return reached me after having left the Brandon to do duty on board the Queen of the South, which ship, owing to the illness of the other medical officers, I was unable to leave so as to enable me to obtain the required information. The Brandon has left Constantinople, so that I can only state what I can recollect. I was ordered to proceed from the second Division with sick to Balaklava, and upon my arrival at that place (without any previous intimation), I was ordered on board the Brandon to relieve the medical officer who had charge of the sick there, and who wished to remain at Balaklava. I had no orders or instructions except verbal. The sick were put on board the day before, after having arrived from the camp, wet through. They were served out with two additional blankets each man, on board the vessel. I had no rugs or other bedding. The medicine chest given into my charge contained no medicines that I required; the tr. opii., pulv. ipecac., sulph. acid, crude opium, tr. catechu, &c., having been abstracted. I obtained about 3ii tr. opii. from the captain of the vessel who did everything in his power to assist me, and allowed me the use of the ship's medicine chest. I had the charge of 150 sick men with no other medical officer to assist me, and only nine orderlies, five of whom for the first three days were unfit for duty from sea sickness and diarrhoea. After the arrival of the vessel at Scutari, I applied for and obtained all the medicines I required. One man died the night they were put on board, and one on the passage; the other three died after arriving off Scutari. I consider it absolutely necessary that there should be at least one orderly to every eight or ten men, and that the sergeants in charge of them should be men whom you can depend upon, and who will keep the orderlies up to their duty. I have answered the questions required as far as I am able.

No. of cots ?	None.
hammocks ?	None.
standing places ?	None.
bedding ?	Blankets only.
water-closets ?	} Unable to state the number; but I may say that there were sufficient.
night-stools ?	
bed pans ?	
urinals ?	
Supply of medicines ?	Scanty, till arrival at Scutari.
surgical instruments ?	A case of field instruments.
materials and appliances ?	No dressing of any kind.
medical comforts ?	Sufficient.
provisions ?	Good and plenty.
water ?	Ditto.
Means of ablution ?	Good.
ventilation ?	Obliged to keep hatchways partially closed on account of rain.
No. of sick and wounded ?	One hundred and fifty.
officers sick ?	One; Staff Assistant Surgeon Hamilton Mitchell.
surgeons sent on board ?	None but myself.
orderlies ?	One sergeant, twelve orderlies; three were employed as cooks.
them fit for duty ?	Four.
When sick embarked ?	December 21st, 1854.
disembarked ?	December 28th, 29th, and 30th.
When the vessel sailed ?	December 22d.
Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, or disembarkation ?	Alleged want of room in hospital.
General character of wounds and diseases ?	<i>Wounds.</i> Gunshot. <i>Diseases.</i> Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Fever. Ague. Scurvy.
No. of deaths ?	Five.
To what causes attributable ?	Exhaustion from continued disease.
Meals ?	Irregular.

Hoping this information will suffice,

I am, &c.

THOMAS JAMES BIDDLE,
Assistant Staff Surgeon.

P. M'DERMOTT, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 48th Regiment.

Gomelza.

GENTLEMEN,

On board Golden Fleece, 31st December 1854.

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I have the honour to inclose the accompanying return, and to state that in my opinion the transport of which I had charge was suited to the number actually taken on board, but I at the same time think a sailing vessel not suited for the transport of sick, on account of the uncertainty of the time occupied in the voyage, which may be protracted to an unlimited extent by accidental circumstances. The number of orderlies was sufficient, but as they were not accustomed to such duties, they were not as efficient as one could desire. I consider that one medical officer was not sufficient, particularly as I suffered a good deal from sea sickness, which prevented me discharging my duties as well as I might otherwise have done.

I am, &c.

P. M'DERMOTT, M.B.,

Assist.-Surg. 48th Regiment.

A. Cumming, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals.
P. Benson Maxwell, and P. Sinclair Laing, Esqs.

Name of transport of which I was in charge?	Gomelza (No. 26).
Registered tonnage?	521 (new measurement).
Height between decks?	Six feet, six inches.
Length and breadth of space appointed for the accommodation of sick?	130 and 24 feet respectively. I made one voyage.
There were no cots?	There were fifty mattresses.
There were hammocks?	Twenty.
There were standing bed places?	Fifty.
There were blankets?	Four hundred and twenty-eight.
Number of water closets?	Three.
Number of night stools?	Two.
Number of bed pans?	Three.
Number of urinals?	None.
Supply of medicines?	A detachment medicine chest (sufficient).
Surgical instruments?	One portable set (sufficient).
Materials and appliances?	Sufficient.
Medical comforts?	Sufficient.
Provisions?	Good.

Water generally good, but in some of the casks partial decomposition, as is usual in such cases, had taken place, and I would suggest that water for drinking on board ship should be filtered.

Means of ablution? There was a sufficient number of tubs on board, but I did not recommend extensive ablutions, on account of the coldness of the weather and the nature of the diseases, which were chiefly diarrhoea and dysentery.

Means of ventilation sufficient, by means of three wind-sails and open scuttles.

Number of sick and wounded officers on board? No sick officer; 118 sick and wounded non-commissioned officers and privates embarked; I was the only medical officer on board.

Number of orderlies on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded, one corporal and ten privates. Two of these were on the sick list during the latter part of the voyage.

The sick and wounded embarked on the 11th December 1854, and sailed on the following day. Arrived off Scutari on the 20th December 1854. Twenty of the sick disembarked on the 24th December, 39 on the 25th, and the remainder on the 26th December. The cause of delay in the passage was light and adverse winds; the cause of the delay in the disembarkation was, I believe, attributable to a want of hospital accommodation in Scutari.

The cases were a few gun-shot wounds and contusions, not of a severe character, and a large number of cases of chronic dysentery, diarrhoea, and debility. Many of those on board with comparatively trifling complaints were seized during the voyage with fever, which in the course of a day or two terminated in a favourable crisis; but a few of them, with equal rapidity, exhibited typhoid symptoms. I attribute the appearance of fever on board to the necessarily crowded state of a transport ship, the great length of time occupied in the voyage, and the nature of the prevailing diseases, which rendered it impossible to keep the atmosphere where the sick were pure. It is also right to mention that the non-commissioned officer and three of the orderlies (besides the two left at Scutari) were attacked with fever on their return to Balakava in the Golden Fleece, which fever, I have no doubt from its character, they contracted on board the Gomelza, and of which one died this morning.

Number of deaths on board. One died on the 11th December, before I took charge; one in the harbour of Balaklava afterwards, and nine on the voyage, making 11 altogether. The deaths were caused by dysentery or protracted diarrhoea, with extreme debility. The means of cooking consisted of two boilers, sufficient for their own purposes, but a want was felt of means of cooking small quantities of arrowroot, &c., as occasion might require, as the construction of the fireplace did not admit of cooking with saucepans. The meals

were in general sufficiently regular.

Thames.

**MEDICAL COMFORTS and Appliances on board the Thames Steam Transport,
4th January 1855.**

Sugar	-	-	-	888 lbs.	Essence of beef	-	-	-	720 lbs.
Tea	-	-	-	48 "	Marine soap	-	-	-	84 "
Scotch barley	-	-	-	216 "	Chloride of zinc	-	-	-	575 "
Pearl sago	-	-	-	72 "	Lime juice	-	-	-	66 gallons
Arrowroot	-	-	-	48 "	Tin pannikins	-	-	-	800
Port wine	-	-	-	8 doz.	Chamber-pots	-	-	-	20
Pale sherry	-	-	-	4 "	Wooden platters	-	-	-	150
Preserved meat	-	-	-	348 lbs.	— spoons	-	-	-	1,200
Preserved potatoes	-	-	-	56 "	Blankets	-	-	-	200
Rice	-	-	-	40 "					

Water, good. Facilities for cooking, good.

P. McDERMOTT, M.B.

Assist-Surg. 48th Regt. in charge.

Ottawa.

ST. JOHN STANLEY, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 33d Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Steam Ship Ottawa, 31st December 1854.

IN answer to yours of the 25th instant, respecting the transport of sick and wounded officers and soldiers from the Crimea to Scutari, I beg most respectfully to forward the enclosed answers, and also to state for your information,

1st. I consider the vessel was well adapted for the transport of the number on board.

2d. I was the only medical officer on board, and that I did not require the assistance of any other surgeons, orderlies, and attendants than those sent on board.

3d. There was no deficiency of proper provisions, medicines, medical comforts, instruments, or appliances of any description.

I have, &c.

ST. JOHN STANLEY,

Assistant Surgeon, 33d Regiment.

Answer. 1. Steam ship Ottawa.

2. Registered tonnage, 1,200 tons.

3. Main deck, 7 feet 3 inches high, 90 feet by 28 inches length and breadth; lower deck, 7 feet high, 30 feet by 28 feet in length and breadth.

4. One.

5. Fifty paillasses, no cots, hammocks, or standing bed places.

6. Waterclosets, nine; bed-pans, six.

7. One detachment medicine chest, well filled.

8. One field case of instruments, one pocket case of instruments, old sheeting, bandages, and lint. The medical comforts were supplied by the steward of the ship from the ship stores; fifty tins of mutton from the purveyor's stores at Balaklava, water in abundance.

9. Vessels for ablution were supplied by the ship.

10. The means for ventilation were side scuttles, skylights, hatchways, and windsails.

11. 150 sick and wounded soldiers on board, including eleven wounded Russian prisoners; four sick officers, viz., Major Cameron, 42d regiment, Captain Tryon, 7th fusiliers, Lieut. Morgan, 95th Regiment, and Paymaster Wheatley, 42d regiment.

12. No other medical officer than myself.

13.

14. One sergeant and 16 privates.

15. All fit for duty, with the exception of one who died suddenly the 2d day after embarking.

16. On the 17th December 23 embarked, on the 18th, 68; 19th, 25; 20th, 40.

17. On the 20th December.

18. On the 22d December.

19. On the 22d December 57 disembarked, on 28th 76, the Russians on 31st.

20. There was some delay in embarking the sick, in consequence of the bad state of the roads for the transport of sick; no delay in sailing; considerable delay in disembarking, in consequence of the want of room in hospital in Scutari.

21. The diseases were chiefly dysentery and diarrhoea, six musket wounds of extremities, also eleven severely wounded Russian prisoners.

22. Thirteen, including one wounded Russian prisoner.

23. To extreme debility, with the exception of an orderly, who died of apoplexy.

24. The food for the sick and wounded was well cooked by the ship's cook.

25. The meals were served with regularity, and the facilities for eating them were well arranged.

I have, &c.

ST. JOHN STANLEY,

Assistant Surgeon, 33d Regiment.

JAMES MACARTNEY, Esq., Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Joseph Shepherd.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari Barrack Hospital, 27th January, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the answers regarding the transport of the sick and wounded, on board the Joseph Shepherd.

With regard to any further particulars, besides those stated in my answers to your written questions, I beg to inform you that the vessel was, in my opinion, fitted for the transport of the number of sick and wounded placed on board; but, at the same time, I have to complain of the inefficiency of the orderlies, four of whom were in a sick state when sent on board; one death having occurred among them on the passage down.

I have also to complain of the inadequate supply of proper medicines, the deficiency of medical comforts, which were insufficient for the voyage, and the great delay in the disembarkation of the sick.

I have, &c.

JAMES MACARTNEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

To the Commissioners of Inquiry,
Scutari Hospital.

Answer. 1. Joseph Shepherd.

2. 630 tons.

3.

4. One.

5. Cots, none; hammocks, about eight or ten; standing bed-places, four; beds, 27; blankets, not sufficient for the voyage.

6. Watercloset, one; night stools, none; bed-pans, two; urinals, none; three buckets were in use, instead of bedpans and urinals.

7. Supply of medicines, inadequate.

8. No surgical instruments; a small quantity of lint, and a few bandages; an insufficient supply of medical comforts; provisions and water good.

9. No proper means of ablution.

10. Ventilation, good, effected by means of wind-sails.

11. Sixty-four sick and four wounded; no officers.

12. None.

13.

14. Eight.

15. Four.

16. 11th Dec. 1854.

17. 12th.

18. 22d.

19. 28th and 29th Dec.

20. No delay in embarkation or sailing; but great delay in disembarkation, in consequence, as I was told, of want of accommodation in hospital.

21. Principally diarrhœa, dysentery and febris cont. comm.

22. Twelve.

23. The severity of the disease, and exhausted state of the men, when embarked.

24. Inadequate.

25. Meals irregular, and no proper facility for eating them.

In consequence of severe indisposition, I have to apologize for the delay in giving in the above answers.

JAMES MACARTNEY,

Act. Assist. Surgeon.

J. H. LLEWELYN, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 7th Dragoon Guards, in charge.

Australian.

GENTLEMEN,

H.M. Transport Australian, 2d January 1855.

WITH reference to your communication of the 29th December 1854, I have the honour to state for your information, firstly, that this vessel in my opinion is quite suited for the number of sick taken on board, viz., 150 men; secondly, I had the assistance of another military medical officer, one sergeant, and 15 orderlies, which I deemed quite sufficient; thirdly, there was no deficiency of proper provisions, medicines, medical comforts, surgical instruments, materials, and appliances, with two exceptions, namely, a want of arrow-root, which I was obliged to borrow from the ship, and an insufficient supply of opium, there being none of the latter article in Balakalava. I beg to enclose you a list of answers to the queries you have forwarded me, which I trust may be found satisfactory.

I have, &c.

J. H. LLEWELYN,

Assistant Surgeon 7th Dragoon Guards, in charge.

Answer. Name of vessel, Australian.

2. Registered tonnage, 1,400.

3. Space between decks allotted for sick; height 7 feet 2 inches; length 96 feet 8 inches; breadth 32 feet.

4. One voyage.
5. No cots, hammocks, standing bed places or bedding.
6. One privy on deck, one night-stool, six bed-pans, no urinals or spitting cups.
7. Supply of medicines ample, except opium.
8. Supply of surgical instruments, materials and appliances, medical comforts, provisions, water, ample and good. Under the head of medical comforts there was one deficiency, a want of arrowroot, which had to be borrowed from the ship.
9. No means of ablution.
10. Means and state of ventilation ample and good.
11. 146 sick men and nine officers on board.

Names of Officers:—

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Straton, 77th regiment.	Lieutenant Kenrick, 33d regiment.
Lieutenant Mitford, 19th regiment.	Captain Collings, 33d regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Taylor.	Lieutenant Hesketh, 46th regiment.
Hon. Captain Flower, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant Waldy, 46th regiment.
Surgeon Anderson, 8th Hussars.	

12. Assistant Surgeon Sheill, 68th regiment, was sent on board to assist me.
13. Was fit for duty.
14. One sergeant and fifteen orderlies were sent on board.
15. All fit for duty, except two, who were sickly.
16. The sick embarked the 22d of December 1854.
17. The vessel sailed the 29th December 1854.
18. Arrived off Scutari 11 a.m., the 31st December 1854.
19. Ninety-eight sick men disembarked 1st January 1855; the remainder are expected to disembark hourly.
20. Cause of delay in sailing; the ship was discharging cargo.
21. General character of diseases was diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism, resulting from colds and exposure.
22. Two deaths occurred during the voyage.
23. Resulting from long standing diarrhœa.
24. Ample means for cooking.
25. Meals were regularly supplied, and every facility afforded for eating them.

I have, &c.

J. H. LLEWELYN,

Assistant Surgeon 7th Dragoon Guards, in charge.

Harbinger.

O. B. MILLER, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 77th Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp before Sebastopol, 20th January 1855.

IN reply to your letter of December (no date), I have the honour to state, that the Harbinger was very much overcrowded, there being only accommodation on board for about 80 sick, whereas 110 were sent down to Scutari in her. Before leaving Balaklava, I mentioned this to the Principal Medical Officer there, who said he would have 23 removed on board another vessel, but it was not done.

I had 10 orderlies, which I consider was sufficient.

There was not any scarcity of provisions during the voyage, but on arriving at Scutari, there was no fresh meat sent on board for two or three days, although applied for.

The medical comforts were ample, with the exception of sago and arrowroot, neither of which could I get at Ba aklava before leaving.

I beg leave to enclose the answers to your queries.

I have, &c.

O. B. MILLER,

Assistant Surgeon 77th Regiment.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Names of vessels of which you were in charge? | Harbinger. |
| 2. Registered tonnage? | 921 tons. |
| 3. Height between decks? | Seven feet. |
| 4. Number of voyages you made? | One. |
| 5. Number of cots? | None. |
| hammocks? | Forty. |
| standing bed places? | Seventy-three. |
| bedding? | Twenty-six. |
| 6. Number of waterclosets? | One. |
| night stools? | One. |
| bed-pans? | Four. |
| urinals? | One. |
| other conveniences? | |
| 7. Supply of medicines? | Good. |
| 8. Supply of surgical instruments? | Sufficient. |
| surgical materials and appliances? | Sufficient. |

Supply of medical comforts?	Good, with the exception of arrowroot and sago, which, although applied for, were not put on board.
provisions?	
water?	Sufficient.
9. Means of ablution?	Pump, trough, and bath.
10. Means and state of ventilation?	Wind sails, side lights, and skylights.
11. Number of sick and wounded officers and men on board, with the names of any of the officers which you may recollect?	No officers, 110 men.
12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating their names and ranks to the best of your recollection?	None.
13. Number of them fit for duty on board?	
14. Number of orderlies and other hospital attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded?	Ten.
15. Number of them fit for duty on board?	Ten.
16. When the sick and wounded embarked?	28th December.
17. When the vessel sailed?	29th December.
18. When it arrived off Scutari?	31st December.
19. When the sick and wounded disembarked?	3d, 5th, 6th, and 8th January.
20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, or disembarkation?	
21. General character of wounds and diseases?	Gun shots, diarrhoea.
22. Number of deaths on board?	Seven.
23. To what causes attributable?	Principally to disease of the bowels.
24. Means and deficiencies of cooking?	Means of cooking quite sufficient.
25. Regularity of meals, and facilities for eating?	Meals regular; 50 tin plates, 41 pints, and two camp kettles put on board for the use of the men.

ANGUS J. MACKAY, Esq., S.A.S., in charge of Jason.

Jason.

GENTLEMEN,

Transport Jason, January 8th, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to give the following replies to the questions handed to me yesterday by the Board of Inquiry:—

Answer 1. The transport's name is the Jason.

2. Its registered tonnage is 2,700.

3. Height between decks, about eight feet.

4. Only made one passage.

5. There were no cots on board; there were no hammocks; there were no standing bed places. The bedding consisted of one blanket, which each soldier brought with him, and one rug given to each man. Some of the men came on board without any blanket, and such had only the one rug.

6. There are two waterclosets below, and two on deck; there is also a place called the head; there were no night-stools; there were seven bed pans: there were no regular urinals; the men used the bed pans and buckets.

7. The supply of medicines consisted of a small medicine chest, containing a sufficient quantity of the most necessary drugs.

8. There was a complete set of surgical instruments; there was not a sufficient quantity of arrowroot, and no fresh meat on board; the water was good and abundant.

9. There were no means of ablution.

10. The ventilation was chiefly kept up by means of the port-holes in the side of the vessel; as the weather was fine and the sea smooth, this was found amply sufficient.

11. The number of sick soldiers was 152, of officers four; The names of the officers were Major Colvill and Lieutenant Annesley, 97th regiment, Colonel Stracey and Captain Fraser, S.F.G.

12. I was the only surgeon.

13. The number of orderlies sent on board was ten, of whom only eight are now fit for duty.

14. The sick embarked, part on the 30th, part on the 31st December.

15. The vessel sailed on the 31st.

16. She arrived off Scutari on the evening of the 2d January.

17. Part of the sick disembarked on the 4th, part on the 6th, and the rest on the 8th January.

18. The delay in disembarking the sick arose, I believe, from the want of accommodation in the hospital.

19. The cases were almost all diarrhoea, dysentery, or fever.

20. There have been 12 deaths on board.

21. These deaths are, in my opinion, in great measure to be attributed to the hopeless nature of the cases when sent on board; the majority of these men should have been sent away a week or a fortnight sooner, or else not at all.

22. One galley was given over to the sick; one orderly was appointed cook: and, with the assistance of the ship's cook, no complaint can be made in respect of cooking.

23. The first day there was irregularity in the meals, chiefly owing to the want of orderlies; and in consequence of a scarcity of tin plates, &c., only half the patients were served at a time.

As to the three other questions put by the Board of Inquiry, I have to report:

1. That the vessel was, in my opinion, fitted for the number of sick put on board.

2. That I considered ten orderlies not sufficient to attend to the wants of 152 sick. That according to instructions received from Dr. Anderson, I applied for five more from the *Pride of Ocean* at Balaklava, but that I did not obtain that assistance.

30. That there was no deficiency of medicines, or surgical instruments and appliances; but that there was not a sufficient quantity of arrowroot, and no fresh meat on board.

I have no further information to give on the subject of the transport of sick, excepting to suggest the propriety of sending a non-commissioned officer in charge of the orderlies, as thereby much assistance would be rendered to the medical officer in charge.

I have, &c.

ANGUS J. MACKAY, M.D.

Staff Assistant Surgeon,

In charge of Jason.

J. EWING, Esq., Staff Surgeon Second Class.

GENTLEMEN,

Barrack Hospital, Scutari, March 23, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 26th January. I regret that it is not in my power to answer the list of questions you enclose relative to the sick which arrived here on board the *Be-gravia* transport.

The sick had left that ship many days before your letter was written, and when I disembarked on the 27th January, it was to be admitted into this hospital as a patient labouring under fever. Under these circumstances, being unable to look after my own affairs, my notes and memorandums were lost.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. EWING,

Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.

Messrs. Cumming, Maxwell and Laing,
&c. &c. &c.

FREDERICK GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Esq., Staff Asst. Surgeon.

Colombo.

I HAVE the honour to inform the Commissioners, that the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Colombo* was fully capable of accommodating the sick, 235, embarked at Balaklava, under my charge.

I was assisted by Dr. Bourn, surgeon to the ship, at the request of Dr. Hall, which was quite sufficient to discharge, with satisfaction, the duty. The assistance of twenty orderlies, under charge of a lieutenant, was also sufficient. There was no deficiency, either in the provisions or medical comforts.

The medicine chest furnished to me contained no proper astringent medicines; there was no deficiency in surgical instruments or appliances.

Answer.—1. The *Peninsular and Oriental Ship Colombo*.

2. Tonnage not known.

3. Height of main deck, nine feet; lower deck, about seven.

4. One voyage.

5. No cots on board.

6. The patients on the main deck, in each cabin, had a water-closet, and in those I put the worst cases; those below had neither bed-pans, urinals, or night stools, although I applied for some at store.

7. One medicine chest; astringent medicines deficient.

8. Surgical instruments, materials and appliances, medical comforts, provisions, and water, all quite sufficient.

9. Means of ablution, deficient.

10. The main deck was ventilated through the hatchway, the lower by means of wind-sail, which I thought quite sufficient.

11. There were about six sick officers on board, names as follows:—Hon. Col. Percy, Grenadier Guards; Lt. Hall, Coldstream Guards; Major M'Gee, 19th regiment of Foot; Lt. Gilpin, 62d regiment; Veterinary Surgeon, Poett, 1st Royal King's Dragoons, and Lt. M'Donald, 93d Regiment.

12, 13. There was only one surgeon on board, the surgeon of the ship, as mentioned above, who assisted me.

14. Twenty orderlies, in charge of a lieutenant, came on board at Balaklava, to attend the sick and wounded.

15. All the orderlies were fit for duty.

16. The sick embarked, on or about the 7th of January, but did not sail for some three days after.

17. About three days after the sick came on board—about the 10th instant.

18. About the 13th January 1855, arrived off Scutari.

19. Some disembarked two days after, the remainder on the fifth day.

20. The vessel had just arrived from Varna with horses, and was obliged to coal and water before we sailed; also, the weather was very severe. On arrival at Scutari, I found both hospitals quite full, and had to wait for the convalescents going to England to leave the hospital, before we could disembark; also another ship with sick had arrived before us—therefore entitled to land her sick first.

21. General character of the wounds on board, were gun-shot wounds with fracture of the upper extremities, received while sharp shooting. The other cases were frost-bites of the feet and hands; also dysentery and diarrhoea accompanied with extreme debility.

22. The number of deaths on board amounted to twenty-seven; a great number of those died before they were five hours on board, six or seven died when off Scutari, when waiting to disembark.

23. The cases which died under my care, were reduced to the last stage from dysentery and exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather.

24. The cooks on board devoted the early part of the day, by order of the captain, to cooking comforts, &c. &c., for my patients, and I must confess they were admirably supplied with every kind of nourishment, in the shape of soups, fowl, arrowroot, port wine, and rice, &c.

25. The meals were delivered at certain hours on each day. I inspected, personally, the administration of wines and medicines; but the greater number of the men had lost their mess tins, and therefore would have been without a vessel to receive their food, only I got some dozen large tin cups out of the store at Balaklava for their use. Hoping the above will suit the information required.

I am, &c.

To the Commissioners for the Inquiry
into the Condition of the Sick and
Wounded of the British Army.

FREDERICK GUSTAVUS HAMILTON,
Staff Asst. Surgeon.

ROBERT LAWSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General.

Niagara.

GENTLEMEN,

General Hospital, Scutari, 9th February 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 6th instant, enclosing a series of queries to be answered by me, regarding the transport of sick and wounded officers and men from the Crimea to Scutari. The answers to these questions are enclosed, so far as I can give them.

I have, &c.

The Commissioners of Inquiry into
the Condition of Sick and Wounded,
Scutari.

ROBERT LAWSON,
Deputy Inspector General.

Answer 1. The Niagara steam ship.

2. Tonnage, 1,800.

3. Height between decks, eight feet on main deck; six feet six inches clear on orlop.

4. I made one voyage only.

5. No cots nor hammocks used. Nine bunks in fore saloon. Two blankets each man, some with more.

6. Two water-closets, one in each saloon. No night-stools. Thirty bed-pans. No urinals.

7. Supply of medicine, ample.

8. A portable case of capital instruments, government property. Surgical materials and appliances, ample. Medical comforts, abundant and in sufficient variety. Ship's provision and water of excellent quality.

9. Buckets were the only vessels for ablution, they were freely used. Soup included in medical comforts.

10. Hatchways, deck and side scuttles. A strong current of air constantly passed through the after orlop to the engine room.

11. There were 255 soldiers and 65 marines on board, all sick. Three sick officers.

12. The medical officers under me, were Staff Assistant Surgeon Paliologus, and the surgeon of the ship.

13. All were fit for duty during the voyage.
14. One sergeant and 26 orderlies.
15. Three orderlies became sick during voyage.
16. A portion of the sick embarked on the 13th, the remainder on the 15th January 1855.
17. The ship left Balaklava early on the 17th January.
18. Arrived at Scutari at 3 p.m. on 18th January.
19. I disembarked on the 20th January on duty, the sick being still on board.
20. The sick embarked as fast as they came from the camp. The ship was detained one day at Balaklava for orders from head-quarters. At Scutari the sick could not be landed at once, from want of accommodation.
21. Diarrhœa, rheumatism, and fever, with a scorbutic diathesis, more or less distinct, in most cases.
22. Eleven deaths up to 20th January.
23. Death arose from sinking in diarrhœa and fever. One man, who was in low spirits, but who had not been under treatment since he embarked, jumped overboard.
24. Means for cooking, ample.
25. Meals given regularly. A sufficiency of pint tins.

General Hospital Scutari, 9th February 1855.

ROBERT LAWSON,

Deputy Inspector General.

J. A. WISHART, Esq., Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.

Brandon.

29th January 1855.

1. I was in medical charge of the Brandon screw steam ship.
- 2, 3. Registered tonnage, 763. Average height between decks, six feet eight inches.
4. I made one voyage. There were no cots. 300 hammocks.
- 5.
6. No standing bed places. Fifteen mattresses. Sufficient bedding. No water-closets. Five night stools. Six bed pans. One urinal. Two rears on the deck.
7. Ample supply of medicine; also a case of surgical instruments.
8. A sufficient supply of surgical materials and appliances, likewise of medical comforts. Provisions, and of water.
9. Means of ablution, deficient, there being no appointed place for washing. No towels, and only small tubs. One bath also.
10. Ventilation by hatches and port-holes was good. Light deficient in the after hatch.
11. 152 sick soldiers and marines. One wounded soldier. One sick sailor, and one sick officer, Captain Hawkins, R.M.
- 12, 13. No surgeon with me, though an assistant surgeon had been in general orders detailed for permanent duty with me in this vessel.
14. One non-commissioned officer (sergeant) and 15 orderlies, fiftieth regiment.
15. All fit for duty, and very diligent and attentive.
16. Sick embarked 18th, 19th and 20th January. Vessels sailed 20th, 2 p.m.
- 17.
18. And arrived off Scutari, 22d (Monday) 9 a.m.
19. The sick disembarked (at Kulleli) about noon of 24th.
20. Delayed by there being several vessels at Scutari before us, and not room at the time for all.
21. Prevailing diseases. Bowel complaints, frost-bite, fever, and scurvy.
22. Eight deaths from the above diseases, occurred on board.
- 23.
24. Means of cooking, very scanty, there being one large boiler (iron) divided into one place sufficient to cook for 500 men, and another very much smaller. The meals were served with regularity, and there were mess tins (cups) for each man.

By general orders from the camp dated about the 26th December 1854, the Brandon screw steamer (along with three others) was set aside as a hospital transport, with a permanent medical staff of one surgeon second class (Dr. Wishart), and one assistant surgeon (Mr. Paliologus).

On the 6th January I embarked according to garrison orders, Scutari, in the Brandon, then in the Golden Horn. Instead of being at once fitted as a hospital transport, we went on the 7th down the Sea of Marmora for hay for the horses in the Crimea.*

The vessel is at this date lying off the dockyard, and having the necessary berths put up in her.

There are three holds, with an average height in all of 6 feet 8 inches. The after hold is rather deficient in light, the others are well lighted and ventilated.

One hundred and twenty will probably be the number of standing bed places put up, most of them athwartships, and a complete equipment of beds and bedding, mess utensils, and medical comforts, with a store in each hold, are to be furnished. There will also be wash-hand stands and slipper baths.

* A passage reflecting on the conduct of an officer, and not relevant to the inquiry, is here struck out.

With reference to the first and second queries in the letter of the Commission of Inquiry, I have to state that the sick were crowded, but the voyage was quick and calm. The assistant-surgeon detailed for the ship was not on board, but on arriving at Scutari, I received, on application, a dresser, from the P.M.O., who relieved me from the dressing of the wounded and frost-bitten cases.

I am, &c.

J. A. WISHART, M.D.,

Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.

Brandon, Golden Horn, Constantinople.

P. SINCLAIR LAING, Esq., Second-class Staff Surgeon.

Cleopatra.

Answer 1. Steam-ship Cleopatra.

5th February 1855.

2. 1,500 tons.

3. Eight feet six inches.

4. One.

5. No cots. No hammocks. There were four standing bed-places in a small cabin, but I did not think it advisable to put any of the sick in it. The only bedding consisted of blankets, two belonging to the sick soldier, and one or more served out by me from the stores on board according to the necessities of the case, and the degree of cold to which the patient might be exposed in the particular part of the vessel in which he was placed. Their knapsacks, great coats, or other clothing formed their only pillows.

6. There were two closets on deck capable of accommodating six men at one time, and a place for one man on the orlop deck. At Balaklava, I procured six stands for close stools, (which were then without pans,) and fitted chamber-pots to them. There were five bed-pans. No urinals.

7. I found the supply of medicines sufficient. The surgeon of the ship who assisted me used some favourite remedies which he required, out of his own chest.

8. Two capital cases and two pocket cases.

9. Lint and bandages, the only surgical appliances which I required, I had in abundance. I endeavoured to procure some cotton wool as a dressing, good and easily applied to frost-bitten feet, but did not succeed. Medical comforts I procured from the steward of the ship in any quantities and at any time I required them. The provisions consisted of some fresh beef with the usual pork rations. I endeavoured, by having soup made of potatoes and rice with the fresh meat, to supply the wants of the worst cases. They also had sago and wine given to them two or three times daily. To the men who were not so ill, I gave the usual ration, with lime juice and half a ration of rum. The water was indifferent, being principally from the condensers; by boiling rice with it, making a second infusion of the tea, or making a palatable drink with lime juice and sugar, I generally managed to have a supply that was nearly sufficient to meet the excessive demand.

9. None.

10. From the extreme fineness of the weather I was able to keep all the ports open, and these with the hatchways were sufficient thoroughly to ventilate the ship. If stormy weather had come on, the ports must have been shut; if so, from the number and nature of the cases we had on board, the ventilation must have been imperfect and highly injurious to the sick, to the medical officers, and to the orderlies.

11. 298 sick and wounded soldiers; four officers.

12. Dr. Butter, the surgeon of the Cleopatra, was a most valuable and efficient assistant.

13. We were both fit for duty.

14. Thirty orderlies and one sergeant.

15. Six were sick when we arrived off Scutari.

16. 17th January.

17. 20th January.

18. 22d January.

19. As I was relieved from my medical charge on my arrival at Scutari, I do not know when the disembarkation was completed. Sixty men were landed on the 22d and fifty on the 23d January.

20. The cause of most unnecessary delay in sailing was owing to orders received from the harbour master, that we were not to go out until the Nubia preceded us. The Cleopatra was quite ready to go out earlier in the day, but he was obliged to obey this order which ended in our being detained until the next day. Disembarkation was delayed owing to there being no room in the Scutari hospitals.

21. Diarrhœa, fever, and frost-bitten hands and feet.

22. Seventeen died whilst I was in charge.

23. Fever and diarrhœa.

24. Means of cooking were good.

25. Meals were late but regular. Plates and pannikins were provided in sufficient quantities.

GENTLEMEN,

5th February 1855.

In answer to the other queries which you have put to me,

1st. I do not consider that the Cleopatra was adapted for the transport of 298 sick, and 30 orderlies. I arranged all the worst cases on the best ventilated deck, the others

were occupied by those men who were able to walk about and by the orderlies, yet, notwithstanding my care in this respect I was unable to prevent excessive crowding in some parts of the orlop deck.

2d. I had efficient assistance from Dr. Butter, and I found nearly all the orderlies willing and attentive. I had one brought before the officer commanding for harsh conduct to a sick soldier, but his power only extended to depriving the offender of his grog, a punishment most decidedly inadequate to the offence.

Although it is a matter of the greatest importance that transport ships (with sick on board) should proceed to sea with great despatch, yet I beg to state that the men who were put on board the *Cleopatra* were in so exhausted a state from long continuance of disease, and from the fatigue they underwent, and the discomfort they experienced by being carried on cavalry horses from the camp to Balaklava, if they had at once proceeded to sea, and been exposed to the chances of sea sickness, in all probability many more would have died.

In conclusion, I would beg to direct the attention of the authorities to a more complete system of ventilation than that which has hitherto been considered sufficient. It is most probable that in future steam transports will be the only ones employed in the service, and by a very small original outlay, I think complete ventilation might be secured in the roughest as well as in the calmest weather.

By an arrangement of tubes with open mouths along the sides and upper parts of the spaces appropriated for the reception of troops, and connecting these tubes with the funnel of the steamer, a constant draught would be maintained by the withdrawal of the bad and heated air, and the exhaustion of this must ensure a corresponding supply of colder and purer air.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. SINCLAIR LAING,
Second-class Staff Surgeon.

To the Commissioners of Inquiry.

Shooting Star.

F. FOAKER, Esq., Surgeon 38th Regiment.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of vessel of which you were in charge? | Shooting Star, No. 48. |
| 2. Registered tonnage (new measurement)? | One thousand three hundred and sixty-two. |
| 3. Height between decks, and length and breadth appropriated for the accommodation of sick? | 115 feet 6 inches in length, 35 feet 6 inches in breadth, 7 feet 8½ inches in height. |
| 4. Number of voyages you made? | One. |
| 5. Number of cots? | None. |
| Number of hammocks? | None in use; sixty-six on board. |
| Number of standing bed-places? | Twelve bunks. |
| Number of bedding? | Three hundred and fifty blankets. |
| 6. Number of water-closets? | Five. |
| Number of night-stools? | |
| Number of bed-pans? | Twenty. |
| Number of urinals? | |
| Other conveniences? | Buckets. |
| 7. Supply of medicines? | One medicine chest. |
| 8. Supply of surgical instruments | One portable set. |
| Supply of materials and appliances? | Bandages, lint, tow, sponges, splints, &c. |
| Supply of medical comforts? | Sago, arrowroot, rice, port wine, brandy, essence of beef, fresh meat, tea, sugar. |
| Supply of provisions? | Good. |
| Supply of water? | Abundant and good. |
| 9. Means of ablution? | Buckets and tin dishes. |
| 10. Means of ventilation? | Three windsails, and scuttles all along ship's decks on both sides; ventilators. |
| 11. Number of sick and wounded officers and soldiers on board, with the names of any of the officers which you may recollect? | One hundred and seventy-seven sick and wounded soldiers; no officers |
| 12. Number of surgeons sent on board under you, stating their names and rank to the best of your recollection? | One, Assistant Surgeon Jeeves, 38th regiment. |
| 13. Number of them fit for duty on board? | One. |
| 14. Number of orderlies and other hospital attendants sent on board for the purpose of attending the sick and wounded? | Seventeen orderlies and one sergeant. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 15. Number of them fit for duty on board? | Eighteen. |
| 16. When the sick and wounded embarked? | 4th January 1855. |
| 17. When the vessel sailed? | 7th January. |
| 18. When arrived off Scutari? | 20th January. |
| 19. When the sick and wounded disembarked? | 24th, 25th, and 27th January. |
| 20. Causes of delay in embarkation, sailing, or disembarkation? | The cause of delay in disembarkation was owing to the full state of the hospitals at Scutari. |
| 21. General character of wounds and diseases? | All the wounds were from musket shot, chiefly of the upper extremities, in an healthy granulating state. Catarrh, dysentery, diarrhoea, and rheumatism, many in a very severe form, constituted the great bulk of the remainder of the diseases. Fever of an irregular remittent character, accompanied by great oppression and debility, began to manifest itself a few days prior to the commencement of the disembarkation of the sick on the 24th. |
| 22. Number of deaths on board? | Forty-seven. |
| 23. To what causes attributable? | To the collapsed stage in which many of the sick were embarked, and to the extremely tempestuous inclement weather encountered on the passage. |
| 24. Means and deficiencies of cooking? | One galley, with two large boilers, and a sufficient supply of both coal and water. |
| 25. Regularity of meals and facilities of eating them? | Breakfast at eight, of tea and biscuit; at eleven, sago or arrowroot, with port wine for the patients on hospital diet; at one, ship rations for those on that ration, and beef tea, with rice, for the hospital diets; at five, tea, tea and biscuit; at seven, arrowroot, with wine for the severer cases; at eight, grog for the ship ration patients.
Tin plates and mugs, with but few knives and forks, as almost all the patients had left their kits in the camp. |

In the course of the voyage Assistant Surgeon Jeeves fell down one of the hatchways, and dislocated his right shoulder, and otherwise much bruised himself, particularly his left knee.

Fifteen of the sick orderlies were disembarked to proceed to the general hospital at Scutari; they continued to perform their duties on board ship, though suffering from diarrhoea and bronchial affections contracted during the passage.

FREDERICK FOAKER,
Surgeon 38th Regiment.

RETURN of Medicines and Sundries for the use of the Sick on board the Ship Shooting Star.

Medicines in chest No. 14.

Chloroform.	Cupri. sulph.
Ol. terebinthinæ.	Lig. ammon. fort.
Antim. pot. tart.	Morphia acet.
Ext. Colocynth. comp.	Pulv. opii.
Pulv. jalap.	Ol. siglii.
Pulv. ipecac. comp.	Ol. menthæ. pip.
Ammon. sesqui. carb.	Hyd. bichloridi.
Acid, citric.	Hyd. chloridi.

Sundries in chest No. 14.

Bandages.	Pins, needles, and thimble.
Five yards of calico.	Paper and pens.
Four pounds of lint.	Spatula and bolus tile.
Two pounds empl. resinæ.	Tape, lucifers.
Four yards ditto, spread.	Minim measure.
Spongio piline.	Wax candles.
Surgeons sponges.	Ligatures, silk and thread.
Surgeons tow.	

Extra medicines received on requisition.

Pulv. opii. 3p.
Tinct. opii. 3ij.
Pulv. lini. Hij.
Cerat. cetaciæ. Hij.
Pulv. Rhæi. 3io.

G. acaciæ, 3p.
Flannel bandages, doz. half.
Short splints, six.
Glyster syringe.

INVOICE of Medical Comforts and Hospital Stores on board the Shooting Star for the use of Sick proceeding to Scutari.

3 dozen port wine.	28 pounds of arrowroot.
6 bottles brandy.	100 quarter pints beef essence.
46 pounds of tea.	20 chamber pots.
80 do. sugar.	200 blankets.
10 do. sago.	100 drinking cups.
16 do. lime juice.	100 tin plates.
12 do. soap.	2 large saucepans.
80 do. rice.	

FRED. FOAKER,
Surgeon, 38th Regiment.

WM. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Staff Surgeon 2d Class.

Melbourne.

Barrack Hospital, Scutari, February 15, 1855.

Answer 1. Steam transport Melbourne.

2. About 2,000 tons. } On these points I speak from mere recollection, having no
3. About seven feet. } documents on shore to refer to.
4. One voyage.
5. No cots; 40 hammocks; 130 standing berth-places or bunks; 200 Turkish rugs; 600 blankets (single).
6. Four waterclosets on main-deck; one on upper-deck; six night-stools, 12 bed-pans, six glass urinals. These conveniences were ample, and arranged at convenient distances among the sick.

7. Supply of medicines good and ample in every particular; instruments in good condition and sufficient (my own property); the materials and appliances ample and good; medical comforts abundant and good; provisions—fresh beef obtained in Balaklava, very lean but young, making good soup with onions, preserved potatoes, &c.; water good and abundant.

9. A large wooden bath on maindeck for those able to walk, and basins (tin) at the bedsides of those unable to use the former.

10. Ventilation at sea carried on by means of open scuttles when the weather permitted; by large tubes carried up the deck, by ventilators on deck, three or four on each side of the ship, by open hatchways and skylights. In addition to these, in harbour, windsails were employed. Considering that one-third of the cases were those of frost-bite, many in the gangrenous state, the air on board between decks was remarkably pure.

11. There were three sick officers on board,—Major Bourke, 17th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon Jackson, 98th Regiment; and Lieutenant Persse, 90th Regiment; the first-named going home on sick certificate; the second, for leave to Scutari to 10th March; and Lieutenant Persse labouring under low remittent fever. 150 sick and wounded men embarked at Balaklava.

12. The original number of medical officers told off for this ship by general order was three:—Staff Surgeon Rutherford; Assistant Surgeon Jane; and Assistant-Surgeon Sheehy. Owing, however, to a great paucity of medical officers at Balaklava, the last-named was placed on board another vessel conveying sick, leaving the two first named available for this duty.

13. Two were fit for duty.

14. Eighteen orderlies and one sergeant were put on board.

15. Fifteen orderlies and one sergeant were fit for duty. I may observe, that three of the former were set apart as cooks, two in the galley, and one to prepare medical comforts, leaving twelve actually to wait upon the sick.

16. The sick commenced embarking on the forenoon of 6th February, and completed on the afternoon of the 8th.

17. Ten o'clock on the morning of February 9th.

18. Arrived at Scutari at 11 o'clock A.M., February 11th.

19. Thirteen of the worst cases were landed at Scutari on the 13th, the remainder proceeding to Smyrna.

20. The sick did not arrive in sufficient numbers to fill the ship in one or two days. The vessel would have sailed earlier in the morning had the Commissariat department put the fresh meat on board in sufficient time. A requisition was made by me early on the day of the 8th, but the meat did not arrive until the morning of the sailing of the ship.

21. The cases, generally, were those of chronic dysentery and diarrhœa, attended in some with fever of a low remittent type; about one-third of the number was complicated with frost-bite, generally of both feet.

22. From the time of starting until the arrival of the ship at Scutari, only two cases of chronic dysentery died.

23. Chronic dysentery.

24. The cooking was carried on in the galley set apart for the invalids. The medical comforts were prepared in a cooking stove set up on the main deck. No deficiencies existed in those particulars.

25. Breakfast at eight o'clock, dinner at 10 o'clock, and tea five o'clock, generally regularly served; every man requiring them was served with a knife, fork, spoon, and tin drinking cup; two-thirds of them had plates, the remainder were not able to use such articles.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, M.D.,

Staff Surgeon 2d Class.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE FOLLOWING MILITARY OFFICERS, ON BOARD VESSELS BRINGING DOWN SICK AND WOUNDED TO SCUTARI, ENCLOSING THE QUESTIONS ABOVE SET FORTH, see p. 193.

SIR,

Scutari, Dec. 7, 1854.

HAVING been instructed by the Minister for War to make certain inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and men of the British army in the East, we beg to enclose a copy of questions which we have forwarded to the surgeon in charge of the officers and men on board, and we shall feel obliged by your favouring us at your earliest convenience with replies to such of the enclosed questions as you can answer, and also with any further information respecting the condition of the men while you were on board, as you may possess.

We have, &c.

A. CUMMING, I. G. H.,

P. BENSON MAXWELL,

P. SINCLAIR LAING.

ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

Lieutenant B. D. GILBY, 77th Regiment.

Avon.

GENTLEMEN,

Balaklava, December 18, 1854.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and questions, which I received late last evening on my return from Scutari. I enclose the questions answered, with all the information I am able to give on the subject, and am only sorry I was not placed on board sooner, when I should have been able to have answered your questions more fully. I am quite sure in my own mind that the great loss of life must be attributed to the men being so long on board, in such a helpless condition, and without common comforts.

I have, &c.

P. BENSON MAXWELL, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

BENTINCK D. GILBY,
Lieutenant 77th Regiment.

Answer 1. Avon steam ship.

2. Unable to answer.

3. Ditto.

4. One.

5. None that I ever saw or heard of.

6. Unable to answer.

7. Ditto.

8. Unable to answer, except to that part which refers to the water. The water each man had was a gallon a day, not sufficient for a wounded man to dress his wounds, cook, &c.

9. None; as with only a gallon of water a day there would be none to spare for this purpose

10. Means of ventilation good.

11. To the best of my knowledge from hearsay (as I was not ordered on board till about twelve o'clock at night, 3rd December, a few hours before we sailed), three hundred and twenty men; number of officers I do not know, but can mention a few of their names, viz.; Captain Campbell, 42nd Regiment; Captain Sargent, 95th Regiment; Lieutenant Turner, 1st Royal Regiment.

12. Five surgeons, one sick, Dr. Wilson.

13. Four.

14. Twenty-four; and one man employed by the surgeon in charge of the hospital chest, &c., &c.

15. I consider that not one of these men was fit for this duty, as they were men sent from the invalid dépôt, Balaklava. Out of the 25 one died, 12 went into hospital at Scutari, and two more went to hospital when they disembarked at Balaklava; so that out of 25 I had only 10 men to rejoin their regiments.

16. The first men were put on board the 19th of November, the last on the 3d December, but this I cannot answer, for, as I have before stated, I only came on board a few hours before the Avon sailed. I was the first officer ever sent down in military charge of sick.

17. 5th December 1854.

18. Morning of the 7th December 1854.

19. The sick and wounded disembarked the 8th and 9th of December, 1854.

20. None, except that the ship was not full enough according to the ideas of those who had the management; but I should think that at least half the men who died would have been saved had they been sent to Scutari immediately, instead of being kept on board so long with nothing but their great coats and blankets to cover them, with the deck to lie on.

21. Unable to answer.

22. Fifty, I believe, between 19th of November and 3d of December 1854.

23. To being left so long on board, too much crowded, not having sufficient attendants, and common comforts, as mentioned in answer No. 20.

I have, &c.

BENTINCK D. GILBY,

Lieutenant 77th Regiment.

Balaklava, December 18, 1854.

Captain E. H. MAXWELL, 88th Regiment.

Timandra.

Hired Transport Timandra,
December 28, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

THE surgeon in charge of the sick having already answered the questions in the return enclosed this day to me, I beg leave to refer you to his answers to your inquiries. Out of 200 sick on board the Timandra, the most of them were suffering from dysentery, and were too weak to enable them to go on deck, even when the weather was fine. The nature of this disease makes the confined space between decks to be in an impure state, and the air was heavy and the atmosphere unwholesome. The men being placed on the deck transversely rendered the cleansing of the boards impossible. If the patients were placed in bunks longitudinally, or if they were raised from the deck in any manner, the air would circulate freely, and the deck could then be scraped every morning under where the patients lay. If the bunks could not be managed, a division for each sick man, of about two feet, might be made, by nailing two pieces of wood on the deck, on each side of the patient, allowing a space of half a foot between him and the next. This would prevent any fluid from passing from the one to the other, and would allow sufficient space for attendance. This would also prevent a vessel being too much crowded, as there would be a space allowed for each person.

The system of sending weakly men as orderlies does not answer, as these men suffer themselves, and are totally unfit to assist their weaker comrades.

The cooking place in the Timandra is totally unsuited for sick. The diets varying, only one kind of diet can be cooked, so that the patients on full diet have to wait till the patients on sago, &c., are served, and when urgent cases are attempted to be provided for, a confusion is introduced into the general arrangements of the cook house, and some of the patients have their dinners delayed to the evening.

The patients should be placed longitudinally on the deck, instead of transversely, as a sailing vessel leans over, and the men's heads are sometimes lower than their feet. If these alterations were attended to, I have no doubt that the system of moving the sick in large sailing vessels like the Timandra would answer very well, but at present the discomfort and inconvenience is great.

I have, &c.

EDWARD HERBERT MAXWELL,

Capt. 88th regiment.

Captain J. S. HOWARD, 44th Regiment.

Ripon.

SIR,

Camp before Sebastopol, Jan. 22d, 1855.

I BEG to acquaint you that only late last evening did I receive your communication of the 7th, dated Balaklava. I herewith give such replies to the questions put as I am able to answer.

Answer 1. Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ripon.

2. I believe about 1,800 tons.

3. About seven feet six inches on main deck, and about eight feet on lower deck.

4. Cots, none used; hammocks, none; standing berths, cannot say; number of mattresses, none; blankets, two each man; rugs, none; sheets, none.

5. Waterclosets, three or four given over to sick; night stools, none; bed-pans, I am aware that some were supplied to the medical officer in charge, but none were made use of; urinals, do not know. Buckets, half filled with water, impregnated with chloride of zinc, were kept for the convenience of the sick, at the suggestion of Mr. Carter, one of the officers of the ship. He was indefatigable in his exertions to secure the utmost amount of comfort possible.

6. Cannot say.
7. Medical comforts in abundance; but I could not get the senior assistant-surgeon to use them as freely as I thought necessary.* Provisions and water, both most excellent.
8. Means of ablution, plenty, but men too ill to make any general use of them.
9. The ventilation very good, by means of ports and wind-sails; besides which, Mr. Carter frequently fumigated between decks by pouring vinegar on heated iron.
10. Number of sick, 242.
11. Three medical officers, two of whom were themselves sick and unable to do regular duty. Assistant-Surgeon Teevan, 3d regiment, who was very ill, exerted himself to the injury, I believe, of his health.
12. Men fit for duty, none but the orderlies; and many of them were, from debility and sickness, not fit for duty. I left half of them sick at Scutari.
13. Twenty-one privates and two sergeants.
14. They all did their duty to the best of their ability, but I would suggest that a staff of permanent orderlies be employed.
15. Fourteen deaths, from debility and the want of nourishing food being supplied in time.
16. Means of cooking, excellent. The captain of the ship, who was most kind, accommodating, and anxious to do all that lay in his power, told off a galley, a cook, and two assistants to do nothing else but prepare food for the sick.
17. Regularity of meals; no regularity.*
18. Means of washing, none made use of.
19. Not more than 150.

I cannot say too much in praise of the kind interest and attention shown by the captain and the officers of the Ripon. Mr. Carter, whose particular duty it was to superintend the arrangements between decks, was most indefatigable in his exertions by day and night.

I have, &c.

J. S. HOWARD,

Captain 44th Regiment.

REQUISITION for INSTRUMENTS, &c. for Service on board the Steamer *Andes*.

Varna, 28th August 1854.

Instruments.	Number.	Surgical Materials.	Number.
Capital instruments—portable	2	Surgeons' sponges	100
Cupping ditto	1	Bandages, calico	600
Stomach pump	1	Ditto flannel	50
Syringes, glass	2	Ditto 18-tailed	22
Syringes, pewter	2	Flannel for fomentations	10 yards
Stethoscopes	1	Oiled silk	10
Startin's wire	6 yards	Trusses, bag	12
Needles, surgical	12 no.	Blood porringers	10
Ditto common	1 papers	Broad tape	8 pieces
Gutta percha tissue	12 yards	Thread for ligatures	4 ozs.
Coxeter's bullet scoop	2	Silk for ditto	2
Liston's thigh splints	2	Splints, common	20 sets
Stump pillows	30	Ditto, whalebone, for legs, or for leg, thigh, upper and fore arm	10
		Double inclined planes	2
		Crutches	6 pairs
		Crescent-shaped water cushions	12
		Square ditto air ditto	
		Circular ditto air ditto	
		Spongio piline	6 pieces
		Wax candles	1 lbs.
		Arm slings	10
		Strait waistcoats	2
		Fracture cradles	12
		Tourniquets, screw	6

* A passage, reflecting on the conduct of an officer, and not relevant to the question to which it purports to be an answer, or to the scope of the inquiry, is here struck out.

REQUISITION for MEDICINES, &c. for Service on board the Steamer Andes, stationed at Varna, 28th August 1854.

Medicines.	lbs. oz.	Medicines.	lbs. oz.
Acid, hydrochlor. - - -	0 4	Isinglass plaister - 6 yards	
„ nitric - - -	0 4	Lint, fine - - -	12 0
Conf. aromat. - - -	0 4	„ second - - -	18 0
Liquor, potass. arsenit. - - -	0 8	Surgeons' tow - - -	50 0
„ sodæ chlorinat. - - -	2 0	Old linen sheets - - -	12 0
Oleum, olivæ - - -	0 0	Calico sp. with adh. plas. 18 yards	
„ ricini - - -	6 0	Oiled cloth - 12 „	
„ terebinthinæ - - -	2 0	Pins - - papers	2 0
Opii. contrit. - - -	0 1	Graduated glass measures - 2	
Pulv. creta comp. - - -	1 0	Minim ditto - 1	
„ „ c. opio. - - -	0 8	Pewter ounce measure - 2	
Chloroform - - -	2 0	Pill boxes - - paper	1 0
Starch - - -	5 0	Bottles, 6 oz. - 1 dozen	
Quinæ disulph. - - -	0 8	Gallipots, in sorts - 2 „	
Sp. æther comp. - - -	1 8	Corks, vial - - -	
Tinct. catechu - - -	1 0	„ pint - - -	} ½ gross
„ ferri sesquichlor. - - -	1 0	„ quarts - - -	
„ opii - - -	1 0	Detachment medicine chest - 1	
Ung. catecie - - -	20 0	Dressing trays - - -	2

RETURN of Purveyors' Stores put on board the Andes Steamer at Varna, 28th August 1854, under the care of Second Class Staff Surgeon Mackey.

12 Bed covers, waterproof.	4 Lanterns, tin punched.
1 Bath.	6 Mops.
6 Basins, pewter.	6 Waterpails.
4 Brushes, long scrubbing.	6 Bed-pans.
2 „ hand „	50 Tin plates.
4 „ long sweeping.	24 Chamber-pots.
4 Close-stools, frames, and pans.	12 Spitting-pots.
50 Cups, drinking (pint).	2 Tubs, washing.
12 Dishes, tin.	6 Urinals.
2 Lamps, hand agitable.	

Dated at Scutari, on board the "Kangaroo,"
25th Nov. 1854.

(Signed) W. J. F. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

Since the preceding part of the Appendix was printed, the following Letters have been received from Dr. Cumming to Mr. Maxwell.

SIR,

Cavalry Camp, Crimea, March 28, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the enclosed, which I received per last mail. This is now the fourth time I have endeavoured to comply with the Commissioners' request.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. FORTEATH, M.D.,
Surgeon Royal Dragoons.

Dr. Cumming,
Inspector General of Hospitals, Scutari.

GENTLEMEN,

Cavalry Camp, Crimea, February 10, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Scutari, 4th February, informing me that my answers to the questions respecting the state of my hospital accommodation in the field had not yet been received. I have to state in reply, that they were forwarded immediately after the receipt of your first communication, which circumstance I mentioned to you on your visit to the camp. Since that time I forwarded a duplicate copy to you at Balaklava, and now, for the third time, send you the answers as near the original as possible, the copy I retained having been mislaid. Of course things are very much altered and improved since then. I will forward to you the answers to the questions relative to the vessel* of which I had medical charge, as soon as the said vessel returns to Balaklava, where she is daily expected.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. FORTEATH, M.D.
Surgeon Royal Dragoons.

Messrs. Cumming, Maxwell, and Laing,
Scutari.

Answer 1. A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon of the regiment.

Remarks. The Assistant Surgeon gone to Scutari with wounded.

2. One hospital sergeant and two orderlies. These are sufficient for present duty.

Remarks. Hospital sergeant and orderlies should be instructed and trained at some general hospital, so as to be able to assist in doing the minor duties, such as dressing and bandaging. The latter also should have some knowledge of preparing food for the sick. Steady, well-conducted men should be selected; and I think it would be preferable to have men enlisted for this duty, and sent to regiments after they were properly qualified. One regimental orderly should be instructed by these orderlies, so as to take their place in the event of any casualty.

3. One hospital marquee was supplied to the regiment, but was left, by order, on board ship, on landing in the Crimea. Two bell tents were procured for the hospital, and they generally sufficed, as the worst cases are removed to Balaklava when practicable.

Remarks. Bell tents are very unfit for sick, either in winter or summer.

4. There has not been any bed or bedding used in the field hospital in the Crimea. The men use their cloaks and blankets. There is one close-stool, two bed-pans, and one urinal.

Remarks. I applied for tarpaulin for ground sheets, but could not get it.

5. The medicines and medical comforts are few, owing to the limited space in the panniers. The medical comforts consist of a small quantity of arrowroot, essence of beef, one bottle of brandy, and two bottles of port wine.

6. There is one field case of instruments, belonging to the public, and that is of a very indifferent description. I have a capital case of instruments, pocket case, &c., procured at my own expense.

Remarks. I think the Government should furnish all instruments, the medical officer being of course responsible for the care of the same.

7. The means of cooking are most inadequate, and there is great difficulty in procuring wood and water. There is no cooking place built, as in cavalry regiments the men are so much occupied with their horses that a fatigue party cannot be procured; and the consequence is, that on wet and windy weather the sick have nothing but dry biscuit.

8. There is one ambulance cart attached to the division, but owing to its heavy construction and bad roads it has of late been nearly non-effective. There is one hospital pony, which carries the panniers and stretchers. The only way the tents and stores, &c. can be carried, is by the Commissariat, when they can spare transport.

9. The assistant surgeon of the regiment went to Scutari six weeks since, in charge of sick and wounded, and has not returned. I have had at different times an assistant attached to the regiment, but at present have none. With regard to the orderlies, I refer to queries No. 2 and 7.

10. There has been delay in having requisitions complied with, owing to the number of signatures required, and these to be got at places widely apart. Likewise, in most

* The Colombo, in September 1854.

instances, these have been cut down, owing to there not being a sufficient supply at hand. There have been no provisions for the hospital beyond the usual rations. When any fresh meat was issued to the regiment, the sick always had part of it.

11. No. Having no opportunity.

(Signed) A. FORTEATH, M.D.,
Surgeon Royal Dragoons.

Messrs. Cumming, Maxwell, and Laing,
Scutari.

SIR,

Cavalry Camp, Crimea, April 10, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (per last mail) dated 30th March 1855.

The reason I had not forwarded to you the answers to the queries referred to, was, that I have been daily in expectation of being able to do so in a complete and perfectly accurate form, by reference to documents in possession of the purser of the ship; but as this vessel has never returned to Balaklava (although still a transport in the Black Sea) since I received these queries, I am merely enabled to give answers to the best of my recollection.

I am, &c.

Dr. Cumming,
Inspector General, Hospital Scutari.

A. FORTEATH, M.D.,
Surgeon Royal Dragoons.

Answer 1. Steam transport Colombo.

2, 3. Have no record, but, as this vessel was frequently employed in conveying sick to Scutari, other returns will supply answers.

4. One.

5, 6. I have no record to answer these queries. With the exception of those in the wooden berths the sick and wounded covered the whole decks, and filled the lower after hold and the quarter boats. They were all provided with a blanket. The urinals and other like conveniences were abundant.

7. Abundant.

8. Means of ablution, insufficient for the number and nature of the cases.

10. Insufficient for the numbers and nature of the cases on board.

11. As nearly as I can recollect, 17 officers, 591 men, mostly all wounded; 100 Russians, all wounded. Amongst the officers were Lt-Colonel Hepburn, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Captains Bulwer, Astley, and Lieutenant Lord Ennismore of same corps; Lt-Colonel Webber Smithe, 95th regiment; a major and several other officers of same regiment.

12. Two; Assistant Surgeons Wright and Reynolds, of the Royal Navy, also Dr. Bourne, the ship's surgeon.

13. All.

14. None.

15. None.

16. The day after the battle of Alma.

17. The day the army marched from the Alma.

18. Three days after.

19. Commenced the day of arrival, but did not get the whole disembarked till the third day.

20. Receiving wounded. Waiting to take in tow two sailing transports filled with wounded. Want of sufficient boats, &c.

21. Gun-shot wounds and bowel complaints.

22. Thirty.

23. To severity of injuries and cholera.

24. Good.

25. Good.

A. FORTEATH, M.D.,
Surgeon Royal Dragoons.

IV.

HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

LETTERS to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, SCUTARI.

SIR,

Scutari, 28th November.

Having been instructed by the Minister for War to make certain inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British army in the East, we have to request that you will favour us, at your earliest convenience, with a return of the number of officers and men daily admitted and discharged in the Scutari Hospitals from 1st September 1854 to 30th November 1854. Also a return of the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons, dressers, orderlies, and other medical and hospital officers and attendants in actual service daily in the hospital establishments at Scutari between the above dates.

We have also to request that you will, with similar despatch, furnish us with copies of all invoices or bills of lading received by you of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, medical comforts, and other articles for the use of the hospitals on and between the above dates, together with the dates of the receipt of such invoices or bills of lading, the dates of the arrival of the goods therein respectively invoiced, at Constantinople, and of their delivery into store at Scutari.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

A. CUMMING, I. G. H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

SIR,

Scutari, 1st December 1854.

In connexion with our Commission, we have to request that you will favour us at your earliest convenience with the names of all vessels which have since the 20th of September last, transported sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the British army in the East, from the Crimea to the hospital establishments here.

Also a return of the dates of the respective arrivals of such vessels at this place, and of the dates of the disembarkation of the sick and wounded, stating the length of time which elapsed between the disembarkation of the first and of the last patient, number and names of the medical officers, stating their respective ranks, in charge of the sick and wounded on board such vessels, and also the names of the officers on duty in attending to such disembarkation.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

A. CUMMING.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

SIR,

Scutari, 2d December 1854.

With reference to our letter of the 28th November, we shall feel obliged if you will keep distinct the numbers of the sick and those of the wounded daily admitted and discharged.

We have also to request that you will, in addition to the information required of you by the above-mentioned letter, favour us with the following particulars respecting the sick and wounded in each hospital during the month of November, keeping the returns of each hospital distinct.

1. We wish to have as a return, separate from that asked for in our letter of the 28th November, the total number of sick and wounded treated during the month of November, distinguishing sick from wounded.
2. General character of wounds.
3. Number of amputations and other operations.
4. Total number of deaths from wounds.
5. Number of deaths following operations included in the preceding total.
6. Number of cases of hospital gangrene.

K k

7. Deaths from.
8. Prevalent diseases.
9. Whence admitted.
10. Deaths.
11. Remarks on state of building and sanitary condition, diet, bedding, and any other matters connected with the relief and preservation of the sick and wounded under your charge.

We have, &c.

(Signed) A. CUMMING.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

ANSWER to the foregoing LETTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

General Hospital, Scutari, 24th December 1854.

1.
Return of the number of officers and men daily admitted and discharged from Scutari Hospital from 1st Sept. to 30th Nov. 1854.

I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your various communications of the 28th and 30th ultimo, and 2d instant. By your first letter, I perceive I am required to furnish you with the various returns noted in the margin.

2.
Return of the number of medical officers, specifying their respective ranks, as also of dressers, orderlies, &c. &c. during the same period.

I have therefore to forward the two first-named returns complete, with the following exceptions. In the first return for the month of September, in consequence of the difficulty in procuring information from the supplementary hospital in barrack, we are unable to furnish the number of admissions and discharges from the 26th to the 30th, but on the 28th of the month there appears to have been a total of 1357 patients under treatment in that hospital, exclusive of Russian prisoners. Another defect occurs in the second return for the month of November, where the number of hospital servants daily employed is defective, as the purveyor's department has not yet made up the pay list for that month.

3.
Copies of all invoices or bills of lading of medicines, &c. &c. for same period.

For the third return I must refer the Commission to the apothecary's and purveyor's departments respectively, to whom the various invoices have been sent as they arrived.

Return of all vessels carrying sick and wounded, with names of medical officers on board and medical officers attending the disembarkation, also the dates of the disembarkation of the sick.

In your second communication the returns as per margin are required. I furnish you with the first portion of the information, viz. the names and dates of arrival of all vessels are given with few exceptions, also the names and ranks of the medical officers who were nominated to attend the disembarkation.

As these took place so suddenly, and totally without previous notice in many instances, the names of these officers were not put in order, but directed at once to attend this duty as the necessity arose.

It is equally if not more impossible to furnish the date of embarkation of the wounded from the vessels, as no notice was given by the authorities; but probably this information may be supplied by the naval department at this station.

By your last communication I perceive that you request that the number of sick may be kept separate or distinct from those wounded of the daily admitted and discharged. This I have been able to accomplish as far as regards the patients in the general hospital, but cannot supply it from the supplementary hospital in barracks, owing to that establishment having been so recently opened, and the great and sudden influx of sick and wounded which occurred at this time.

I now come to notice the latter portion of your letter calling for certain particulars connected with the sick and wounded during November, distinguishing sick from the wounded. The first seven queries are answered by Return No. 3. The remaining queries are given in my Report, which will accompany this separately.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUNCAN MENZIES.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFICERS and MEN that have been admitted into discharged from, and died in the MILITARY HOSPITALS at SCUTARI, from the 1st to the 30th September 1854.

Dates.	General Hospital.												Barrack Hospital.						Remarks.
	Officers.						Men.						Officers.			Men.			
	Sick.			Wounded.			Sick.			Wounded.									
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.				
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.				
1	2	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 sailors admitted.		
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 sailors discharged.		
3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 civilian servant admitted. 11 sailors discharged.		
7	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	37	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
9	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Russian prisoners admitted into General Hospital.		
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
13	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
14	5	-	-	-	-	-	148	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,357 Total in Barrack Hospital according to the first statement furnished from that establishment, exclusive of 115 Russians.		
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
16	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
17	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Russian prisoners admitted into General Hospital.		
19	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
20	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
22	-	1	-	-	-	-	38	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,357 Total in Barrack Hospital according to the first statement furnished from that establishment, exclusive of 115 Russians.		
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-			
24	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	2	300	-	7	-	-	200	-			
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	265	-	8	-	-	105	3			
26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	55	-	9	-	-	-	-	1,357 Total in Barrack Hospital according to the first statement furnished from that establishment, exclusive of 115 Russians.		
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	-	-	-			
29	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	12	-	8	-	-	-	-			
30	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-			

General Hospital, Scutari,
December 1854.

D. MENZIES,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

No. 1.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFICERS and MEN ADMITTED into, DISCHARGED from, and DIED in the MILITARY HOSPITALS at SCUTARI, and on board of the CONVALESCENT SHIP from 1st to 31st October, and from 1st to 30th November 1854.

For October 1854.

Dates.	General Hospital.											Barrack Hospital.						Convalescent Ship.			REMARKS.	
	Officers.						Men.					Officers.			Men.			Men.				
	Sick.			Wounded.			Sick.			Wounded.												
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.				
1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	23	48	6	-	-	-	1 of the Civil Department discharged. 1 of the Civil Department discharged. 1 of the Civil Department discharged.
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	35	15	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	9	2	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	9	4	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	24	6	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	15	10	2	-	-	-	
7	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	11	10	2	58	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	8	200	4	190	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	9	8	2	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	3	4	-	-	-	
11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	14	14	3	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	17	6	-	-	10	165	2	156	-	-	
13	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	16	1	-	12	-	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	46	12	4	-	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	83	5	1	-	-	-	
16	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	19	10	2	-	6	-	
17	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	108	11	4	-	-	-	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	5	3	-	-	34	31	8	-	-	-	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	21	38	2	-	-	-	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	22	3	-	-	-	
21	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	100	20	4	-	-	-	
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	100	55	4	-	51	-	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	50	20	3	-	-	1	
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	34	72	6	-	-	-	
25	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	12	13	5	-	-	-	
26	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	16	58	8	-	-	-	
27	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	9	-	-	2	2	-	40	-	11	10	5	-	-	-	
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	19	45	4	-	1	3	
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	89	124	2	113	-	-	
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	18	52	5	-	32	-	
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	100	60	1	-	-	-	136	12	5	-	-	-	

For November 1854.

1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	11	16	2	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	48	21	6	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	76	25	4	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	1	-	-	-	105	10	7	2	-	-	-	-
5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	3	4	2	2	-	68	4	2	2	-	1	-	-
6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	68	-	-	-	-	-	103	17	3	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	-	9	1	25	8	-	121	42	4	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	10	2	-	-	65	32	4	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	50	3	-	-	-	54	30	6	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	31	2	-	-	416	52	3	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	3	49	3	6	110	-	-	-
12	1	-	-	12	-	1	53	1	218	50	3	-	-	127	46	10	-	-	-	-	-
13	2	-	-	7	-	1	6	1	-	20	5	3	4	12	33	7	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	3	3	15	1	59	16	8	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	31	21	9	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	3	-	-	14	-	60	47	3	-	-	42	127	11	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	4	3	-	33	11	10	338	110	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	28	8	5	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	21	12	1	50	1	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	81	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	5	10	10	-	-	-	1	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	7	21	8	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	-	1	13	3	9	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	24	21	2	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	-	6	2	-	-	226	37	4	1	6	2	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	17	-	-	-	44	40	7	-	-	-	2	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	36	-	2	-	-	1	36	27	9	-	-	-	-	-
28	2	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	3	8	-	1	30	79	10	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	109	15	6	118	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	20	4	-	50	-	-	-

General Hospital, Scutari,
December 1854.

D. MENZIES,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

ABSTRACT of Weekly States of SICK and WOUNDED from October 1 to January 31.

Date.	OFFICERS.					MEN.				
	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained.
1 to 7 October, 1854 -	70	3	—	1	72	2,277	61	403	67	1,868
8 to 14 " " -	72	23	9	2	84	1,868	307	295	46	1,834
15 to 21 " " -	84	12	20	—	76	1,834	386	151	29	2,040
22 to 28 " " -	76	8	47	—	37	2,040	350	370	56	1,964
28 Oct. to 4 Nov. " -	37	11	2	1	45	1,964	952	384	52	2,480
5 to 11 " " -	45	34	10	—	69	2,480	850	469	36	2,825
12 to 18 " " -	69	49	4	3	111	2,825	1,045	557	94	3,219
19 to 25 " " -	111	9	—	—	102	3,219	438	144	67	3,446
26 to 2 December " -	102	10	5	—	107	3,446	436	315	70	3,497
3 to 9 " " -	107	—	12	—	95	3,497	263	388	70	3,302
10 to 16 " " -	95	—	8	1	86	3,302	299	521	85	2,993
17 to 23 " " -	86	—	2	1	83	2,995	1,321	402	130	3,784
24 to 30 " " -	83	1	35	1	48	3,784	1,091	770	108	3,997
31 Dec. to 6 Jan. 1855	48	16	6	1	55	3,997	1,044	367	249	4,425
7 Jan. to 13 " " -	55	18	13	—	60	4,425	727	444	277	4,431
14 to 20 " " -	60	16	8	1	67	4,431	667	346	270	4,482
21 to 27 " " -	67	29	30	1	65	4,482	1,243	984	274	4,467
28 to 31 " " -	65	29	16	—	78	4,467	619	127	165	4,794

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Scutari,
February 1, 1855.

R. W. LAWSON,
Dy. I. Gen., P. M. O.

No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBER of MEDICAL OFFICERS and HOSPITAL SERVANTS employed daily in the SCUTARI MILITARY HOSPITALS, showing the Rank of the former and various Denominations of the latter.

For SEPTEMBER 1854.

Date.	Deputy Inspector General.	Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Acting Assistant Surgeons.	Civil Practitioners.	Civil Dressers.	Stewards.	Storekeepers and Issuers.	Ward Masters.	Assistant Ward Masters.	Cooks.	Orderlies.	Surgery Men.
September 1	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	30	3
" 2	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	30	3
" 3	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	29	3
" 4	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	28	3
" 5	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	28	3
" 6	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	28	3
" 7	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	27	3
" 8	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	27	3
" 9	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	25	3
" 10	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	26	3
" 11	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	1	21	3
" 12	—	1	4	6	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	1	22	3
" 13	—	1	4	6	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	1	31	3
" 14	—	1	4	7	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	1	33	3
" 15	—	1	4	7	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	37	3
" 16	—	1	4	7	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	53	3
" 17	—	1	4	13	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	52	3
" 18	—	1	4	12	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	53	3
" 19	—	1	4	12	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	54	3
" 20	—	1	4	12	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	55	3
" 21	—	1	4	12	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	59	3
" 22	—	1	4	12	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	72	3
" 23	—	1	4	14	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	6	107	3
" 24	—	1	5	14	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	6	128	3
" 25	—	1	5	14	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	7	150	3
" 26	—	1	5	15	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	7	195	4
" 27	—	2	5	15	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	7	243	4
" 28	—	2	5	15	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	7	290	4
" 29	—	2	5	15	—	1	—	1	3	5	3	7	329	4
" 30	—	2	5	18	—	1	—	1	3	5	3	7	335	4

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number of MEDICAL OFFICERS and HOSPITAL SERVANTS employed daily in the SCUTARI MILITARY HOSPITALS—*continued.*

For OCTOBER 1854.

Date.		Deputy Inspector General.	Staff Surgeons.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Acting Assistant Surgeons.	Civil Practitioners.	Civil Dressers.	Stewards.	Storekeepers and Issuers.	Ward Masters.	Assistant Ward Masters.	Cooks.	Orderlies.	Surgery Men.
October 1	-	-	2	5	18	-	1	4	2	8	8	4	12	356	8
" 2	-	-	2	5	18	-	1	4	2	8	8	4	12	356	8
" 3	-	-	2	5	18	-	2	4	2	8	8	4	12	356	8
" 4	-	-	2	5	18	-	2	4	2	8	8	4	12	358	8
" 5	-	-	2	5	18	-	3	4	2	8	8	4	12	356	8
" 6	-	-	1	5	18	-	3	4	2	8	8	4	12	353	8
" 7	-	1	1	5	18	-	3	4	2	8	9	4	12	353	8
" 8	-	1	1	5	18	-	3	4	2	9	8	4	12	355	8
" 9	-	1	1	5	18	-	2	4	2	9	8	5	12	356	8
" 10	-	1	1	5	18	-	2	4	2	9	8	5	12	354	8
" 11	-	1	1	5	18	-	2	4	2	9	8	5	12	354	8
" 12	-	1	1	5	18	-	2	4	2	9	7	5	12	352	8
" 13	-	1	1	5	18	-	2	4	2	9	7	5	12	352	8
" 14	-	1	1	7	19	-	2	4	2	9	7	5	12	352	8
" 15	-	1	1	7	20	-	2	4	2	9	8	5	13	348	8
" 16	-	1	1	8	20	-	2	4	2	9	8	5	13	346	8
" 17	-	1	1	8	20	-	2	4	2	9	8	5	13	349	8
" 18	-	1	1	8	20	-	2	4	2	8	7	5	13	344	8
" 19	-	1	1	8	20	-	2	4	2	8	7	6	13	345	8
" 20	-	1	1	8	20	-	2	4	2	6	7	6	13	343	8
" 21	-	1	1	8	20	-	2	4	2	6	7	6	14	341	8
" 22	-	1	1	9	20	-	2	4	2	6	7	6	14	343	8
" 23	-	1	2	9	24	-	4	4	2	6	6	6	14	334	8
" 24	-	1	2	12	24	-	5	4	2	6	7	6	14	334	8
" 25	-	1	2	12	24	-	5	4	2	6	7	6	14	331	8
" 26	-	1	2	12	24	-	5	4	2	6	7	6	14	330	8
" 27	-	1	2	12	24	-	5	4	2	6	7	6	14	330	8
" 28	-	1	2	12	24	-	5	4	2	6	7	6	14	331	8
" 29	-	1	3	12	25	-	5	4	2	7	8	7	14	339	8
" 30	-	1	3	12	26	4	5	4	2	7	8	7	14	336	8
" 31	-	1	3	12	26	4	5	4	2	7	8	7	14	336	8

For NOVEMBER 1854.

November															
1	-	1	2	9	27	4	6	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
" 2	-	1	2	9	28	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3	-	1	2	9	28	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 4	-	1	3	9	30	7	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 5	-	1	3	9	29	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 6	-	1	3	9	29	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 7	-	1	3	9	29	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 8	-	1	3	10	32	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 9	-	1	3	10	30	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10	-	1	3	10	33	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 11	-	1	3	10	36	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 12	-	1	3	10	39	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 13	-	1	3	12	39	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 14	-	1	3	12	37	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15	-	1	3	12	37	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 16	-	1	3	12	37	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 17	-	1	3	13	37	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 18	-	1	3	11	38	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 19	-	1	3	11	38	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 20	-	1	3	11	38	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 21	-	1	3	11	38	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 22	-	1	4	12	40	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 23	-	1	4	12	40	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 24	-	1	4	12	40	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 25	-	1	4	12	40	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 26	-	1	4	12	40	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 27	-	1	5	12	41	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 28	-	1	5	12	41	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 29	-	1	5	12	41	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30	-	1	5	12	41	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The required information regarding the hospital servants, until the purveyors have made up the pay lists for the month.

WEEKLY RETURN of MEDICAL OFFICERS doing DUTY in the HOSPITAL at SCUTARI, from
December 7, 1854, to January 31, 1855.

Date.	Deputy Inspector General.	1st Class Staff Surgeon.	2d Class Staff Surgeon.	Staff Assistant Surgeons.	Regimental As- sistant Surgeons.	Acting Assistant Surgeons.	Dressers.	Dispensers.	Civil practitioners.	Total.
7 December, 1854	-	1	6	12	29	14	—	—	6	68
15 " "	-	1	5	11	29	12	12	—	3	73
21 " "	-	1	5	11	28	15	7	—	3	70
28 " "	-	1	6	11	25	13	11	—	3	70
4 January, 1855	-	1	7	11	26	17	23	—	3	88
11 " "	-	1	5	11	26	9	25	22	3	119
18 " "	-	1	6	8	26	7	24	22	3	120
25 " "	-	1	6	8	25	5	24	18	3	108
31 " "	-	1	8	8	24	5	24	22	3	112

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Scutari,
February 1, 1855.

R. W. LAWSON,
Dy. I. Gen., P. M. O

No. 3.—RETURN of the NUMBER of WOUNDS of all Descriptions TREATED in the HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SCUTARI, during the Month of November 1854; also the NUMBER of OPERATIONS treated during the same Period, and the NUMBER of Cases of SLOUGHING. The Proportion of DEATHS in each Instance is also displayed.

	General Hospital.		Supplementary Hospital in Barracks.	
	Number treated.	Deaths.	Number treated.	Deaths.
1. Wounds of all descriptions -	1,225	75	849	29
2. Amputations and other operations	139	14	79	16
3. Cases of Sloughing, Phagedæna or Hospital Gangrene - }	53	4	27	2

D. MENZIES,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

GENERAL REMARKS on the prevailing Diseases, &c. &c. in the British Military Hospitals
at Scutari for November 1854.

The prevailing diseases have chiefly been bowel complaints in the form of diarrhoea, which merged into a chronic form, although not of a fatal character. Notwithstanding that the climate of Scutari had been generally speaking healthy during the above period, the weather had been very changeable, stormy, wet, and cold, which conditions must no doubt have tended to aggravate the affections to which I have alluded, and which have chiefly come from the Crimea.

I have to report favourably of the buildings now denominated the general and supplementary hospitals, the former having been built for the purposes for which it was intended, but the latter as a barrack for troops, but which has lately been given over for the use of the sick and wounded of the British army, reserving a small portion only for the troops and garrison staff. These buildings may be pronounced convenient for the reception of the sick and wounded, being roomy, well ventilated, and supplied with excellent water, out offices, and other necessary conveniences. There are, however, no doubt various improvements required, such as the construction of an additional kitchen for the general hospital, and a wash-house and dead-house at the barracks. There is also required in both buildings appropriate rooms for the accommodation of the nurses who have recently been sent out by the Government, those occupied by them being much too small, and without conveniences for a separate cooking establishment, without which their efficiency must necessarily be impaired.

Some parts of the general hospital require repairs, some of the rooms being very leaky. The quarters for medical officers are also inadequate for the present number doing duty there. The drainage and privies are at times greatly out of order, and when the

south wind blows there is a very offensive odour wafted up through the building from these reservoirs. It is my opinion also that the close proximity of the burial ground, which lies between the sea and the hospital, may prove hereafter a source of unhealthiness in this locality. I beg to recommend that the site of the burial ground be therefore changed, and no more bodies be placed in the immediate vicinity of the hospital.

DIET.—I have very little to say on this subject. Provisions are supplied by contract. At one time the supplies for the hospital were by no means of the best quality, but much improvement has of late taken place in this respect. The articles of diet are those pointed out in the hospital regulations, and which are in my opinion quite sufficient.

The extras and medical comforts are allowed to any extent considered necessary for the particular cases by the medical officers.

With respect to the hospital bedding, we have been indebted to the Turkish authorities for a large supply for the general hospital, during the time that our own bedding was deficient in consequence of its being detained at Varna, and what was left with us here being insufficient for the large number of sick and wounded carried at different times from the Crimea. The boards and trestles sent from England are too low for the comfort of the patients, and inconvenient during surgical appliances to cases of severe wounds, to say nothing of their closeness to the cold stone floor of the corridors and some of the wards, and the insufficient ventilation necessarily inseparable from them. I have no doubt that neat iron bedsteads would be in every respect more desirable, and they would moreover give an appearance of order, cleanliness, and regularity to an hospital, and the expense would not I presume be great.

DUNCAN MENZIES,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

RETURN of MEDICAL OFFICERS doing DUTY at the BRITISH HOSPITALS at SCUTARI from
1st to 31st October 1854.

Rank and Names.	Date of joining.	How employed.
1854:		
Deputy Inspector General, D. Menzies -	24 April -	Principal Medical Officer.
1st Class Staff Surgeon, G. Carr -	23 October -	On duty at General Hospital.
" " J. O'Flaherty -	29 " -	" " "
" " A. McGrigor -	2 September -	" Barrack Hospital.
2d Class " J. Trench, M.D. -	22 October -	" General Hospital.
" " N. O'Connor, M.D. -	14 " -	" Barrack Hospital.
" " E. Menzies -	14 " -	" General Hospital.
" " J. M. Sunter -	24 May -	" Barrack Hospital.
" " D. Anderson, M.D. -	24 " -	" General Hospital.
" " G. W. Powell -	24 " -	" " "
" " — Somers, M.D. -	- - -	" the Convalescent Ship.
" " J. Wishart, M.D. -	24 September	" Barrack Hospital.
47th Foot Surgeon, W. Weld -	30 October -	" " "
67th Foot Assistant Surgeon, F. Manifold -	23 April -	" " "
2d Foot " " F. Holton -	23 October -	" " "
89th Foot " " R. Gibson -	23 " -	" " "
Royal Malta Fencibles, Asst. Surg. — Ellul -	23 " -	" " "
58th Foot Asst. Surgeon, B. Tydd -	24 September	" General Hospital.
23d " " J. Wood -	30 " -	" " "
28th " " J. F. Stuart, M.D. -	23 October -	" " "
Royal Artillery Asst. Surg., J. A. McMunn -	14 September	" Barrack Hospital.
Staff Assistant Surgeon, T. G. FitzGerald -	15 October -	" General Hospital.
" " F. G. Hamilton -	24 August -	" " "
" " S. J. Bayfield -	24 " -	" " "
" " G. Evans -	1 September -	" " "
" " A. D. Gulland -	17 " -	" " "
" " S. S. Skipton -	17 " -	" " "
" " R. Hungerford -	17 " -	" " "
" " W. J. Johnson -	17 " -	" " "
" " G. P. Poppelwell -	26 " -	" " "
" " A. Reid -	30 " -	" " "
" " J. Adrian -	14 October -	" " "
" " J. Sylvester -	24 September	" Barrack Hospital.
" " D. Taylor, M.D. -	26 " -	" " "
" " M. C. Ancell -	30 " -	" " "
" " J. P. Street, M.D. -	17 " -	" " "
" " W. J. Rendle -	17 " -	" General Hospital.
" " — Titterton, M.D. -	29 October -	" " "
CIVIL PRACTITIONERS.		
From Malta, Dr. Cleto Bellanti -	24 October -	On duty at General Hospital.
" L. T. Pisani -	23 " -	" " "
" Vincenzo Muscat -	23 " -	" Barrack Hospital.
Italian, Louis Aliberto -	6 " -	On duty over Russian Prisoners.
Royal Navy Assistant Surgeon, — Sam -	6 " -	" on board Convalescent Ship.

COPY of a Letter from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE to DUNCAN MENZIES, Esq. M.D.

SIR,

Therapia, October 24, 1854.

HAVING received authority from Her Majesty's Government to supply whatever may still be wanting for the sustenance or comfort of the gallant sufferers in the military hospital near Scutari, in so far as the resources of this neighbourhood extend, I request you will have the goodness to inform me as to such of their wants as are most urgent, and also the most likely to admit of being supplied here.

In case of local deficiency, I shall lose no time in referring to England, where every readiness to supply them exists; and on this point also I beg you will favour me with your opinion.

Duncan Menzies, Esq., M.D.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE

COPY of a Letter from DUNCAN MENZIES, Esq., M.D., to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

MY LORD,

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Scutari, October 26, 1854.

WITH reference to the communication I had the honour to make to your Lordship yesterday, I now beg to state, that having consulted with the officers at the head of the apothecary and purveying departments, as to what further supplies of medicines and stores may be required for the comfort and sustenance of the sick and wounded, I have to observe, that I find, as far as our present wants extend, we are satisfactorily supplied, and more expected daily from England and Varna.

In so far as the resources of the neighbourhood are concerned, it does not appear that there has been of late any deficiency, and that the quality of the hospital supplies has improved. There are, however, a few matters in which the Turkish Government might probably afford assistance, viz., in a further loan of Turkish bedding and utensils, such as tables, chairs, &c. and it is stated to me by the purveyor, that the Seraskier, who formerly furnished some bedding, &c., was pleased to promise every assistance in his power in the event of necessity.

The erection of stoves in the barracks and hospital at Scutari for the comfort of the sick and wounded, is also a matter of considerable importance, and will require speedy attention, to be prepared for the winter season.

I feel extremely obliged for the interest your Lordship has so kindly taken in assisting us on this important occasion; and as the Government appears desirous of every information, I beg to observe that the sick and wounded in this hospital, up to the present time, have wanted for no surgical appliances, and they have received every care and attention, which their situation so imperatively demanded.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUNCAN MENZIES.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE to DUNCAN MENZIES, Esq., M.D.

SIR,

Therapia, November 2, 1854.

SINCE the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th ultimo, I have communicated with the Turkish authorities, and particularly with the Seraskier, respecting those further supplies which you describe as being desirable for the comfort of the sick and wounded in hospital.

I am happy to say that, as far as assurances may be trusted, their Excellencies are disposed to meet our wants and our wishes to the full; and I have, therefore, to request that you will furnish me, as soon as you conveniently can, with a list of the articles wanted, including the number or quantities of each, accompanied with such remarks as may be desirable for the more complete information of those who are to provide them.

Hitherto I learn from you that bedding,—and I presume bedsteads, stoves, tables, chairs, and such like necessary things,—are the objects more immediately wanted in addition to the present stock. These articles have been mentioned to the Seraskier in general terms, and I have no doubt that whatever it may be in his power to do will be done, as soon as I obtain from you the list which I have mentioned above.

Duncan Menzies, Esq., M.D.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

COPY of a LETTER from DUNCAN MENZIES, Esq., M.D., to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

MY LORD,

General Hospital, Scutari, November 5, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your Lordship's communication of the 2d instant, in reference to the supplies we required from the Turkish authorities, that we have received 200 sets of bedding nearly complete; the paliasses, with the necessary bedding, but no iron bedsteads, have yet arrived. The other things which I noticed in my letter to your Lordship, it is stated are to be furnished by the Chief Apothecary to the Ottoman Government, such as tables and chairs, to the extent of at least 50 of each, the former being for the purpose of writing upon in the different wards; and I have to state to your Lordship that means for heating the wards and corridors in the Barrack Hospital are still wanting, but those required for the General Hospital are in a state of slow progress.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUNCAN MENZIES,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

COPY of a LETTER from DR. MENZIES to LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

MY LORD,

General Hospital, Scutari, November 20, 1854.

WITH reference to my last communication to your Lordship on the 26th October and 4th instant, relative to your communication of the 2d instant, I have now the honour to forward a list of articles which I have requested the Purveyor-in-Chief to furnish me without delay for your Lordship's consideration, and which I find, from the non-arrival of all our own stores, as we daily expected, from Varna, are now urgently required, as being essentially necessary to the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded already in hospital, and those which may be expected.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUNCAN MENZIES,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel STEELE to DUNCAN MENZIES, Esq., M.D.

SIR,

Near Sevastapol, November 12, 1854.

I AM directed by Lord Raglan to request that you will furnish Lord Stratford as soon as possible with a detailed list of such articles as may be required in the Hospital Department at Scutari, which list Lord Stratford requested you to send him in his letter of the 2d instant.

Duncan Menzies, Esq. M.D.
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS STEELE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Military Secretary.

COPY of a LETTER from DUNCAN MENZIES, Esq., M.D. to Lieutenant-Colonel STEELE.

SIR,

General Hospital, Scutari, November 19, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, calling upon me, by direction of Lord Raglan, to furnish Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, as soon as possible, with a list of such articles as we require in the Hospital Department at Scutari.

I beg leave to state in reply, that far from neglecting my duty in not furnishing the statement required, I lost no time, on receiving the Ambassador's letter, to consult with the Purveyor-in-Chief; and with the exception of the articles alluded to in my communication to his Excellency, there did not appear to be anything required, of which a list was to be furnished at that time, and being in daily expectation of receiving our stores, said to be on the way from Varna.

I have, however, in consequence of the orders conveyed in your letter from Lord Raglan, again called upon the Purveyor to make out a detailed list of such articles as he may now stand in need of, which I will take particular care to furnish without delay to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Lieut.-Colonel Steele,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUNCAN MENZIES,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

COPY of a LETTER from T. M. WREFORD, Esq. to DUNCAN MENZIES, Esq. M.D., Scutari.

SIR,

Scutari, November 19, 1854.

IN reply to your communication of last evening, again referring to a letter from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, dated the 2d instant, in which his Lordship requested a list of any articles which might be required for the hospital here, and upon which you conferred with me at the time; but as we were then in daily expectation of receiving a large supply of stores from Varna, we came to a conclusion, as our necessities at the moment were not urgent, that we should be justified in delaying a short time seeking extraneous aid, in the hope that the arrival of those stores would render such a course unnecessary.

As, however, the Varna stores have not yet all arrived (a portion only by the "Triton" having come to hand), I have now the honour to submit for his Lordship's consideration a list of some articles for which there is now a pressing demand, and which are essentially necessary to the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded already in hospital, and those which may be expected.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. M. WREFORD,
Purveyor-in-Chief

Duncan Menzies, Esq., M.D.
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN of STORES required for the use of the HOSPITAL at SCUTARI, in consequence of the Stores expected from Varna not having yet arrived.

Hair brooms	-	-	-	-	200
Tin cans (2 gallons each)	-	-	-	-	100
Bed-pans	-	-	-	-	200
Close-stool frames	-	-	-	-	150
Spitting boxes	-	-	-	-	300
Mop heads	-	-	-	-	500
Mop handles	-	-	-	-	100
Hand scrubbing brushes	-	-	-	-	100
Tin plates	-	-	-	-	1,000
Drinking cups (1 pint each)	-	-	-	-	1,000
Buckets (2 gallons each)	-	-	-	-	100
Washhand basins	-	-	-	-	200
Urinals	-	-	-	-	700
Spoons	-	-	-	-	200
Soup ladles, with long handles	-	-	-	-	40
Frying pans	-	-	-	-	12
Slippers	-	-	-	-	1,000
Woollen or worsted socks (pairs)	-	-	-	-	2,000

(Signed) T. M. WREFORD,
Purveyor-in-Chief

Purveyor's Office, Scutari,
November 19, 1854.

LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS to the APOTHECARY-IN-CHIEF, Scutari.

SIR,

Scutari, 28th November.

Having been instructed by the Minister for War to make certain inquiries into the condition of the hospital accommodation provided for the British Army in the East, including the provision made and in actual operation for the supply of medicines and medical stores necessary for the relief and preservation of the sick and wounded of Her Majesty's Army in the Crimea, we have to request that you will favour us, at your earliest convenience, with a return of all medicines, surgical instruments, and appliances which were in your custody or stores on the 1st September last; also a return of the several articles since received by you, distinguishing in each case from what quarter they were obtained; and also a return of the daily issue from 1st September to 28th November 1854.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

A. CUMMING.

P. BENSON MAXWELL.

P. SINCLAIR LAING.

LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS to the PURVEYOR-IN-CHIEF, Scutari.

SIR,

Scutari, 28th November.

Having been instructed by the Minister for War to make certain inquiries into the state of hospital accommodation provided for the British army in the East, including in such inquiry the amount of provision made and in actual operation for the supply of medical stores and comforts necessary for the relief and preservation of the sick and wounded of the army in the Crimea and Turkey, we have to request that you will favour us, at your earliest convenience, with a return of the several articles of stores and medical comforts which were in your custody or stores on the 1st September last; also of the several articles which were in use in the hospital establishment at Scutari on the 1st September last; also a return of the several articles since received by you, distinguishing in each case from what quarter they were obtained; also a return of the daily issues from the 1st September to the 30th November 1854.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

A. CUMMING.

P. BENSON MAXWELL.

P. SINCLAIR LAING.

ANSWER to the foregoing LETTER.

GENTLEMEN,

Scutari, 1st December 1854.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, which came to hand last evening, requesting to be furnished with certain information relative to the hospital stores, medical comforts, &c. in possession of the purveyor's department at this station on the 1st September last, also what has since been received, &c., and in reply to inform you that as I did not arrive in this country until the middle of October last, I have referred your letter to Mr. Purveyor Ward, the officer in charge of the executive duties of the department here, with the request that he will furnish you with every information on the subject at his earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

M. WREFORD,

Purveyor-in-Chief.

LETTER from Mr. Purveyor WARD to the COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN,

General Hospital, Scutari, 21st December 1854.

I regret my inability at the moment to complete the information required of me at the interview on the 17th instant as regards the returns of medical comforts and stores to the end of November. All the available force I possess for current duties alone is arduously employed from the present increase of wounded from the front, and really inadequate to the fulfilment of our various duties.

From the 16th July (when Messrs. Furlong and Toller were ordered to Varna) to 23d September following, I was without other means for the various duties of the hospital, with shipments, and receipts of stores, and the returns and accounts remained in consequence in abeyance, and are still requiring aid for their formation.

When the bustle of the moment shall subside I hope to be able to comply with your wishes.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

L. WARD,

Purveyor to the Forces.

RETURN of the RECEIPTS and ISSUES of Purveyor's Stores at Her Majesty's General Hospital at Scutari in Asia, from May 8 to August 31, 1854.

	RECEIPTS.			TOTAL.	ISSUES.					Total Issued.	Remaining.	Remaining August 31.	
	Melita, May 8.	Balbec, May.	By Purchase.		Assistant Surgeon Furlong, May 21.	Gallipoli, May 22.	Varna, May 29.	Varna, June 19.	Field Equipment.			In Use.	In Store.
BEDDING.													
Pallliasses - - No.	1,122	-	-	1,122	6	150	225	162	399	942	180	180	-
Bolsters - - "	1,122	-	-	1,122	6	150	225	162	399	942	180	180	-
Sheets - - "	3,366	-	-	3,366	18	450	675	486	-	1,629	1,737	594	1,143
Blankets - - "	2,244	-	-	2,244	12	300	450	324	-	1,086	1,158	396	762
Rugs - - "	1,122	-	-	1,122	6	150	225	162	-	543	579	193	381
Mattresses, hair - "	440	-	-	440	2	40	40	40	-	122	318	-	120
Bolsters - - "	440	-	-	440	2	40	40	40	-	122	318	-	120
CLOTHING.													
Flannel Shirts - - "	330	-	-	330	-	-	90	-	-	90	240	-	240
Serge Gowns - - "	156	-	-	156	-	24	48	-	-	72	84	-	84
" Trowsers - - "	156	-	-	156	-	24	48	-	-	72	84	-	84
" Waistcoats - - "	156	-	-	156	-	24	48	-	-	72	84	-	84
Cotton Gowns - - "	220	-	-	220	-	40	80	-	-	120	100	-	100
" Trowsers - - "	220	-	-	220	-	40	80	-	-	120	100	-	100
" Waistcoats - - "	220	-	-	220	-	40	80	-	-	120	100	-	100
" Caps - - "	220	-	-	220	-	40	80	-	-	120	100	-	100
Linen Shirts - - "	660	-	-	660	-	-	180	-	-	180	480	-	480
Stockings & Socks, Pairs	110	-	-	110	-	20	40	-	-	60	50	-	50
Worsted Caps - No.	156	-	-	156	-	24	48	-	-	72	84	-	84
WOOD WARE.													
Long scrubbing brushes - - }	44	-	-	44	-	8	12	3	2	25	19	19	-
Hand ditto - - "	44	-	-	44	-	8	12	-	-	20	24	24	-
Long sweeping ditto - - "	44	-	-	44	-	8	12	-	-	20	24	24	-
Hand ditto - - "	22	-	-	22	-	4	6	-	-	10	12	12	-
White washing ditto - - "	44	-	-	44	-	8	12	6	-	26	18	12	6
Handles for mops, &c. - - "	220	-	-	220	-	60	80	-	-	140	80	50	30
Water Buckets - - "	44	-	-	44	-	8	20	-	-	28	16	16	-
Washing Tubs - - "	33	-	-	33	6	12	6	-	-	24	9	6	3

	RECEIPTS.			TOTAL.	ISSUES.					Total Issued.	Remaining.	Remaining August 31.	
	Melita, May 8.	Balbec, May.	By Purchase.		Gallipoli, May 22.	Varna, May 29.	Varna, June 19.	Field Equip- ment.	In Use.			In Store.	
PEWTER AND ZINC.]													
Bed pans - No.	110	-	-	110	20	30	16	23	-	89	21	21	-
Stool pans - - "	66	-	-	66	12	18	-	-	-	30	36	36	-
Chamber pots - "	660	-	-	660	150	180	30	-	-	360	300	300	-
Basins - - "	88	-	-	88	16	24	-	45	-	85	3	3	-
Tea pots - - "	44	-	-	44	12	16	-	-	-	28	16	16	-
Ditto - - "	44	-	-	44	12	16	-	-	-	28	16	16	-
Spitting pots - "	110	-	-	110	20	30	-	-	-	50	60	60	-
TIN.													
Saucepans - - "	11	-	-	11	1	1	1	-	-	3	8	3	5
Kettles - - "	33	-	-	33	6	9	9	-	-	24	9	3	6
Quart pots - "	198	-	-	198	54	54	54	-	-	162	36	36	-
Pint pots - - "	1,320	-	-	1,320	360	360	360	-	-	1,080	240	140	100
Lamps, hand, agitable "	11	-	-	11	2	3	-	5	-	10	1	1	-
Do. passage "	176	-	-	176	24	32	-	-	-	56	120	20	100
Burners for do. double wick - - - No. }	176	-	-	176	24	32	-	-	-	56	120	20	100
Lanterns, punched No.	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee pots "	11	-	-	11	3	4	-	-	-	7	4	-	4
Slipper baths - - "	11	-	-	11	3	4	-	-	-	7	4	-	4
Funnels, six-inch - "	22	-	-	22	6	8	-	-	-	14	8	2	6
Do. eight-inch - "	22	-	-	22	6	8	-	-	-	14	8	2	6
Dishes, 13½-inch - "	220	-	-	220	40	60	-	-	-	100	120	60	60
Plates - - - "	1,650	-	-	1,650	300	600	-	-	-	900	750	450	300
Measures - Sets	4	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
COPPER.													
Coppers, 20 gallons No.	11	-	-	11	3	4	-	-	-	7	4	4	-
Do. 12 do. - "	22	-	-	22	5	8	4	-	-	17	5	1	4
Measures - - Sets	4	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-

	RECEIPTS.			TOTAL.	ISSUES.					Total Issued.	Remaining.	Remaining Aug. 31, 1854.	
	Melita, May 8.	Palmer, May.	By Purchase.		Galipoli, May 22.	Varna, May 29.	Varna, June 19.	Field Equipment.	—			In Use.	In Store.
IRON, &c.													
Trivets for coppers No.	33	-	-	33	8	12	4	-	-	24	9	5	4
Scale-beams to weigh } 112lbs. - }	4	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Weights - - -	20	-	-	20	5	5	-	-	-	10	10	5	5
Scales to weigh 28lbs. -	11	-	-	11	3	3	-	-	-	6	5	1	4
Weights for do. No.	110	-	-	110	30	30	-	-	-	60	50	10	40
Diet scales - - "	11	-	-	11	3	3	-	-	-	6	5	1	4
Weights for do. - "	55	-	-	55	15	15	-	-	-	30	25	5	20
Weights, 56lbs. - "	4	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Weights, 28lbs. - "	4	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Scale boards - Sets	4	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Tea kettles, 7 quarts No.	33	-	-	33	6	9	1	22	-	59	7	4	3
Do. do. 4 do. "	33	-	-	33	9	12	-						
Flesh forks - - "	22	-	-	22	6	6	6	-	-	18	4	2	2
Soup ladles - - "	22	-	-	22	6	6	6	-	-	18	4	2	2
Carving knives and } forks - - - }	22	-	-	22	4	6	-	-	-	10	12	5	7
Iron spoons - - "	1,650	-	-	1,650	300	450	-	-	-	750	900	300	600
Knives and forks - "	528	-	-	528	96	144	-	-	-	240	288	200	88
Frying pans - - "	11	-	-	11	3	3	3	-	-	9	2	2	-
Candlesticks, with } snuffers - - - }	88	-	-	88	16	24	-	44	-	84	4	4	-
Meat choppers - - "	22	-	-	22	2	4	-	-	-	6	16	6	10
Shovels - Sets	11	-	-	11	3	4	-	-	-	7	4	2	2
Spades - - - "	11	-	-	11	3	4	-	-	-	7	4	2	2
Hatchets - - No.	22	-	-	22	2	4	-	-	-	6	16	6	10
Felling axes - - "	11	-	-	11	1	2	-	-	-	3	8	3	5
Hand saws - - - "	22	-	-	22	2	4	-	-	-	6	16	6	10
Screw-drivers - - "	11	-	-	11	1	2	-	-	-	3	8	3	5
Gimblets - - - "	44	-	-	44	4	8	-	-	-	12	32	12	20
Chisels, socket 1-in. } and 1½-in. - - }	22	-	-	22	2	4	-	-	-	6	16	6	10
Hammers - - - "	22	-	-	22	2	4	-	-	-	6	16	6	10
Cooper's adzes - - "	11	-	-	11	1	2	-	-	-	3	8	3	5
Tap-borers - - - "	11	-	-	11	1	2	-	-	-	3	8	3	5
Nails - - - - "	11,000	-	-	11,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	3,000	8,000	3,000	5,000

	RECEIPTS.				ISSUES.						Total Issued.	Remaining.	Remaining Aug. 31, 1854.	
	Melita, May 1854.	Balbec May.	By Purchase.	TOTAL.	Galipoli, May 22.	Varna, May 26.	Varna, June 19.	Field Equipment.	By Purchase.	In Use.			In Store.	
IRON—continued.														
Screws - - No.	1,100	-	-	1,100	100	200	-	-	-	300	800	300	500	
Braces with screw- driver bits - „ }	4	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	
Frames, close stool „	66	-	-	66	12	18	-	-	-	30	36	36	-	
Padlocks with staples „	44	-	-	44	4	8	-	-	-	12	32	12	20	
Brass cocks and keys „	22	-	-	22	2	4	-	-	-	6	16	6	10	
SUNDRIES.														
Boards, bed - - No.	1,650	-	-	1,650	450	450	-	-	-	900	750	570	180	
Tressels - - „	1,100	-	-	1,100	300	300	-	-	-	600	500	380	120	
Canvas bearers - „	330	-	-	330	75	35	-	202	-	312	18	18	-	
Twine, two thread - lbs.	16½	-	-	16½	3	4½	-	-	-	7½	9	2	7	
Thread, packing large - - „ }	55	-	-	55	10	15	-	-	-	25	30	1	29	
Do. middling - „	38½	-	-	38½	7	10½	-	-	-	17½	21	2	19	
Do. small - „	22	-	-	22	4	6	-	-	-	10	12	-	12	
Do. white - „	22	-	-	22	4	6	-	½	-	10½	11½	½	11	
Do. whited brown „	22	-	-	22	4	6	-	-	-	10	12	2	10	
Hessen, (33 yards) Pieces	11	-	-	11	3	3	-	-	-	6	5	1	4	
Water decks - - No.	110	-	-	110	30	30	-	27	-	87	23	-	23	
Cotton wick - „	66	-	-	66	9	12	-	-	-	21	45	7	38	
Tarpaulins - - „	44	-	-	44	9	8	12	-	-	29	15	5	10	
Waterproof bed- covers - - „ }	220	-	-	220	-	60	20	81	-	161	59	39	20	
Lucifer matches - Boxes	132	-	-	132	24	36	-	-	-	60	72	12	60	
Slippers - - Pairs	550	-	-	550	150	150	-	-	-	300	250	250	-	
Huckaback - Yards	198	-	-	198	36	54	-	-	-	90	108	36	72	
Mopheads, with nails No.	132	-	-	132	36	36	-	-	-	72	60	50	10	
Mallets, wood - „	11	-	-	11	1	2	-	-	-	3	8	3	5	
Needles, packing - „	44	-	-	44	4	8	-	-	-	12	32	12	20	
Do. sewing - „	550	-	-	550	50	100	-	-	-	150	400	150	250	
Towels, round - „	132	-	-	132	-	36	-	-	-	36	96	48	48	
Do. hand - „	132	-	-	132	-	36	-	-	-	36	96	48	48	
Urinals - - „	33	-	-	33	6	9	3	1	-	19	14	14	-	
Chairs - - „	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	

	RECEIPTS.			TOTAL.	ISSUES.					Total Issued.	Remaining.	Remaining Aug. 31, 1853.	
	Melita, May 1854.	Balbec.	Commissariat.		Gallipoli, May 22.	Varna, May 29.	Varna, June 19.	Varna, July 19.	Varna.			In Use.	In Store.
SUNDRIES—continued.													
Rollers for towels - No.	33	—	—	33	6	9	—	—	—	15	18	18	—
Brackets for do. - „	66	—	—	66	12	18	—	—	—	30	36	36	—
Long tables - „	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
Forms - „	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
Hospital canteens - A.	22	10	—	32	6	8	10	6	—	30	2	—	2
Do. do. - B.	22	10	—	32	6	8	10	6	—	30	2	—	2
Bedding to accom- pany do. - Bags }	88	40	—	128	24	32	40	24	6	126	2	—	2
Do. blankets - No.	528	240	—	768	144	192	240	144	36	756	12	—	12
Do. rugs - „	264	120	—	384	72	96	120	72	18	378	6	—	6
Do. palliasses - „	264	120	—	384	72	96	120	72	18	378	6	—	6
Do. bolsters - „	264	120	—	384	72	96	120	72	18	378	6	—	6
Do. sheets - „	792	360	—	1,152	216	288	360	216	54	1,134	18	—	18
Straps for H canteens „	44	—	—	44	24	16	—	—	—	40	4	—	4

General Hospital, Scutari,
December 11, 1854.

(Signed) L. WARD,
Purveyor to the Forces.

**LIST of ARTICLES STRUCK OUT in the REQUISITIONS filed in the GENERAL and BARRACK
HOSPITALS at SCUTARI from the 1st October 1854 to 31st January 1855.**

Date.	Requisitions.	Date.	Requisitions.
7 Oct.	6 water cans (1 supplied).	20 Oct.	1 tin ess. of beef.
30 "	3 mops.	19 "	2 " " "
23 "	1 table. 1 hair broom.	18 "	2 " " " 1 bottle of brandy.
3 "	5 pillows. 42 sheets. 30 tin plates.	12 "	1 bottle of wine.
	1 tin can. 1 tin dish.	5 "	1 " " "
10 "	4 patent oil lamps.	2 "	2 quarts porter. 1 bed pan.
14 "	3 hair brooms.	2 "	1 bottle of brandy.
25 "	9 basins. 4 bed pans.	8 "	1 wooden tray. 4 bed pans.
	4 hair brooms. 4 mops.	1 Nov.	3 meat boards. 65 tin plates.
	4 water cans. 6 urinals.	4 "	65 trestles. 47 rugs.
	4 birch brooms.		36 spitting cups. 15 urine bottles.
20 "	12 rugs.		1 rug.
28 "	2 pitcher crocks. 1 urinal.	4 "	10 urinals (1 supplied).
	1 water can. 1 hair broom.	4 "	1 tub. 2 closetools. 1 water can.
31 "	1 rug.		1 wooden tray. 1 table. 1 tin can.
9 "	1 hair mattress. 1 pillow.	4 "	1 table. 2 closetools.
25 "	4 close stools. 4 saucepans.	3 "	91 rugs. 8 water cans.
4 "	4 mops. 4 brooms.		8 trays (1 supplied). 8 rugs.
4 "	12 lbs. soap.	6 "	3 saucepans. 2 passage lamps.
9 "	2 lbs. soap.		2 mops. 25 pieces matting.
18 "	3 spittoons.	28 "	1 bed and 2 blankets.
20 "	1 table. 1 hair broom.	27 "	2 sets of bedding.
7 "	6 sets boards and trestles.	16 "	1 closetool.
28 "	14 copper basins.	29 "	40 tins.
23 "	1 hair broom. 1 mop.	26 "	12 bottles of wine (4 issued).
23 "	1 water can. 2 candlesticks.	23 "	2 gallons rum (1 issued).
31 "	1 lamp.	5 "	2 doz. of wine. 1 lamp burner.
27 "	2 fowls.	19 Dec.	1 doz. lemons.
2 "	4 water cans. 12 spoons.	21 Jan.	1 doz. candles.
22 "	1 bottle of brandy.		1 set bed and bedding.
20 "	2 tins ess. of beef.		

LETTER from Mr. Purveyor STUART to the COMMISSIONERS.

SIR,

Barrack Hospital, Scutari, 4th December 1854.

5.* Agreeably to the request of the Commissioners of Inquiry, I have the honour to transmit for their information the enclosed returns specified in the margin.*

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

LISTS of ARTICLES issued to the CONTRACT WASHERMAN.

7th November 1854.

26 rugs.	9 Turkish beds.
105 hair pillows.	2 haversacks.
48 straw pillows.	524 blankets.
11 great coats.	8th November.
4 coatees.	42 hair beds.
22 sheets, 4 shirts.†	12th November.
39 palliasses.	235 blankets.
114 hair beds.	81 rugs.
46 straw beds.	40 hair beds.

* List of articles issued to contract washermen.

List of articles received from washermen.

List of soldiers wives employed to wash.

Number of shirts received into and issued from purveyor's store.

Number of shirts found in knapsacks in pack store.

† Found in the dirty linen shed.

14th November.

400 blankets.

15th November.

80 palliasses.
80 sheets.
76 blankets.
9 hair beds.
7 small beds.
19 rugs.
30 great coats.

16th November.

27 palliasses.
7 Turkish beds.
3 hair beds.
70 straw pillows.
65 blankets.
7 rugs.
44 hair pillows.
2 large pillows.
77 sheets.
12 great coats.
20 coatees.
3 pair trowsers.
1 shirt.
1 cavalry cloak.
2 Turkish coverlets.
1 Turkish bed.
2 palliasses.
4 flock pillows.

17th November.

16 palliasses.
12 hair beds.
69 blankets.
117 sheets.
10 rugs.
13 pillows.
4 hair pillows.
2 artillery cloaks.
10 great coats.
1 hospital gown.
1 small bed.
3 coatees.
1 cap cover.
2 small pillows.
1 shirt.
4 haversacks.

19th November.

55 blankets.
2 hair beds.
19 palliasses.
3 small beds.
1 hair pillow.
10 straw pillows.
43 sheets.
1 shirt.
3 great coats.
1 coatee.
5 haversacks.
1 blue jacket.
2 cavalry cloaks.
1 pair trowsers.
2 worsted caps.
2 cap covers.
7 rugs.
1 flannel belt.

22d November.

160 blankets.
20 rugs.
10 palliasses.

25th November.

6 hair beds.
1 hair pillow.
36 palliasses.
28 pillows.
9 small flock beds.
260 blankets.
164 sheets.
36 rugs.
1 waterproof sheet.
1 striped waistcoat.
2 Turkish coverlets.
11 great coats.
1 cavalry cloak.
2 small pads.

26th November.

5 hair beds.
4 hair pillows.
3 small flock beds.
50 palliasses.
10 bolsters.
213 blankets.
156 sheets.
34 rugs.
1 Turkish bed.
1 Turkish coverlet.
30 great coats.
3 hospital gowns.
1 hospital waistcoat.
1 hospital trowsers.
12 coatees.
2 pair trowsers.
15 pair black trowsers.
6 haversacks.
2 cap covers.
2 pads.

28th November.

1 hair bed.
8 small flock beds
21 palliasses.
8 pillows.
231 blankets.
17 sheets.
11 rugs.
2 hospital gowns.
1 hospital trowsers.
2 great coats.
2 coatees.
1 pair regimental trowsers.

30th November.

50 palliasses.
22 pillows.
13 hair beds.
4 hair pillows.
200 blankets.
40 sheets.
10 small flock beds.
29 Turkish flock beds.
27 Turkish palliasses.

2d December.

3 hair beds.
21 palliasses.
9 pillows.
102 blankets.
83 sheets.

4th December 1854.

8 rugs.
3 Turkish sheets.
2 Turkish coverlets.
9 small flock beds.
5 Turkish palliasses.
1 Turkish flock bed.
3 pads.

SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

LIST OF WASHED ARTICLES received from the CONTRACTOR for WASHING.

7th November 1854.

121 blankets.
15 rugs.
60 palliasses.
59 sheets.
54 pillows.
4 shirts.
2 flannel bandages.
15 cotton bandages.
3 haversacks.
2 towels.
3 pair trowsers.
14 great coats.

12th November.

146 blankets.
2 rugs.
2 hospital gowns.
11 great coats.
16 hair beds.

14th November.

289 blankets.
45 rugs.
17 hair mattresses.
18 hair pillows.
26 palliasses.
26 pillows.
22 sheets.
1 flock bed.

16th November.

53 blankets.
63 rugs.
30 hair beds.
1 artillery cloak.

18th November.

160 blankets.
13 hair beds.
40 rugs.

19th November.

142 blankets.
56 palliasses.
32 rugs.
76 sheets.
3 white sheets.
42 straw pillows.

4th December 1854.

22d November.

37 hair beds.
16 hair pillows.

25th November.

20 hair beds.
89 blankets.
48 sheets.
9 rugs.

28th November.

26 hair beds.
281 blankets.
167 sheets.
36 palliasses.
43 pillows.
20 rugs.
1 Turkish coverlet.
4 pair regimental trowsers.
27 coatees.
2 shell jackets.
2 haversacks.
5 pair of socks.
2 cap covers.
16 flannel belts.
7 shirts.
2 cavalry cloaks.
1 hospital gown.

29th November.

64 hair pillows.
80 blankets.
9 sheets.
60 rugs.
8 small flock beds.
3 Turkish beds.

30th November.

20 blankets.
20 rugs.
38 sheets.
3 white sheets.
20 palliasses.
7 Turkish palliasses.
6 Turkish pillows.
4 hair beds.
60 hair pillows.
14 small Turkish beds.

SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

LIST of SOLDIERS' WIVES engaged to WASH the PERSONAL LINEN of PATIENTS in the BARRACK HOSPITAL at SCUTARI, with the NUMBER of ARTICLES washed by them.

Corps to which the Women belong.	Names of Women.	23d November 1854.					1st December 1854.				
		Shirts.	Pr. Socks.	Towels.	Flannel Bandages.	Flannel Drawers.	Shirts.	Pr. Socks.	Towels.	Flannel Bandages.	Flannel Drawers.
G. Guards -	Mrs. Wesson -	18	-	6	-	1	26	-	-	-	-
L. Guards -	Mrs. Watts -	19	10	6	9	1	26	-	-	-	-
" -	Mrs. Bencroft -	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Foot -	Mrs. Callery -	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88th " -	Mrs. Cain -	41	-	1	1	5	18	-	1	11	4
" -	Mrs. Malone -	39	-	-	-	1	20	3	3	2	-
" -	Mrs. Lowry -	20	3	-	1	-	40	-	-	-	-
" -	Mrs. Fallon -	40	-	1	-	-	20	5	-	-	-
" -	Mrs. Lynch -	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	10
" -	Mrs. Morgan -	20	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	-	-
" -	Mrs. Cooney -	20	3	-	-	-	25	-	5	-	-
" -	Mrs. Connor -	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-
95th Foot -	Mrs. Donaghay -	20	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
" -	Mrs. Dempsy -	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	3	2	-
R. Artillery -	Mrs. Fraser -	60	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
" -	Mrs. Travers -	60	-	-	-	-	15	2	3	3	1
" -	Mrs. Coyle -	60	-	-	-	-	21	-	3	3	-
" -	Mrs. Elsey -	60	-	-	-	-	30	6	-	-	-
	Total -	595	16	14	11	10	394	21	18	21	15

4th December 1854.

SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

NUMBER of CHECK SHIRTS received into and ISSUED from the PURVEYOR'S STORE at the BARRACK HOSPITAL, SCUTARI, during the Month of November.

1,951.

4th December, 1854.

SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

NUMBER of SHIRTS found in Patients Knapsacks that are deposited in the Pack Store of the Barrack Hospital at Scutari.

Twenty-two.

4th December, 1854.

SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

RETURN of the NUMBER of SHIRTS ISSUED from the PURVEYOR'S STORES in the GENERAL HOSPITAL and BARRACK HOSPITAL at SCUTARI, from 1st October 1854 to 16th February 1855.

Issued.	To General Hospital.	To Barrack Hospital.	To Kululi.	To Haidar Pasha.	To Miss Nightingale.	Total.	Remarks.
From Store at General Hospital - -	4,203	-	-	512	1,000	5,715	
From Store at Barrack Hospital - -	-	3,019	558	442	1,500	5,519	
Totals issued	4,203	3,019	551	954	2,500	11,234	

Barrack Hospital, Scutari,
22d February 1855.

SELKIRK STUART,
Purveyor to the Forces.

ACCOUNT OF CLOTHING RECEIVED INTO QUARTERMASTER'S STORE at SCUTARI.

Date.	Shirts.	Drawers.	Socks.	Mitts.	Trowsers.	Boots.	
1854.							
Dec. 5	589	1,173	4,628	-	-	-	Received from Constantinople, purchased by Captain Wetherall.
„ 16	3,588	1,817	4,597	-	-	-	
1855.							
Jan. 14	3,092	-	-	-	-	1,600	From Quartermaster General.
„ 26	-	-	-	-	600	-	Purchased by order of Lord William Paulet.
Feb. 2	-	-	2,081	4,086	-	-	From Constantinople, purchased by Captain Wetherall.
„ 3	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	Purchased by order of Lord William Paulet.
„ 5	2,000	4,000	-	-	-	360	From Quartermaster General.
Total	9,269	7,990	11,306	4,086	600	1,960	

Of the above clothing there has been served out to the men of the General Depot, and to invalids proceeding to England, since the 5th December, as follows :—

4,387	3,808	6,703	1,500	300	1,930	and 1,530 blankets.
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JASPER HALL,
Captain 4th K.O. Regiment,
Qr. Mr.

Scutari, 15th February 1855.

The Store was established when the first articles of clothing were received, viz. on the 5th December 1854. as above.

JASPER HALL,
Captain 4th Regiment,
Qr. Mr.

ABSTRACT of the NUMBER of AMPUTATIONS treated in the GENERAL and SUPPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS from the 26th September to the 27th November 1854.

Description of Amputation.		Primary.	Result.				Secondary.	Result.			
			Died.	Under Treatment.	Discharged Convalescent.	Sent to England.		Died.	Under Treatment.	Discharged Convalescent.	Sent to England.
Upper Extremities	Shoulder	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arm	-	61	2	54	4	1	15	4	9	2
	Hand	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Finger	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Extremities	Thigh	-	37	6	28	-	3	33	28	2	3
	Leg	-	39	5	31	-	3	11	8	3	-
	Foot	-	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Toe	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resection of Joints		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	151	16	121	5	9	60	40	14	6

Total Cases treated, Primary and Secondary 211.

1,350 pairs of sheets.
1,350 bolster-covers.
1,350 shirts.
900 pairs of socks.
450 hospital suits.
450 pairs of slippers.
450 knives, forks, and spoons.
450 tin plates.
450 drinking cups, of 3 sorts, 1 for wine,
1 for tea, 1 for medicine.
113 night-chairs.
450 urinals.
113 bed-pans.
225 spitting cups.
113 wash-hand basons.
45 tin pails with covers and a rose for tea.
90 round towels.
100 cleaning cloths.
100 aprons for orderlies.
22 hand-scrubbers.
16 long scrubbers.
45 mops.
30 birch brooms.
16 hair brooms.
30 wooden buckets.
45 candlesticks.
45 lamps.
8 tin oil cans.
16 lamp-trimmers.
45 round trays, wooden, marked with
No. of ward.
90 small wooden trays.
45 sick-feeders.
45 tables.
90 forms.

GENTLEMEN,

Convalescent Ship, Seraglio Point, 8th December 1854.

In reply to your communication bearing date 6th December, and received by me on the 8th December, I have the honour to forward for your information answers to the several questions therein contained.

Questions.	Answers.
1. Name of vessel or hulk of which you are in charge?	1. Called "Convalescent Ship."
2. Registered tonnage?	2. About 2,300.
3. Height between decks?	3. Main deck 6 feet 5 inches, lower 7 feet 1 inch.
4. Number of cots?	4. 75 cots (trestles).
" hammocks?	670 hammocks.
" standing berths?	No standing berths.
" mattresses?	70 mattresses.
" blankets?	1,500 received.
" rugs?	No rugs.
" sheets?	No sheets.
5. Number of water closets?	5. Accommodation for 24 in the head.
" night stools?	2 night stools.
" bed pans?	3 bed pans.
" urinals?	6 urinals.
" other such conveniences?	24 chamber pots.
6. Average supply of principal medicines?	6. Supply good and abundant.
" surgical instruments?	Ditto ditto.
" materials and appliances?	Ditto ditto.
" medical comforts?	Ditto ditto.
" provisions and water?	Ditto ditto.
7. Means of ablution?	7. 35 tubs, 2 baths, and soap.
8. State of ventilation?	8. Ports, windows, and hatchways render the ventilation good.
9. Number of sick, wounded, and convalescents on board?	9. Sick 40, wounded 49, and convalescents 356.
10. Number of men fit for duty?	10. None at present. 81 discharged to duty on the 6th December, but 312 have been sent to duty since the ship has been established, 95 have been sent for change of climate to Malta, and 18 invalided to England.
11. Number of surgeons under you?	11. One assistant surgeon.
12. Number of orderlies and other attendants on board?	12. One sergeant-major acting wardmaster, one hospital sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, and 15 orderlies.
13. Number who are fit for duty?	13. All fit for duty with one exception.
14. Number of deaths on board since the 1st November, and from what causes?	14. Deaths 14. Cholera 4, diarrhoea 6, dysentery 1, and fever 3.
15. Means and deficiencies of cooking?	15. 3 coppers, of these 2 are large and 1 small. 2 dozen saucepans at present on board. Deficient: Flesh fork, soup ladle, and gridiron.
16. Regularity of meals?	16. Breakfast 8 a.m., dinner 1 p.m., evening meal 6 p.m.
17. Means of washing personal and bed clothing, and what use has been made of them?	17. Bed clothing washed by the purveyor's department, personal linen by the men themselves 2 days in each week.
18. What number of sick, wounded, and convalescents is the vessel capable, in your opinion, of accommodating, with a due regard to their health and comfort?	18. The vessel, as at present constituted, is capable of accommodating 600 convalescents.

I have, &c.

The Commissioners,
Scutari.(Signed) H. SOMERS, M.D.
Staff Surgeon, 2d class. In charge.

HOSPITAL AT VARNA.

COPY of a LETTER from Dr. JAMESON, Staff Surgeon, 1st Class, and Principal Medical Officer, Abydos, to the COMMISSIONERS.

General Hospital, Abydos,
15th December 1854.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated Scutari, the 1st December 1854; and in accordance with the instructions contained therein I now beg to submit for your consideration the four under-mentioned documents, viz.:

1st. Return showing the Number of Men daily admitted and discharged in the General Hospital, Varna, from the 1st to the 29th September 1854, on which last-named day the establishment was closed, all patients having been either discharged to duty, or transferred to Scutari, or had died.

2. Return showing the Number of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Dressers, Orderlies, and other Medical and Hospital Officers and Attendants on actual service daily in said hospital during the same period.

3. A Return of Daily Admissions and Discharges in the Hospital of Dépôt established on South side of Varna Bay, from the 1st September to the 15th November 1854, on which latter date said hospital was closed, and the sick, with one or two exceptions, embarked on board steam transport "Kangaroo" for Scutari or Abydos.

4. A Copy of the only Invoice of Hospital Stores received by me while Principal Medical Officer at Varna, but which stores never came to hand, the original of said invoice being now at that station, in possession of Assistant Surgeon O'Leary, 59th Regiment, the officer in medical charge of dépôt at present remaining there. Recd 24th Oct. 1854.

Owing to circumstances, here unnecessary to recapitulate, but over which I had no control, the hospital records of Varna are not at present in my possession. This will, I trust, account for the omission of any Return showing the Number of Officers admitted and discharged, &c.

I may, however, remark, that, with a single exception, no officers were treated within the hospital. They all occupied their own quarters in town; the great majority had been taken ill at some of the out-stations, and merely came to Varna for a day or two prior to embarkation for change either to Scutari or England.

In further explanation of these documents, I may also mention, that when, in obedience to General Orders, I assumed charge of Medical department at Varna, the following hospital establishments were formed in that town or vicinity—

1. Those of the various regiments composing the Brigade of Heavy Cavalry under charge of their own medical officers, and under general superintendence of 1st-Class Staff Surgeon O'Flaherty.

2. That of the Ambulance Corps under charge of Staff Assistant Surgeon Jackson. All these hospitals were broken up on removal of their respective corps to the Crimea toward the end of September last.

3. Hospital of Dépôt established on north side of Varna Bay, under medical charge of Assistant Surgeon O'Leary, 59th Regiment, with one Assistant. This is now the only hospital left there, and remains still under charge of the same officer, in whose possession are all the documents required for making up the Return of "Admissions, &c., &c." during the period ending 30th November 1854.

4. The Hospital of Dépôt established on South side of Varna Bay, under charge of 1st-Class Staff Surgeon Carr, and seven Assistants, afterwards (21st October) under charge of 2d-Class Staff Surgeon Dowding and two Assistants.

5. The General Hospital closed on the 29th September 1854, as already stated.

In conclusion, I may remark that all these Regimental and Dépôt Hospitals had, I believe, the usual number of Orderlies and Sergeants. The General Hospital as per Return.

I have, &c.

T. ROSS JAMESON, M.D.,

Staff Surgeon, 1st Class, and

Principal Medical Officer, Abydos.

To the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Hospital Arrangements for the Army in the East.

NUMERICAL RETURN of MEN ADMITTED and DISCHARGED in the GENERAL HOSPITAL,
VARNA, from the 1st to the 29th September 1854, inclusive.

Date.	Number of Admissions.	Number of Discharges.	Date.	Number of Admissions.	Number of Discharges.
September 1	73	95	September 17	—	—
2	32	2	18	1	—
3	25	1	19	5	—
4	9	—	20	—	18
5	18	—	21	—	—
6	6	8	22	1	—
7	—	—	23	—	16
8	1	—	24	12	85
9	1	36	25	3	—
10	3	—	26	—	1
11	12	—	27	—	129
12	2	—	28	—	—
13	4	31	29	—	5
14	14	—			
15	1	—			
16	5	50	TOTAL -	228	477

T. ROSS JAMESON, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon.

NUMERICAL RETURN of SURGEONS, ASSISTANT SURGEONS, DRESSERS, ORDERLIES, and other
MEDICAL and HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS employed daily in the GENERAL HOSPITAL,
VARNA, from the 1st to the 29th September inclusive.

Date.	Staff Surgeons, 1st Class.	Surgeons.		Assistant Surgeons.		Apothecaries.	Purveyors and Purveyors' Clerks.	Stewards.	Wardmasters.	Pack Store keepers.	Porters.	Surgerymen.	Labourers in Apothecaries' Store.	Labourers in Purveyors' Stores.	Cooks.	Orderlies.
		Staff 2nd Class.	Regimental.	Staff.	Regimental.											
Sept. 1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	26
2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	26
3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	21
4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	21
5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	21
6	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	25
7	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	25
8	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	25
9	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	25
10	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	25
11	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
12	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	22
13	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
14	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
15	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
16	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
17	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
18	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
19	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
20	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
21	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
22	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
23	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	24
24	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
25	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
26	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
27	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
28	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
29	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	23

T. ROSS JAMESON, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon.

NUMERICAL RETURN of MEN ADMITTED and DISCHARGED in the SOUTH DEPÔT HOSPITAL,
from the 1st September 1854 to the 15th November 1854.

SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.		
Date.	Number of Admission.	Number of Discharge.	Date.	Number of Admission.	Number of Discharge.
September 1	17	8	October 1	6	—
2	6	15	2	5	2
3	4	21	3	15	—
4	10	48	4	1	31
5	4	19	5	—	3
6	6	14	6	2	2
7	12	7	7	3	2
8	5	16	8	3	—
9	8	6	9	9	20
10	8	16	10	4	—
11	9	16	11	1	2
12	8	8	12	4	53
13	5	10	13	3	1
14	4	14	14	3	1
15	8	24	15	8	2
16	5	13	16	3	23
17	16	19	17	5	—
18	8	21	18	1	—
19	—	16	19	10	15
20	6	13	20	5	—
21	7	10	21	7	—
22	8	8	22	10	2
23	4	8	23	6	18
24	2	5	24	4	1
25	6	5	25	4	—
26	2	10	26	7	7
27	4	3	27	6	6
28	6	5	28	5	4
29	18	22	29	3	—
30	9	50	30	3	6
			31	3	1
Total	215	450	Total	149	202

NOVEMBER.

Date.	Number of Admission.	Number of Discharge.	Date.	Number of Admission.	Number of Discharge.
November 1	3	—	November 10	1	—
2	6	6	11	2	—
3	2	1	12	—	—
4	4	6	13	10	11
5	2	3	14	9	—
6	8	10	15	4	113
7	4	—			
8	3	1			
9	1	10	Total	59	161

(Received 24th October 1854.)

COPY of an INVOICE.

Laden on board Her Majesty's Ship Stromboli, R. Hall, Commander, the several Stores under mentioned, to be delivered to the senior officer of the Army Medical Department at Varna, dated London, 22d September 1854.

B.O. 24th March 1854, F. 4551.

For the 25 sets of Hospital Stores.

Waistcoats, striped Cotton	-	1,300	in 13 Bales	367 @ 379.
Gowns	"	1,000	" 23 "	333 @ 352.
Trowsers	"	1,050	" 14 "	353 @ 366.

Saucepans	{	8 Quarts	25	} In 4 Cases, 392 @ 395.
		6	" 25	
		4	" 25	
		3	" 25	
		2	" 25	
		1	" 25	
		(3 Pints	25)	

Extra for the 25 proportions.

Frames, Close Stool	}	In 12 Cases, 380 @ 391
Iron		
"		Cases 16.

(Signed) AMOS HODGSON,
Deputy Storekeeper

Office of Ordnance, Tower,
2d September 1854.

COPY of a LETTER from W. L. A. TUCKER, Purveyor to the Forces, to the Commissioners.

Purveyor's Office, Abydos,
16th December, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st December, requiring me to furnish certain Returns in reference to Hospital Stores and Medical Comforts in my charge at Varna on the 1st September last, and of the receipts and issues at that station within the periods from 1st September to 30th November. I beg, in obedience thereto, to enclose the following, which I trust will be found satisfactory, viz.:

Stores.

1. Return of Purveyor's Stores received and issued at Varna from 1st June to 31st August 1854, showing also the numbers in store on the 1st September, and of those in use at the same date.
2. Return of Purveyor's Stores received at Varna from 1st September to 30th November, showing from what quarter they came.
3. Invoice of Stores per Jason.

Daily Issues of Provisions, &c.

4. Account of the Daily Issues at the General Hospital, Varna, from 1st September to 30th.
5. Account of Fresh Provisions, &c. issued to Invalids on board the "Mercia" transport in lieu of the ordinary Ship ration.
6. Ditto ditto on board the transport "Bombay."

Medical Comforts, &c.

7. Account of Medical Comforts remaining in store on the 1st September.
8. Account of Medical Comforts received from 1st September to 17th November, showing from what quarter they were obtained.
9. Account of Medical Comforts, &c. issued to the Sick (not in General Hospital) from 1st September to 17th November 1854.

I have, &c.

W. L. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

To the Commissioners appointed to inquire into
the Hospital Arrangements for the Army in the East.

RETURN of PURVEYORS' STORES RECEIVED and ISSUED at VARNA from the 1st June to 31st August 1854; showing also the Numbers in STORE on the 1st September 1854, and of those in USE at the same Date.

RECEIVED.																		
	From Purveyor at Scutari, 1st June. In the "City of London."	From Purveyor at Scutari, 21st June. In the "Hydaspes."	From 3d Division, 27th June.	From 96th Regiment, 2d July.	From 49th Regiment, 3d July.	In the "City of London," 13th and 14th July. Part of the Cargo of the "Taurus," from England. Transhipped in Scutari.	From 3d Division, 23d July.	In the "Kangaroo," 29th July. From England.	In the "Gertrude," 3d August. Part of the Cargo of the "Taurus," from England. Transhipped in Scutari.	In the "Tommy," 5th August. Part of the Cargo of the "Taurus," from England. Transhipped in Scutari.	From Ambulance Corps, 28th August.	From Quarter master General, 31st August.	Found in Commissariat Stores, 6th July.	TOTAL.	Total of Issues to 31st August 1854.	Total in charge 1st September 1854.	In Store 1st September 1854.	In use 1st September 1854.
Axes, felling	2							25	15					42	13	29	26	3
" pick, handled	1							50	15					50	27	23	21	3
Adzes, coopers								25						42	12	30	27	3
Borers, tap, small size	2							25	15					42	11	31	28	3
Bedsteads, portable, Clark's patent										100				100	100			
Blankets, single	450	360	442			3045			1761	3648				9898	3978	5920	4470	1450
Rugs	192																	
Palliasses	321	180	221			2035			868	1324				4049	2500	2449	1669	789
Bolster cases	321	180	225	20	12	1450	20		1043	1739				5010	3043	1967	1450	517
Sheets, single	903	540	542			4905	5		2379	5397				5002	3051	1951	1450	501
Beds or mattresses, hair	40	40	30			180			382	534				14,731	6881	7850	5730	2120
Bolsters, hair	40	40	30			180			382	534				1206	500	706	202	504
Boards	450					285			3345	2104				6184	1700	4484	3044	1440
Trestles	300					1689			1107	1183				4279	1000	3279	2319	960
Cases for beds, waterproof	60	20				60			60	180				380	287	93	40	53
Belts, cholera						2000		10,000		14,000				26,000	25,987	43	43	
Bearers { for sick and wound-	35		50								50			135	131	4		4
" for sick and wound-																		
" ed, hand			46											46	33	13	13	
Baths, tin, slipper	4		1			14		5		4				28	7	21	16	5
Basins, pewter	24								32	80				138	108	30	16	14
Bags, nose								100		60				175	28	147	108	39
Brushes { Long scrubbing	12	3								60				172	54	118	100	18
" Hand	12					190				60				172	61	111	84	27
" Long, sweeping	12					100				60				92	10	82	61	21
" Hand	6	6				50				30				178	21	157	146	11
" Whitewashing	12	6				160				60				628	127	401	380	
Boxes, lucifer matches	36		12					300	12	168				29	11	18	15	3
Braces with screwdriver bits	2							12	15									
Candlesticks	24								120					148	47	101	72	20
Snuffers	24								120					146	42	104	72	20
Chisels, sockets, 1½ inch	4							50	30					84	24	60	54	6
Cocks, with keys, brass ½ inch	4							50	30					84	22	60	52	8
Coppers { 20 gallons	4							25		15				44	30	24	20	4
" 12	8	4						50		30				92	40	52	45	7
" Trivets for do.	12	4						74		45				135	65	70	65	5
Choppers, meat	4							50	30					84	22	62	56	6
Cups, drinking, tin { quarts	54	54	36							270				414	192	222	100	123
" pints	360	360	236							1800				2756	1344	1412	1000	412
Dishes, tin, 13½ inch	60					500			20	280				800	413	447	400	47
" Gowns, serge	48	48					36		156	240			120	948	636	312	168	144
" Trowsers	48	48					36		156	240			420	948	636	312	168	144
" Waistcoats	48	48					36		156	240			420	948	636	312	168	144
" Caps, worsted	48	48					36		156	240			420	948	636	312	168	144
" Flannel shirts	90								30	420				540	301	239	210	20
" stockings, worsted	40	20											140	200		200	140	20
Slippers, leather	150								150	600				900	500	400	250	150
Linen shirts	180								60	840				1080	600	480	420	60
Cotton { Gowns	80	40											280	400		400	280	120
" Trowsers	80	40											280	400		400	280	120
" Waistcoats	80	40											280	400		400	280	120
" Caps	80	40											280	400		400	280	120
Funnels, tin { 6 inch	8					22				8				38	10	28	18	10
" 8 inch	8					22				8				38	10	28	18	10
" of sizes			4										4			4		
Frames, iron close stool	18			2					64	110				194	128	61		61
Forks, flesh	6	6	4							30				46	22	24	20	4
Gimblets, assorted	8							100	60					168	46	122	110	11
Hatchets	4							50	30					84	22	62	56	6
Hammers, claw	4							50	30					84	26	58	52	6
Handles, of sorts	80	12	40			268		100		240				740	206	516	412	104
Hessen	39		14						90	396				608	365	212	198	
Huckaback	54								18	252				327	228	96	90	
Kettles { Nests of 8, tin	9	9				15			12	53				78	33	45	33	15
" Tea, 7 quarts, iron	6	1	3					98						108	56	52	43	1
" 4 quarts	12					33				12				57	16	41	27	1
" Tin, loose			3											3	12			
Knives and Forks { Common	144								48	672				864	480	384	240	144
" Carving	6								2	28				36	26	16	12	
Lamps { Passage or ward	32							200	32	208				472	147	325	294	5
" Burners, double wick																		
" for do.	32					400			32	208				672	80	592	592	
" Cotton wick for do.	12								162	78				252	31	221	220	
" Hand agitator	3							75		15				93	13	80	80	
Lanterns, tin, punched	6									30				37	25	12	10	
Ladies, soap	6	6	4							30				46	22	24	18	
Mops	36								136	294				466	198	268	230	3
Mallets, wood	2							25	15					42	13	29	30	

Return of Purveyors' Stores received and issued at Varna from 1st June to 31st August—*cont.*

RECEIVED.																					
	From Purveyor at Scutari, 1st June.	In the "City of London."	From Purveyor at Scutari, 21st June.	In the "Hydraspes."	From 3d Division, 27th June.	From 95th Regiment, 2d July.	From 49th Regiment, 3d July.	In the "City of London," 13th and 14th July. Part of the Cargo of the "Taurus" from England. Transhipped in Scutari.	From 3d Division, 23d July.	In the "Kangaroo," 26th July. From England.	In the "Gertrude," 3d August. Part of the Cargo of the "Taurus," from England. Transhipped in Scutari.	In the "Tonning," 6th August. Part of the Cargo of the "Taurus," from England. Transhipped in Scutari.	From Ambulance Corps, 26th August.	From Quarter master General, 31st August.	Found in Commissariat Stores, 6th July.	TOTAL.	Total of Issues to 31st August 1854.	Total in charge 1st September 1854.	In Store 1st September 1854.	In use 1st September 1854.	
Marquees { Hospital Bags of pins, &c. Poles for do.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	2	.	
Needles { Packing, assorted Sewing	8	.	100	.	.	.	.	45	60	1250	750	.	.	.	.	113	44	69	57	13	
Nails assorted - No.	2000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,000	10,200	5800	3000	.	
Do. - lbs.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	.	91	91	.	
Pails or water buckets	20	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	40	83	.	.	.	159	33	126	80	46	
Padlocks with hasps and staples	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	68	40	19	8	11	
Hasps and staples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	100	.	.	
Pans { Bed, pewter Stool zinc Frying	20 18 3 3	16 10 2 2	10 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	130 100 24 15	.	.	150	.	.	.	.	182 294 23 11	166 180 12 7	16 164 12 5	16 62 7 5	.	
Plates, tin	600	.	.	.	.	.	2550	.	.	150	2100	.	.	.	.	5400	3316	2084	1650	434	
Measures, tin, imperial, oil: 1 gallon to 1/2 gill	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	4	2	2	
Do. copper, imperial, for wine, 1 gallon to 1/2 gill	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	4	2	2	
Pots { Chamber Coffee, tin pewter Tea, 5 pints " 3 " " of sizes Spitting	180 4 16 16 30	30 1 1 1 5	60 1 1 1 5	.	.	.	11 44 44	150 690 4 16 16 40	690 150 4 16 16 100	.	.	.	.	.	1110 692 20 76 76 170	692 5 5 20 20 134	418 15 56 56 5 36	180 14 56 54 5 20	233 1 2 2 2 16	.	
Rollers and pairs of brackets for round towels	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	17	37	18	19	
Saucepans, tin, nests of	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	13	8	5	3	
" loose	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	10	10	.	
Spoons, iron	450	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	2100	.	.	.	.	.	.	2700	1500	1200	1050	150	
Scales and Beams, { Copper pans to weigh 28 lbs. Weights for do. in sets of 10 Tin, hand, for diets Weights for do. in sets of 5 To weigh 112 lbs. Weights for do. Do. 56 and 28 lbs. Boards for do.	3 30 3 15 1 5 2 1	1 10 1 5 1 5 1 1	.	.	.	.	.	3 30 3 15 1 5 4 1	12 120 12 60 3 15 6 1	12 120 12 60 3 15 6 1	.	.	.	.	.	19 50 19 95 5 25 12 2	5 140 9 45 1 5 4 1	14 100 10 50 3 20 8 1	10 40 10 50 1 15 2 1	4 40 10 50 1 5 6 1	.
Shovels	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	16	11	5	6	
Spades	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	18	15	10	5	
Saws, hand	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	23	59	63	6	
Screwdrivers	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	12	30	27	3	
Screws, assorted	200	.	.	.	.	.	.	2592	1500	.	.	.	.	.	.	4292	1100	3192	2792	.	
Saddles, pack, and bridles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	4	4	.	
Tarpaulins	8	3	3	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	49	25	25	.	
Towels { Round Hand	36 36	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 188	168	.	.	.	.	.	.	216 216	124 120	92 96	84 84	8 12	
Thread, packing, in 3 sizes	314	.	.	.	.	.	.	216	157 1/2	.	.	.	.	.	.	405 405	624 624	3424 3424	3006 3006	.	
Thread, sewing { white " " " white brown	6 6	.	.	.	.	.	.	36 36	50 30	.	.	.	.	.	.	86 122	10 10	76 112	76 112	.	
Twine, sail, 2-thread	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22 1/2	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	7 1/2	19 1/2	10 1/2	.	
Tubs, washing	12	6	.	.	.	.	32	75	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	138	66	72	36	36	
Urinals, pewter	6	3	3	2	.	.	3	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	49	7	.	7	
Water-decks	30	.	27	.	.	.	.	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	64	44 27	44 27	.	
Hospital cantons, pairs A and B.	4	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	20	.	.	.	
Do. straps	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	22	2	20	.	.	
Webbing - Yards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1000	.	.	1000	1000	.	.	.	
Water-bags	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	.	100	100	.	.	.	
Musquito curtaining - Yards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2000	.	.	.	.	2000	.	.	2000	.	

Abydos, 16th December 1854.

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

RETURN of PURVEYORS' STORES RECEIVED since the 1st September 1854, showing from what Quarter they were obtained.

1854.	From	Blankets.	Rugs.	Pillcases.	Bolster Cases.	Sheets.	Hair Beds.	Hair Bolsters.	Bed Boards.	Trestles.	Close Stools.	Kettles, Iron, Seven Quarts, Tea.	Chamber Pots.	Washing Tubs.	Pails.	Tin Plates.	Bed Covers, Water-proof.	Drinking Cups, Pint.	Tin Kettles.	Tin-punched Lanterns.	Hospital Marquee.	Bed Pans.
Sept. 21	Invalid depôt, South	75	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22	5th Dragoon Guards	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1
Oct. 2	Invalid depôt, North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 5	Do.	40	12	30	30	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 7	Do.	110	8	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	2	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 13	Do.	—	—	108	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 20	Do. South	178	142	87	144	200	37	35	300	200	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 21	Do. North	108	50	1	4	—	49	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" "	93d Regiment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 26	Invalid depôt, South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 27	Scotch Fusileer Guards	12	8	32	38	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1 Sept to 30 Nov. 1854	523	220	274	337	531	86	81	990	660	6	2	1	4	1	24	2	2	1	1	1	1

Memo.—These were articles returned into store when no further use was required of them. No other stores were received up to 30th November 1854. Those from England in the Jason Abydos, 16th December 1854. were transhipped at once to the Bombay on the 3d or 4th of September 1854; the invoice of which I send a copy.

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

STORES SHIPPED IN THE JASON.

LIST of HOSPITAL STORES for the Use of the TROOPS in TURKEY.

Blankets, Single	-	-	-	-	3,468
Rags	-	-	-	-	1,734
Paillasses	-	-	-	-	1,734
Bolster Cases	-	-	-	-	1,734
Sheets, White	-			-	5,202
Gowns, Serge	-	-	-	-	1,020
Trowsers	-	-		-	1,020
Waistcoats	-	-		-	1,020
Caps, Worsted	-	-	-	-	1,020
Flannel Shirts	-	-	-	-	510
Stockings, Worsted—Pairs				-	510
Slippers—Pairs	-			-	850
Beds or Mattrasses, Hair		-	-	-	680
Bolsters	-	-	-	-	680

Army and Ordnance Medical Department.

28 July 1854.

These stores, upon their arrival in Varna, were transhipped at once to the Bombay on the 3d or 4th September for Scutari.

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

RETURN of the DAILY ISSUES at the GENERAL HOSPITAL, VARNA, from the 1st to the 30th September 1854.

	Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Barley.	Rice.	Salt.	Sugar.	Tea.	Milk.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Brandy.	Ground Rice.	Essence of Beef.	Eggs.	Fowls.	Arrow Root.
Sept. 1	78 4	247 10	97 8	19 4	14 7	1 10	3 0½	36 0½	5 9½	88 1½	23	74½	8½	5 12	6	—	—	—
2	131 8	311 14	{ 148 8	{ 32 2	24 1½	1 4	4 10½	39 5½	5 7	86 0½	65	69½	5	5 11	9	1	—	—
3	130 12	318 12	151 0	33 0	23 12	1 2	4 10½	40 10	6 5½	90 0½	78	92½	—	6 13	4	2	—	—
4	140 12	332 10	148 8	32 12	24 9	1 10	4 10½	42 8½	6 4½	94 1	99	130	2	9 2	—	2	—	—
5	152 12	339 0	160 8	35 12	26 13	0 10	5 0½	{ 37 0½	6 6½	84 1½	113	129½	1½	7 4	8	1	—	—
6	159 4	341 6	166 8	36 12	27 9	0 4	5 2½	41 4½	6 7½	82 1½	131	116	4	5 14	—	1	1	4
7	164 8	347 2	176 0	39 2	29 5½	0 2	5 8	39 5½	6 8½	76 1½	14	25	—	3 8	—	—	—	—
8	172 12	351 0	187 8	42 0	31 8	—	5 13½	38 13½	6 4½	75 0½	14	26½	—	2 8	—	—	—	—
9	158 8	321 4	171 0	37 14	28 6½	—	5 5½	35 15½	5 11½	68 0½	13	30½	—	3 8	—	—	—	—
10	162 0	325 0	173 8	38 10	28 15½	—	5 6½	36 3	5 10½	67 0½	21	34	1½	2 7	3	—	—	—
11	163 0	330 0	172 8	38 6	28 12½	—	5 9	37 0½	6 13	69 1½	24	30½	—	1 11	3	—	—	—
12	166 12	332 4	178 0	40 0	30 0	—	5 2½	36 3	5 11½	68 1½	33	26½	—	2 6	—	—	—	—
13	154 12	306 4	165 8	36 10	27 7½	—	5 3½	34 13½	8 3	62 1½	30	29	—	1 8	—	—	0½	—
14	156 12	329 2	167 0	37 0	27 12	—	5 11½	33 13½	5 10½	68 0½	29	39	—	2 7	—	—	0½	—
15	151 4	309 12	162 8	35 14	26 14½	0 8	5 11½	33 13½	5 4½	69 1½	28	37½	—	3 2	—	—	1	—
16	122 8	257 12	132 0	28 4	21 3	0 12	4 2	28 3	4 7½	64 1½	26½	36	—	2 12	—	—	—	—
17	122 0	256 14	130 8	27 14	20 14½	1 2	4 1½	27 7	4 6	68 0	28½	36½	—	2 14	—	—	—	—
18	120 12	259 0	130 0	27 12	20 13	2 4	4 1	27 6½	4 3½	80 0½	29	27	—	4 0	—	—	—	—
19	121 8	263 0	131 8	28 2	21 1½	2 8	4 1½	27 5	4 3½	89 1½	30½	29	0½	4 2	—	—	1	—
20	113 12	245 14	124 0	26 6	19 12½	2 10	3 1½	25 6½	3 15½	83 0½	27½	26	—	3 8	—	—	0½	—
21	116 0	246 6	127 0	27 2	20 5½	2 6	3 15½	25 7	3 15½	82 0½	23½	25	—	3 6	—	—	1	—
22	120 4	249 8	131 0	28 2	21 1½	2 0	4 1½	25 3	4 0	77 0	29½	26	—	3 4	—	—	1	—
23	113 0	233 10	124 0	26 4	19 11	1 14	3 14	23 8	3 11½	72 1½	9	26½	—	3 4	—	—	—	—
24	76 4	156 8	86 0	16 14	12 10½	0 8	2 11	17 14½	2 11½	39 0½	10½	24½	—	2 12	—	—	1	—
25	78 0	160 6	91 0	18 2	13 9½	0 14	2 13½	17 7½	2 11½	46 0½	10½	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	82 4	161 12	92 8	18 8	13 14	0 12	2 13½	15 10½	2 9½	40 0½	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	30 4	42 0	39 8	5 4	3 15	—	1 3½	3 15	0 10½	7 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	30 4	42 0	39 8	5 4	3 15	—	1 3½	3 15	0 10½	7 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	29 12	41 0	39 0	5 2	3 13½	—	1 3½	3 13½	0 10½	7 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	27 12	37 0	37 0	4 10	3 7½	—	1 2½	3 7½	0 9½	6 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

Apydos, 16th December 1854.

MERCIA TRANSPORT.

ACCOUNT of FRESH PROVISIONS, &c. required and issued to INVALIDS on board the above-named Ship in VARNA BAY, in lieu of the Ordinary Ship Ration, by Order of the Inspector General of Hospitals.

1845.	Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Arrow Root.	Sugar.	Wine.	Brandy.	Tea.	Rice.
	lb. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.	bott.	bott.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
September 1	94 0	- -	- -	- -	2	2 0	12	6	- -	- -
" 2	129 0	- -	64 8	15 14	-	-	-	-	- -	- -
" 3	150 0	150 0	75 0	18 12	-	14 1	-	-	2 5 ⁸ / ₁₆	- -
" 4	165 0	165 0	82 8	20 10	-	20 7 ¹ / ₂	-	-	2 9 ⁴ / ₁₆	20 0
" 5	150 0	150 0	75 0	18 12	-	14 1	-	-	2 5 ⁸ / ₁₆	- -
" 6	164 0	164 0	82 0	20 8	-	15 6	-	-	2 9	- -
" 7	164 0	164 0	82 0	20 8	-	15 6	-	-	2 9	20 0
" 8	164 0	164 0	82 0	20 8	-	20 6	12	6	2 9	28 0
" 9	235 0	235 0	117 8	29 6	-	22 0 ¹ / ₂	-	-	3 10 ¹ / ₈	- -
" 10	230 0	230 0	115 0	28 12	-	21 9	-	-	3 9 ⁸ / ₁₆	- -

Abydos, 16th December 1854.

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

BOMBAY TRANSPORT.

ACCOUNT of FRESH PROVISIONS, &c. required and issued to INVALIDS on board the above-named Ship in VARNA BAY, in lieu of the Ordinary Ship Ration, by Order of the Inspector General of Hospitals.

1854.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
September 1	335 0	167 8	41 14
" 2	315 0	157 8	39 6
" 3	345 0	172 8	43 2
" 4	288 0	144 0	36 0
September 23	36 0	18 0	4 8
" 24	69 0	34 8	8 10
" 25	92 0	46 0	11 8
" 26	114 0	57 0	14 4
" 27	250 0	125 0	31 4
" 28	300 0	150 0	37 8

Abydos, 16th December 1854.

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

RETURN of MEDICAL COMFORTS remaining in Store at the GENERAL HOSPITAL, VARNA, on the 1st December 1854.

Articles.	Quantities.
Brandy - - - - -	8 bottles.
Port Wine - - - - -	207 "
Arrow Root - - - - -	82 lbs.
Sago - - - - -	6 "
Ground Rice - - - - -	1,245 ¹ / ₂ lbs.
Essence of Beef - - - - -	424 ¹ / ₄ pints.
Preserved Potatoes - - - - -	158 lbs.
Preserved Meats—Boiled Mutton - - - - -	192 "
Barley - - - - -	250 "
Concentrated Milk and Cocoa - - - - -	None.
" Milk - - - - -	93 tins.
Lime Juice - - - - -	3 casks.
Tea - - - - -	These articles were always readily pro- curable from the Commissariat.
Sugar - - - - -	
Rice - - - - -	

Abydos, 16th December 1854.

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

RETURN of MEDICAL COMFORTS received at VARNA from the 1st September to the 17th November 1854, showing from what Quarter they were obtained.

1854.		Port Wine.	Brandy.
September 6	By Purchase	Bottles.	Bottles.
7	Do.	—	12
16	Do.	—	10
19	Do.	36	—
21	Do.	—	16
27	Do.	36	—
October 21	Do.	72	—
November 15	Do.	8	—

Abydos,
16th December 1854.

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

MEDICAL COMFORTS, &c. issued for the Use of the Sick (other than those in the General Hospital) at Varna, from 1st September to 17th November 1854.

Date.	To whom.	Arrow Root.	Brandy.	Sugar.	Tea.	Port Wine.	Essence of Beef.	Candles.	Soap.	Ground Rice.
1854.		Lbs.	Botts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Botts.	½ Pints.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Sept. 1	Invalid Depôt, North Coldstream Guards	—	3	3	—	6	—	—	—	12
	79th Regiment	—	2	6	1	6	—	2	4	—
	7th Regiment	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
2	Invalid Depôt, South	—	2	3	1	6	6	—	—	7
	2d Royal Brigade	—	2	10	—	—	20	—	—	10
	4th Dragoon Guards	—	—	14	4	12	—	4	—	—
	Highland Brigade	—	—	2	—	12	—	4	—	2
4	6th Dragoons	4	—	8	4	6	—	6	—	—
5	Ambulance Corps	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Invalid Depôt	—	6	12	—	12	—	6	12	24
	5th Dragoon Guards	—	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	—
	1st Dragoons	—	3	2	—	4	—	3	—	—
7	Royal Artillery	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8	6th Dragoons	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4
	Invalid Depôt, South	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
11	Do.	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	112
12	4th Dragoon Guards	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
	6th Dragoons	—	—	4	2	—	—	6	—	4
	5th Dragoon Guards	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
13	Invalid Depôt, South	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
16	4th Dragoon Guards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
18	6th Dragoons	4	—	4	—	6	—	6	—	—
	Invalid Depôt, South	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—
19	4th Dragoon Guards	4	4	14	4	—	—	—	4	—
	Invalid Depôt, North	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
	1st Dragoons	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
20	5th Dragoon Guards	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	4	—
21	Invalid Depôt, North	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
25	Invalid Depôt, South	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	—
Oct. 1	Invalid Depôt, North	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
	Do.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Do. South	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
2	Do. do.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3	Do. North	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12
4	Do. South	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
	Do. North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
5	Do. do.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
7	Do. South	—	—	24	—	12	—	12	—	—
	Do. do.	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4
	Do. North	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
9	Do. do.	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—

Date.	To whom.	Arrow Root.	Brandy.	Sugar.	Tea.	Port Wine.	Essence of Beef.	Candles.	Soap.	Ground Rice.
		Lbs.	Botts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Botts.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pints.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1854.										
Oct. 10	Invalid Depôt, South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
11	Do. North	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
12	Do. do.	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	12
13	Do. do.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15	Do. South	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
17	Do. do.	-	-	20	-	12	-	-	-	20
18	Do. North	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	12
	Do. do.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
24	Do. do.	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-
26	Do. do.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Do. South	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
27	Do. do.	-	-	12	-	6	-	-	-	6
	Do. North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
28	Do. do.	-	-	6	-	3	-	4	-	-
29	Do. South	-	-	12	-	6	-	6	-	12
30	Do. North	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
31	Do. do.	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nov. 1	Do. South	-	-	12	-	12	-	6	6	20
	Do. North	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-
2	Do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
3	Do. do.	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	12
4	Do. South	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	-	20
5	Do. North	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
7	Do. South	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	-	20
9	Do. do.	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	20
10	Do. North	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	12
13	Do. do.	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. South	-	-	10	-	-	-	12	-	20
17	Purveyor's Clerk, Furlonge, for the 'Depôt Hospital left in Varna	-	-	150	30	-	-	-	-	50
	TOTAL - -	20	29	462	121	259	30	197	98	518

Abydos, 16th December 1854.

W. J. A. TUCKER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

HOSPITAL AT GALLIPOLI.

COPY of a LETTER from SECOND-CLASS STAFF SURGEON G. C. MEIKLEHAM to the COMMISSIONERS.

Gentlemen,

Gallipoli, 22d December 1854.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication* dated 1st December 1854, and beg in reply to state that during the period of from 1st September to 30th November there have been two medical officers in actual service daily in the Hospital at Gallipoli during part of the time, namely 1 Surgeon and 1 assistant surgeon. The assistant surgeon proceeded to Scutari to do duty there on the 13th of October, since which time there has been one Surgeon alone. During the same period of three months, there have been attached to the hospital 1 sergeant and 5 orderlies, including a cook.

There have not been any invoices or bills of lading received by me of medicines, surgical instruments, and appliances, medical comforts, and other articles for the use of the hospital between the above dates of 1st September and 30th November.

A large quantity of hospital stores and medical stores were left here when the 3d Division of the Army left this on the 22d June. A few medicines were received from Scutari on requisition in August, but the receipt was sent back to Scutari.

The medical comforts and all articles of extra diet in use during this period in the Hospital at Gallipoli, have been furnished by the Commissariat Department here.

I have, &c.

Messrs. Cumming, Maxwell, and Laing,
Scutari.

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

DETACHMENT HOSPITAL, 4th Regiment, GALLIPOLI.

DAILY ROLL of EXTRAS, ordered from 1st September 1854 to the 30th September 1854.

Date.	Number of Men in Hospital.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Oatmeal.	Rice Puddings.	Eggs.	Milk.	Potatoes.	Fowls.	Lemons.	Arrowroot.	Sago.	Sugar.			
		botts.	gills.	oz.	oz.	pds.	oz.	pds.	oz.	pts.	oz.	No.	No.	pts.	pds.	oz.	No.	No.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1	38	4½	10	7	2	1	0	1	8	—	—	2	2	1	1	8	1	8	1	—	5
2	38	4½	8	6	5	1	0	1	8	—	—	2	2	1	1	8	1	8	1½	—	5
3	38	4½	8	6	5	1	0	1	8	—	—	2	2	1	1	8	1	8	1½	—	5
4	38	4½	8	6	5	1	0	1	8	—	—	2	2	1	1	8	1	8	1	—	5
5	38	4	8	6	5	1	0	1	8	—	—	3	2	1	1	8	1	8	1	—	5
6	38	4	8	7	5	1	0	1	8	—	—	3	2	1	1	8	1	8	1½	—	5
7	37	4	8	7	5	1	0	1	8	—	—	3	4	1	1	8	1	8	1½	—	5
8	37	4	10	7	2	1	0	1	0	—	—	2	4	1	0	8	1	4	1½	—	3
9	37	4	10	7	2	1	0	1	0	—	—	2	4	1	0	8	1	4	1½	—	3
10	37	1	10	7	2	1	0	1	0	—	—	2	4	1	0	8	1	4	1½	—	2
11	37	5½	10	9	2	1	0	1	0	—	—	2	4	1	0	8	1	4	1	—	3
12	36	5	11	8	2	1	0	1	0	—	—	2	4	1	0	8	1	4	1	—	3
13	36	5½	12	10	2	1	0	1	0	—	—	2	4	1	0	8	1	4	1	—	3
14	38	5½	11	10	2	1	0	1	8	—	—	2	4	1	0	8	1	4	1	—	3
15	37	5½	9	8	2	1	0	1	8	—	—	2	2	1	0	8	1	4	1	—	3
16	37	6½	9	8	2	1	0	1	8	—	—	2	2	1	0	8	1	4	1	—	3
17	38	6½	9	10	3	0	8	0	8	—	—	2	2	—	0	0	1	—	1	—	1
18	38	5½	9	10	3	0	8	0	8	—	—	3	2	—	0	0	1	—	½	—	½
19	38	5½	9	11	3	0	8	1	0	—	—	3	2	—	0	8	1	—	—	—	—
20	38	4½	9	14	—	0	8	1	0	—	—	3	2	—	0	8	1	—	—	—	—
21	38	5½	9	13	—	0	8	1	0	—	—	3	2	—	0	8	1	—	—	—	—
22	38	5	11	13	—	0	8	1	0	—	—	3	4	—	0	8	1	—	—	—	—
23	38	5	11	12	—	0	8	1	0	—	—	3	4	—	0	8	1	—	—	—	—
24	38	5	10	12	—	0	8	1	0	—	—	3	4	—	0	8	1	2	½	—	½
25	38	4½	11	12	—	0	8	1	0	—	—	4	4	—	0	8	1	—	½	—	—
26	38	4½	11	12	—	0	8	1	0	1	—	4	4	—	0	8	1	—	½	—	—
27	38	5	13	13	—	2	0	1	0	1	—	4	4	—	0	8	1	—	2	—	2
28	38	5	12	13	—	0	8	1	0	1	4	4	4	—	1	0	1½	—	½	—	—
29	38	5	12	12	—	0	8	1	0	1	4	4	4	—	1	0	1½	—	½	—	—
30	38	5	12	13	—	1	8	1	0	1	16	4	4	—	1	0	1½	—	½	—	—
		147	298	289	59	25	8	34	0	5	24	82	94	16	28	8	31½	94	26	—	66

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

* Similar, mutatis mutandis, to the Letter addressed to the Principal Medical Officer, Scutari, supra, p. 247.

DETACHMENT HOSPITAL, 4th Regiment, GALLIPOLI.

DAILY ROLL of EXTRAS, ordered from 1st October 1854 to the 31st October 1854.

Date.	No of Men in Hospital.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Brandy.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Milk.	Rice Pudding.	Eggs.	Fowls.	Arrowroot.	Sugar.
		bottles	gills	oz.	pds. oz.	pds. oz.	pds. oz.	pds. oz.	pts.	No.	No.	No.	oz.	oz.
1	38	5	12	13	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 9	1	3	-	1½	-	-
2	38	5	12	13	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 9	1	2	-	1½	-	-
3	36	5	11	15	0 8	-	0 8	0 9	1	1	-	1½	-	-
4	36	5	11	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 12	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
5	36	4½	11	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 12	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
6	36	5	11	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 14	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
7	36	5½	11	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 13	1½	2	-	1½	-	-
8	36	5½	11	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 14	1½	2	-	1½	-	-
9	36	5½	11	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 14	1½	2	-	1½	-	-
10	36	6	11	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 14	1½	2	-	1½	-	-
11	36	6	11	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 13	1½	2	-	1½	-	-
12	36	6	10	13	1 0	-	0 8	0 14	1½	2	-	1½	-	-
13	36	6	12	12	1 0	-	0 8	1 2	2	2	-	1½	-	-
14	36	6	12	12	1 0	-	0 8	1 1	2	1	-	1½	-	-
15	35	6	10	12	1 0	-	0 8	0 12	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
16	35	6½	10	12	1 0	-	0 8	0 14	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
17	35	6½	10	12	1 0	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
18	37	6½	10	12	1 0	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
19	35	6	10	12	1 8	-	0 8	0 13	0	1	-	1½	-	-
20	35	6	10	12	1 8	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
21	35	6	10	12	1 8	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
22	35	6	12	12	1 8	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
23	35	6	12	12	1 8	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
24	35	6	14	12	1 8	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	-	1½	-	-
25	35	6	14	12	1 8	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	2	1½	-	-
26	35	5	18	12	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 13	1½	1	2	1½	-	-
27	35	5	19	12	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 13	1½	1	2	1½	-	-
28	35	5	19	12	1 8	-	0 8	0 13	1½	1	2	2	-	-
29	35	5	21	8	1 8	-	0 8	1 1	2	1	2	2	-	-
30	35	5	21	8	1 8	-	0 8	1 1	2	1	2	2	-	-
31	35	5	21	8	2 0	0 8	0 8	1 1	0	1	2	2	1	1
	1105	173½	398	374	36 0	3 8	15 8	25 15	44	41	14	48½	1	1

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

DAILY ROLL of EXTRAS, ordered from 1st November 1854 to the 30th November 1854.

	Porter.	Port Wine.	Brandy.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Milk.	Flour Pud- dings.	Rice Pud- dings.	Eggs.	Fowls.	Arrowroot.	Sugar.
	bottles	gills.	oz.	pds. oz.	pds. oz.	oz.	oz.	pints	No.	No.	No.	No.	oz.	oz.
1	5	21	8	2 8	1 0	8	20	2½	-	1	2	2	½	½
2	5	21	8	2 8	1 0	8	20	2½	-	1	2	2	½	½
3	5½	21	8	2 8	1 0	8	20	2½	-	1	2	2	½	½
4	5½	21	8	2 8	1 0	8	25	2½	-	1	2	2	½	½
5	5½	21	8	2 8	1 0	8	25	2½	-	1	2	2	½	½
6	5½	21	8	2 8	1 0	8	25	2½	-	1	2	2	½	½
7	5½	21	16	2 8	1 0	8	25	3	-	1	2	2	½	½
8	5½	21	16	3 0	1 0	8	25	-	-	1	1	1½	½	½
9	5½	21	10	2 8	1 0	8	25	3	1	1	-	1½	½	½
10	5½	21	8	2 8	1 0	8	25	3	1	1	-	1½	½	½
11	5½	21	8	2 8	1 0	8	25	3	1	1	-	1½	½	½
12	5½	21	8	2 8	1 0	-	25	3	1	1	-	1½	½	½
13	5	23	8	2 8	1 0	-	25	3	1	1	-	1½	½	½
14	5	21	12	2 8	1 0	-	25	3	1	1	-	1½	½	½
15	5	21	12	3 0	1 0	-	25	3	1	1	-	2	½	½
16	5	21	8	2 8	0 8	-	21	2½	1	1	-	2½	1	1
17	5	21	8	2 8	0 8	-	21	2½	1	1	-	2½	½	½
18	5	21	8	2 8	0 8	-	21	2½	1	1	-	2½	½	½
19	5	21	8	2 8	0 8	-	21	2½	1	1	-	2½	½	½
20	5	21	8	2 8	0 8	-	21	2½	1	1	-	2½	½	½
21	5	21	8	2 8	0 8	-	21	2½	1	1	-	2½	½	½
22	5	21	14	2 8	0 8	-	21	2½	2	1	-	2½	1½	1½
23	5	21	14	3 0	0 8	-	21	2½	2	1	-	2½	1½	1½
24	5	21	12	2 8	0 8	-	20	2½	2	1	-	2½	1	1½
25	5	21	12	2 8	0 8	-	20	2½	2	2	-	2½	½	½
26	5½	18	12	2 8	0 8	-	20	-	2	1	-	2½	1	1½
27	5½	19	9	2 8	0 8	-	20	2½	2	1	-	2½	1	1½
28	5½	19	9	2 8	0 8	-	20	-	2	2	-	2½	1½	2½
29	5½	22	9	3 0	0 8	-	20	-	2	2	-	2½	1½	2½
30	5½	22	9	3 0	0 8	-	20	-	2	2	-	2½	1½	2½
	175½	627	294	79 8	22 8	5½	668	64	32	34	8	64	22	26½

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

DETACHMENT HOSPITAL, 4th "THE KING'S OWN" REGIMENT.

RETURN of MEDICINES, &c. from 1st September to 30th November 1854. GALLIPOLI.

	Acetic Gum.	Acid Acetic.	Acid Hydrochlor.	Acid Nitric.	Acid Sulphuric.	Acid Tartar. Contr.	Aloes.	Alum.	Ammoniac.	Ammoniac Beeg.	Camphor.	An. Potassio Tart.	Argent. Nitrat.	Cerat. Calamine.	Cerat. Resine.	Confect. Aromatic.	Confect. Opil.	Confect. Rose Gall.	Copalb.	Cubeb Contr.	Cuprt. Sulph.	Emp. Cantharidis.	Emp. Resine.	Rx. Bellad.	Rx. Opil.	Rx. Colocynth.	Rx. Hyosc.	Rx. Sarsac.	Perri Sulph.	Hydrarg. Bichlorid.
Remained 31st August 1854.	3 0	2 4	7 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	1 1	1 8	4	7 5	4 7	0 3	7 0	1 3	1 4	4 6	7 6	0 0	6 4	6 0	0 0	0 0	5 1	2 2	1 1	1 1	3 4	4 4	7 36	4
Drawn from Medical Stores, Gallipoli.																														
Total.	2 0	2 4	7 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	1 1	1 8	4	7 5	4 7	0 3	7 0	1 3	1 4	4 6	7 6	0 0	6 4	6 0	0 0	0 0	5 1	2 2	1 1	1 1	3 4	4 4	7 36	4
Expended from 1st to 30th September 1854.	0 4	0 1	1 4	0 6	0 2	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	1 4	1 4	—	—	1 1	—	—	—	0 20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 20	—
Expended from 1st to 31st October 1854.	0 1	0 1	1 5 1	0 6 1	0 2 1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1 9	1 4	—	—	1 2	—	—	—	2 30	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	—
Expended from 1st to 30th November 1854.	0 2	—	—	—	0 1 1	2	—	0 2	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	—	—	1 2	—	—	—	1 36	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total expended.	0 3	0 2	3 1 1	1 4	0 5 1	6	1 1	0 10	—	—	—	—	2 13	2 1	8	—	3 5	—	—	—	4 4	3 1	4	—	1	—	—	—	7 36	—
Remaining and to be accounted for in the Hospital.	1 8 1	2 2	3 6 1	1 3 1	1 23 1	3	1 1	0 10	4	7 5	4	4	4 59	0 1	4	4	3 2	6	4	1 68	5 1	1 1	2	—	1	3	4	—	—	4

RETURN of MEDICINES, &c. from 1st September to 30th November 1854. GALLIPOLI—continued.

	Hydrarg. Chlorid.	Iodin.	Ipecac. Contr.	Jalapoe Contr.	Linniment. Saponis.	Liq. Ammoniac.	Liq. Plum. Diacet.	Liq. Potas. Arsenit.	Magn. Carbon.	Magn. Sulphat.	Ol. Jecoris Asell.	Ol. Menth.	Ol. Olive.	Ol. Ricini.	Ol. Terebenth.	Ol. Tigill.	Pil. Hydrag.	Potass. Acet.	Potass. Carbon.	Potass. Bitart.	Contr.
Remained 31st August 1854	lbs. drs. grs. 2 1 20	drs. grs. 5 0	lbs. drs. grs. 0 4 14	lbs. drs. grs. —	oz. drs. 10 0	drs. 7	oz. 4	drs. 2	oz. drs. 6 0	lbs. oz. 12 0	lbs. oz. drs. 3 0 0	drs. drs. 3 0	oz. drs. 2 4	lbs. oz. 0 4	lbs. oz. 2 0	drs. drs. 2 0	oz. drs. 1 0	oz. 4	oz. 4	oz. 11	—
Drawn from Medical Stores, Gallipoli	—	—	2 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2 1 20	5 0	2 4 14	1 0 0	10 0	7	4	2	6 0	12 0	3 0 0	3 0	2 4	4 4	2 0	2 0	1 0	4	4	11	—
Expended from 1st to 30th September 1854	0 0 50	0 40	0 3 29	0 4 52	2 5	13	—	—	0 2	0 5	0 11 2	0 42	0 6	0 10	0 02	0 4	0 11	—	—	—	—
Expended from 1st to 31st October 1854	0 1 8	—	0 2 51	—	2 0	2	—	—	1 4	0 6	1 1 1	0 44	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	0 2	—	—	—	—
Expended from 1st to 31st October 1854	0 0 65	—	0 2 36	0 1 28	1 4	—	—	—	0 4	—	0 9 3	0 20	0 2	0 4	—	—	0 1	—	—	—	1 18
Total expended	0 2 46	0 4	0 8 44	0 6 8	6 1	34	—	—	2 2	0 11	2 9 6	1 56	1 4	1 8	0 42	0 4	0 41	—	—	—	1 18
Remaining and to be accounted for in the Hospital	1 6 46	4 32	1 7 28	0 1 64	3 7	33	4	2	3 6	11 1	0 2 2	1 4	1 0	2 10	1 72	1 02	0 31	4	4	10	6 54

RETURN of MEDICINES, &c. from 1st September to 30th November 1854. GALLIPOLI—continued.

	Potass. Iodid.	Pulv. Chinam. Comp.	Pulv. Oplo.	Pulv. Cretae Comp.	Pulv. Ipecacuan. Comp.	Quine Disulph.	Pyl. Rhel.	Scammon. Contri.	Scille Recem. Exs. Con.	Bennue.	Soda Carbon.	Spirit. Ether.	Spirit. Rectif. Ficat.	Tinct. Camphor.	Tinct. Cardam. Comp.	Tinct. Catechu.	Tinct. Digitalis.	Tinct. Ferri Sesquichlor.	Tinct. Hyosclami.	Tinct. Myrrh.	Tinct. Opil.	Tinct. Rhel. Comp.	Tinct. Scillae.
Remained 31st August 1854	0 0 16	7 0	lbs. oz.	0 5	0 2 30	0 2 20	2	1	5	6	1 0	2	4	3 0	3	1 0	8 3 0	2 48	4 0	6	—	0	7
Drawn from Medical Stores, Gallipoli	8 0 0	—	2 0	1 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—
Total	8 0 16	7 0	2 6	1 5	12 2 30	8 2 20	2	1	5	6	1 0	2	4	3 0	3	1 0	8 3 0	2 48	4 0	6	2 0 0	0	7
Expended from 1st to 30th September 1854	0 8 0	1 18	0 6½	—	0 3 54	1 5 9	—	—	—	—	0 2	—	—	0 7½	3	—	0 0 320	2 40	0 7½	—	0 7 2½	—	—
Expended from 1st to 31st October 1854	0 7 57	1 21	0 8½	0 8½	1 4 16	1 7 9	—	—	—	—	0 1½	—	2	0 7½	—	0 4½	0 0 200	0 8	0 7½	—	0 4 7	—	—
Expended from 1st to 30th November 1854	0 4 20	1 18	—	—	0 2 56	0 6 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	—	0 12	0 0 50	—	0 5	—	0 2 1	—	—
Total expended	2 4 14	3 57	0 2½	1 6½	2 2 54	3 7 17	—	—	—	—	0 3½	2	2	2 3½	3	0 59½	1 3 0	2 48	2 3½	—	1 2 2½	—	—
Remaining and to be accounted for in the Hospital	5 4 2	3 15	1 3½	0 10½	0 7 48	4 3 3	2	1	5	6	0 8½	1½	2	0 4½	—	0 36½	7 0 0	—	1 4½	0	0 9 6½	9	—

RETURN of MEDICINES, &c. from 1st September to 30th November 1854. GALLIPOLI—continued.

	Vin. Colobol.	Vin. Opil.	Ung. Cetacel.	Zingiber. Contrif.	Ung. Hydrag. Vrt.	Ung. Hydrag. Nitrat.	Zinc Sulph.	Lint Fine.	Surgeons Tow.	Skins of Leather.	Adhesive Plaster.	Pins (Paper).	Scales and Weights.	Graduated Glass Measure.	Minimum Glass Measure.	Pewter Glass Measure.	Composition Mortar.	Tin Panakins.	Punnels.	Pill Boxes.	Gallipots.	Phial Corks.	Pack Thread.	Bougies, Common.	Syringes.	Surgeons Spunges.	Bandages, Calico.	Bandages, Flannel.	Blood Portingers.	Cupping Instruments.	Spreading Spatula.	Counter Scissors.	Corkcrews.	
Remained 31st August 1854	4	7 0	13	6 0	6	4	6 0	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	6	1	6	6	5	19	5	3	1	4	1	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Drawn from Medical Stores, Gallipoli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	7 0	13	6 0	6	—	6 0	14	11	1	13	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	6	1	6	6	5	19	5	3	1	4	1	3
Total	4	7 0	13	6 0	6	—	6 0	14	11	1	13	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	6	1	6	6	5	19	5	3	1	4	1	3
Expended from 1st to 30th September 1854	—	2 20	8	1 18	—	—	1 8	5	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expended from 1st to 31st October 1854	—	0 39	5	1 21	—	—	2 36	4	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expended from 1st to 30th November 1854	—	1 30	—	1 18	—	—	—	5	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total expended	—	4 32	73	3 57	—	—	3 44	14	10	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining and to be accounted for in the Hospital.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	2 28	—	2 15	6	4	2 28	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	6	1	6	6	3	17	5	3	1	4	1	3

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

DETACHMENT HOSPITAL, 4th "The King's Own" Regiment.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF MEDICINE, &c. from the 1st to the 30th of September 1854. GALLIPOLI.

Date.	Gum Acetic.	Acid Acetic.	Acid Hydrochlor.	Acid Nitric.	Acid Sulphuric.	Acid Tartar. Contr.	Alum.	Argent Nitrat.	Cerat. Calamine.	Cerat. Resine.	Confect. Opil.	Confect. Rosca.	Cupri Sulph.	Perri Sulph.	Bimp. Cantharidis.	Hydraz. Chlorid.	Iodin.	Ipecacuanha Contr.	Jalapae Contr.	Lithumet. Saponis.	Liquor Ammonie.	Magnesie Carbon.	OL. Jacoris Aselli.	Magnesie Sulphat.	OL. Menth.	OL. Olive.	OL. Ricini.	OL. Terebinthine.	OL. Tigili.	Pil. Hydrag.	Potassii Iodid.	Pulv. Cinnamon Comp.	Pulv. Creta Comp.	Pulv. Creta Comp. cu. Opil.	Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.	Quina Disulph.	Sode Carbon.	Spirit. Ether.	Tinct. Camphor.	Tinct. Cardam. Comp.	Tinct. Catechu.	Tinct. Digitalis.	Tinct. Ferri Sesquichlor.	Tinct. Hyosciam.	Tinct. Opil.	Tinct. Rhei Comp.	Vin. Opil.	Urup. Cetacei.	Zinci Sulph.	Zingiber. Contr.	Lint Pini.	Surgeons Tow.	Adhesive Plaster.	Graduated Glass Measure.	Pack Thread.
1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
4	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
5	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
6	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
7	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
8	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
9	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
10	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
11	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
12	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
13	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
14	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
15	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
16	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
17	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
18	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
19	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
20	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
21	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
22	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
23	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
24	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
25	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
26	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
27	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
28	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
29	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1
30	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	20	3	1	50	40	245	340	21	14	2	11	5	42	6	10	2	4	14	335	90	89	51	270	1377	2	6	74	3	45	320	100	450	884	2	141	8	130	90	5	4	4	1	1

DETACHMENT HOSPITAL, 4th "THE KING'S OWN" REGIMENT.

DAILY RETURN of MEDICINES as expended from 1st to 30th of November 1854. GALLIPOLI.

PURVEYORS STORES, GALLIOLI.

RETURN of HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, UTENSILS, &c. in the above Stores on the 1st of September 1854.

Total in Stores (see Statement) 1st Sept 1854.	Hospital Trophies.	Ballons.	Hair Brushes.	Barber Blankets.	Hair Mattresses.	Hospital Gowns.	Hospital Waistcoats.	Hospital Trowsers.	Hospital Nightcaps.	Hospital Stockings.	Hospital Shirts.	Hospital Mops.	Chamber Pots.	Pewter Basins.	Camp Kettle.	Passage Lamps.	Candlesticks.	Lantern.	Shipper Baths.	Spitting Boxes.	Teapots.	Coffee-pots.	Funnels.	Tin Plates.	Tin Dishes.	Snuffers.	Whitewash Brushes.	Copper of 20 Gallons.	Copper of 20 Gallons.	Tin Teakettles.	Flesh Forks.	Soup Ladles.	Rollers for Towels.	Brackets for Towels.	Large Hatchet.	Carving Knives and Forks.	Small Knives and Forks.	Iron Spoons.	Pewter Spoons.	Wooden Spoons.	Canvas Bearers.	Poles for Bearers.	lbs. of Twine.	Water Pail.	Hospital Marquee.	lbs. of Packing Thread.	lbs. of Middle Thread.	lbs. of small Thread.	lbs. of White Thread.	Huckaback yds.	Long-handle Scrubbers.	Hand Scrubbers.	Long-handle Hair Brooms.	Hand Brooms.	Base of Blue Clothing not opened.	(of Boards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

DETACHMENT HOSPITAL, 4th "THE KING'S OWN" Regiment GALLIOLI.

RETURN of HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, and UTENSILS from 1st September 1854 to the 30th November 1854.

In possession 31st August 1854. Since drawn from Purveyor's Stores. } Remaining and to be accounted for in the above Hospital }	Hair Mattresses.	Hair Bolsters.	Straw Pillcases.	Straw Bolsters.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Trowsers.	Waistcoats.	Long Gowns.	Nightcaps.	Surgery Towels.	Pairs of Slippers.	Iron Teakettles.	Meat Dishes.	Tin Plates.	Tin Pints.	Long Scrubbers.	Hand Scrubbers.	Long Brooms.	Chamber Pots (Towel).	Close Stool Pots.	Close Stool Frames.	Flesh Forks.	Ladles (Soup).	Large Hatchets.	Bed Pans.	Water Barrels.	Lanterns.	Shovels.	Hand Bearers.	Fryingpans.	Camp Kettles.	Water Pails.	Set of Scales and Weights.	Pewter Basins.	Tin Teapots.	Stretchers.	12-Gallon Coppers.	Trussels (Pairs).	Cot Boards.	
	50	50	39	39	140	235	69	70	.	69	6	42	2	7	60	20	4	2	4	29	9	6	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	2	24	16	2	2	40	120	

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

DETACHMENT HOSPITAL, 4th Regiment. GALLIPOLI.

During the Period of from 1st September to 30th November 11 Cases have been admitted into the Hospital, 9 have been discharged during the same Period, and 3 Men have died. Of the Admission, Discharge, and Deaths the Dates have been as follows :—

No.	Diseases.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Date of Deaths.
2	Feb. C. C. - -	14th September 1854.	—	—
1	Ulcus - - -	17th September 1854.	—	—
1	Hepatitis Chron. - -	2d October 1854.	—	—
1	Rheum. Chron. - -	" "	—	—
1	Morbus Cordus - -	" "	—	—
2	Febris C. C. - - -	18th October 1854.	—	—
3	Dysentaria Chron. - -	29th October 1854.	—	—
1	Febris C. C. - - -	- - -	6th September 1854.	—
1	Catarrh Chron. - - -	- - -	1st October 1854.	—
1	Rheum. Chron. - - -	- - -	" "	—
1	Idem - - -	- - -	12th September 1854.	—
2	Febris C. C. - - -	- - -	18th October 1854.	—
2	Idem - - -	- - -	2d October 1854.	—
1	Idem - - -	- - -	28th November 1854.	—
1	Idem - - -	- - -	- - -	15th November 1854.
1	Diarrhoea - - -	- - -	- - -	14th October 1854.
1	Scorbutus - - -	- - -	- - -	14th September 1854.

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

DETACHMENT HOSPITAL, 4th "KING'S OWN" Regiment. GALLIPOLI.

RETURN of DIETS, &c. from 1st September 1854 to 30th November 1854.

Dates.	Diets.				Total Number of Diets.	Articles composing the different Diets for a Day.			
	Half.	Low.	Spoon.	Milk.		Half.	Low.	Spoon.	Milk.
From 1st to 30th September 1854 }	811	23	142	153	1,129	8 oz. mutton.	4 oz. mutton.	8 oz. bread.	14 oz. bread.
						16 oz. bread.	12 oz. bread.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea.	2 oz. rice.
From 1st to 31st October 1854 - }	938	13	137	17	1,105	2 oz. rice.	2 oz. rice.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.	3 pints milk.
						$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt.	6 oz. milk.	
From 1st to 30th November 1854 }	815	4	202	18	1,039	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea.		
						$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.		
	2,564	40	481	188	3,273	6 oz. milk.	6 oz. milk.		

G. C. MEIKLEHAM,
Second-Class Staff Surgeon.

EXAMINATIONS.

SCUTARI.

December 1st.

Mr. WREFORD, Purveyor in Chief at Scutari, called and examined.

When I joined the establishment about six weeks ago here, I found a contract was existing for the washing of the Barrack hospital; both bedding and personal, and every other thing. The contract was with a Perote named Ottone, who took a house in Scutari for the purpose. About a fortnight ago I found the washing so badly performed that I immediately wrote to the purveyor in charge, calling his attention to the bad state of washing. Immediately afterwards he told me he had taken measures by obtaining another contractor. I am superintendent over the executive. The executive officers, are Mr. Ward and Mr. Stewart. Mr. Ward is in charge of the whole establishment; Mr. Stewart has charge of the Barrack hospital under Mr. Ward.

[Mr. Wreford's examination was here stopped, and he was requested to send Mr. Ward to be examined on the following morning.]

December 2d.

Mr. WARD, Purveyor of the Forces, called and examined.

I am senior purveyor in charge of the two hospitals. Been here since 1st May last. Part of my duty is to see to all the washing of personal clothing and bedding. In the General hospital we have a washing establishment carried out by Armenians, paid monthly wages by me; about eight or ten in number, sufficient for the wants of the General hospital. We furnish each man with two shirts a week, Thursday and Sunday. Believe it has been done very regularly. In bad weather washing has not been so well done; but no complaints that men were without shirts at General hospital. Good washhouse; no mangling or ironing, simply wash and dry; no complaints of the manner in which the washing is done.

The washing at the Barrack hospital is done by contract. This hospital was employed as such on 26th September. I think a few days after, in hurry of moment, it being necessary to look for some one to wash for the 2,000 sick and wounded who had come down from the Crimea, I entered into a contract from necessity, there being no means of washing here. The man's name is Ottone. He did not carry it out to my satisfaction either in cleanliness or punctuality. [Contract to be produced.] Not aware that any articles sent to wash were not returned. Sometimes several days' delay. I made an effort to remove the contract to another person; that was at least three weeks ago, about second week in November. Treaty still pending with Mr. Parry, who contracts with Commissariat for supply of provisions; but washing still managed by Ottone.

Mr. STUART, Purveyor of the Forces, called and examined.

I am Purveyor to the forces, and have charge of the Barrack hospital in all matters exclusive of finance, except orderlies' wages. I arrived here on the 27th October from England. Charge of hospital handed over to me November 1st. I found there were here men delivering things into store to person in charge of stores, without any person to receive or give them out. The head ward-master was the person whose duty it was to give out and receive the clothes. I found on two or three occasions, when the araba was waiting to carry away the clothes, the ward-master was absent on other duty. I had Sergt. Bye appointed to this duty. About the middle of last month I observed the wretched way in which the things were washed. Stains in beds and blankets; and sheets filthy, just as taken away. I directed the attention of Mr. Wreford. Shortly after my arrival heard complaints of delay in returning things. Ottone was generally a fortnight, I understand. The hospital does not, that I am aware of, supply shirts to the men, though I know the Purveyor-in-Chief has purchased shirts and given them to the men. Shirts are no part of hospital stores, every man having, by regulations of service, three shirts. It is part of the business of Purveyor to see that the men's shirts are washed. Except that I heard, the day before yesterday, from one of the medical officers in charge of the wards, that some of the men complained that their shirts had not been returned from the wash, I never heard any complaints. Those shirts, however, were not sent to contractor. Mr. Wreford and I, finding an immediate necessity for clean shirts, engaged on November 23d a number of soldiers' wives to wash the men's shirts. I ascertained that the contractor was not in the habit of washing the men's shirts. Mr. Wreford first spoke to me on the subject. I learned that the

men's shirts were being washed by their comrades. I sent round to know what number of women were washing shirts for men, and number of shirts at wash. Found one woman and seven shirts. Ordered ward-masters that all personal linen of patients should be collected by assistant ward-masters, and delivered to ward-masters, who were to deliver them to corporal in charge of dirty linen store. This store is a partition erected a fortnight ago at end of the lower corridor. I never was Purveyor to a military hospital; was Secretary of medical committee at Cape of Good Hope, and attended to affairs of civil hospital there. The shirts bought by Mr. Wreford were put into my store with directions that they should be issued on the requisitions of the medical officers. I have issued them accordingly. I have pack store in my care; that store contains pack and great coats of patients. They are in custody of a sergeant.

December 8th.

Mr. TAYLOR, Assistant Surgeon, called and examined.

Came down in charge of the Orient sailing ship. There was railed off a place abaft the mainmasts, each of three sides containing two berths; no other berths on board except in cabin; no hammocks; no cots; we found about 130 or 140 straw paillasses, perhaps 150. The sick and wounded were all shipped before we took charge; there was no surgeon on board when we took charge.

I did not examine all the paillasses, but I did examine some and found them straw; saw straw sticking out.

The sick were lying on them when I arrived; I think 270 men on board.

Did not make any requisition for more paillasses. Each man had a blanket or a rug; some of the men had two or three blankets, others only one; one or two without any.

The blankets were all distributed before I went on board; no sheets.

No night-stools, bed pans, urinals; half a dozen ship's buckets used.

I went on board medical store ship at Alma; I obtained then ample supply of medicines and medical comforts.

Plenty of surgical instruments, lint, bandages, &c.; plenty of wine. I delivered to purveyor, on arrival, the bottles not used.

We dressed all the wounds daily. We had chiefly wounded men; 50 cases of cholera and diarrhoea also put on board; a few cases occurred on board; the cholera patients were placed on deck near quarter deck.

We used ship's buckets, tow, and sponges for ablution; plenty of water on board, but difficulty to get it drawn.

The crew did not like drawing the water; asked us for orderlies to draw it. We could not spare any; they were weak and could give little or no assistance. The ship did not sail, but was towed down by the Colombo, which also towed another vessel; the crew had ample time and leisure to draw the water. I must say, however, they assisted us in attending on the sick, carrying buckets for us.

When off the Bosphorus, storm-side ports shut, ventilation impeded thereby, smell very offensive. No orderlies were told off to assist us; no men who were not sick or wounded were sent on board the vessel. We did not apply for any; we were assisted by six convalescents, and by the ship's crew just as each man volunteered.

We took charge on morning of September 23d; arrived on morning of 26th.

Were disembarked with great care; four cots which were on board were used for the purpose of lowering the men from the vessel to the boats; stretchers were waiting for them at the wharf.

Before we took charge on night of 22d, there were four deaths from cholera, I heard; while we were in charge there were seven deaths owing principally to cholera.

We had some soldiers' wives on board, they rendered us some assistance in cooking extras and making poultices. No means of cleaning the sick; only saw one man cleaned. The wounds, of course, were dressed.

The ship's copper was in very bad repair, so the sick and wounded seldom got breakfast till 10 o'clock, dinner about 4, tea 7.

Not a knife, fork, or platter; there were about 40 soldiers' canteens, the property of the men, on board; soup and tea eaten out of them; one canteen served about a dozen men.

We received an order from Dr. Dickson, 57th, to go on board the Orient to attend cholera cases for a few hours. Believe it was an admiral's order. We were six of us. About 12 o'clock on 23d an order came for four of us to go on board another ship, and we were then told we were to take charge of the ship to Scutari.

Immediately I went to medical store ship; did not return till past 4; sailed at 6.

We got brandy and chloride of zinc from the ship. I had not applied for either of these things from the medical store ship, having understood from the captain that he could give us those things. I got everything I required from the ship's stores, including provisions, and only applied at medical store ship for what I could not get on board. Abundance of provisions.

Weather not very hot, but between decks crowded and close.

Wounds went on well; two Russians, and not above 10 of our men, died of wounds; two of the English died from a gun-shot wound in the brain; two, in the lungs; two, in which spine injured; one case of shot through bladder. Two Russians died of delirium;

one Englishman of same. Kept no notes of cases; not time; no operations on board, excepting of one of elevating a depressed part of skull. That proved fatal.

I had one case in which maggots were found in a wound. It was a case of amputation of wrist of a Russian. Mr. Poppelton had one case also. I saw it. It was the case of an Englishman; gun-shot wound in the leg. We dressed all the wounds daily; I dressed and washed and applied bandages to the Englishman's wound the first day I went on board; 24 hours after Mr. Poppelton dressed it, and called me to see it. There were not many; in the case of the Russian there were a good many. I found the maggots in the Russian's wound the first night; applied water dressing. Attribute breeding of maggots to flies depositing ova in wounds, and coming out under heat.

December 10th.

Dr. MENZIES called and examined.

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Principal Medical Officer of both hospitals at Scutari.

Took charge of General hospital about latter end of May. We had a large number of patients then, chiefly medical cases of worst form of cholera. Number of surgeons limited then. There was a great deal to do. I must say we were short of medical officers then. We did not urge the point, for though the work was heavy, the officers were, I think, equal to it.

The General Hospital, including corridors, is calculated to accommodate 800, beds being two feet apart.

In consequence of communications from Major Sillery, the Commandant, and Admiral Boxer, about beginning of July, I found it necessary to apply for further accommodation to provide for sick and wounded in case of an action. I had no communication from the head of my department on the subject. The army was then at Varna. I went with Major Sillery and Admiral Boxer to Kulleli to inspect the barrack there with this view. Disapproved of the position from its closeness, and objected to hospitals up Bosphorus, because circulation of air not so good for wounds as it ought to be. I suggested that we should concentrate our establishment here, and prepare the Barrack for hospital. I reported to Dr. Hall that two wings of the Barrack could be given over which would accommodate from 2,000 to 3,000 sick, including corridors. Aware that the rest of the barrack would be given over if required. Thought this would be sufficient, thinking the barrack might accommodate 4,000 to 5,000 altogether. We received the first wounded from Alma here, making way for them by sending the convalescents to Barrack hospital. The two wings were given over to us at once. I told the purveyor (Mr. Ward) verbally to prepare the Barrack hospital for as many patients as were sent out from the General hospital, and to get his bedding ready for as many more as might be required for the accommodation of the sick. I am sorry to say there was some delay in preparing them; the beds were not laid down when the patients came. The kitchen also was not prepared as I had ordered. I spoke to the Commandant on the subject. It was understood that Mr. Ward was to see to it. The patients were not left for any length of time without beds; two hours is perhaps as long as they remained without beds. We wanted bedsteads in consequence of their being at Varna. The Turkish authorities, the Seraskier and High Admiral, I think, came over, went through the hospitals, and asked if we were in want of anything. I told them I wished to have some more Turkish bedsteads, as they would be more comfortable for wounded men, and give the wards the same general appearance. We were not actually in want, as we were in daily expectation of our own supplies from Varna. I do not know what quantity of bedsteads were there. I could not get a return in the purveyor's office. They afterwards sent us from Varna 1,500 boards and trestles, but no bedding. The bedding we were obliged to use was merely chopped straw. I did not know what quantity of bedding we had actually to put on the boards and trestles. As for urinals and other such conveniences, we were always short of them, and of everything connected with the purveying department, in consequence of the stores being at Varna. I wrote to Dr. Hall. Mr. Ward told me he had written twice or three times to Mr. Tucker the purveyor there.* In the Turkish hospital every bed has a side table; in the Barrack, nothing of the kind.

When a vessel arrives with sick and wounded I get official communication from the Commandant, and the medical officer in charge reports himself to me sometimes, lately especially. I hear beforehand from Dr. Hall, but not at first. It is arranged between the Commandant and Admiral as to the time, place, and mode of landing. They give me notice to enable me to appoint a medical officer to superintend the landing, and also to decide in which hospital I shall receive them. The medical officer remains at the water's edge, the surgeons on board seeing them put into the boat. He is unprovided with medical comforts or medicines on the spot, but the men are carried at once on stretchers, and on their arrival, tea, bread, wine, and everything else they require is prepared for them. I even recommended the purveyor to have a supply near the landing, but he said he had not the establishment to do it. I have frequently inquired whether my orders on the subject have been obeyed, and have satisfied my mind that they were. The distance from the wharf to the hospital is trifling. The men are carried on stretchers, carried either by fatigue parties or by Turks. Now we have Turkish labourers for the purpose, in consequence of an

* See Sup., p. 275.

order of Lord Raglan. I think it is a better plan, as relieving our own soldiers. I admit I see that better means could be provided for carrying them. No doubt it might be desirable to have an awning constructed over the stretchers to protect the patients from sun or rain; something like the Indian doolie. We generally classify the patients when they come in, as well as we can. The General hospital is principally for surgical cases. We have surgical and medical divisions. We keep dysentery cases together as much as possible. We endeavour to do so, but we find the patients get intermixed in spite of all our endeavours. It is the duty of the orderly officer of the day to inspect each patient, and he directs to what ward he shall be taken. He knows what accommodation there is, and what wards to send the men to. The patient's clothes, accoutrements, and pack are taken from him and taken possession of by the ward-master. I have directed the ward-master to take care of the men's things, but I have not given any especial attention to that subject, leaving it more to the purveyor's department.

Our hospital dresses have been very deficient, owing to delay at Varna. The dress does not include shirts or socks, but dressing gowns, slippers, waistcoats, trousers, and night caps. I have frequently seen men in want of shirts and socks.

I have made several requisitions on the purveyor here for shirts, as he had them in store; and when I had given all out I requested him to purchase more. I took the responsibility on myself, having been requested by the Ambassador not to spare any expense in providing for the comforts of the sick and wounded.

Shortly after the wounded from Alma arrived, I lost no time in applying to the Commandant that a further portion of the Barrack should be given over to us; the parts of the Barrack between Miss Nightingale's quarters and the Commandant's office was given up about the time Miss Nightingale arrived; the rest of the building, about the same time.

I think we are not sufficiently provided with first class staff surgeons; we have on duty three in Barrack hospital, two here.

Their duties consist principally in superintending their Divisions; seeing that the assistant surgeons do their duty; seeing to case books and hospital register, dieting of patients, and that the men do not get improper diet; superintending prescriptions; also employed on consultations; perform operations themselves. I think we ought to have two more staff surgeons, first class, for the Barrack alone. In the General Hospital I have enough first class surgeons. I think the additional two would suffice, even if the whole building were filled with patients.

The second class staff surgeons are employed in the same duties as assistant surgeons, occasionally undertaking, when necessary, those of first class staff surgeons. They inspect transports, and preside at boards of survey. I think we might have employment for four more. From their standing they would be valuable to look after the young assistant surgeons. We have a large proportion of young assistant surgeons just joined. I would have more dependence on men of more standing. That is my reason for wishing for more second class staff surgeons. I cannot say the service has suffered from the want of a greater number. I have a large proportion of young assistants. I would rather have more men of longer experience.

The assistant surgeons are sufficient in number. The proportion of patients to each is about 48, including the whole medical staff. Their duties consist in attending on the sick, prescribing for them, filling diet rolls, doing orderly officer's duty, making up their own medicines, dressing wounds.

We have one apothecary, two dispensers. The dispenser supplies medicines on requisition; prepares medicines, trays, and everything required by medical officers. The apothecary has charge of medical stores; complies with requisitions which come from the surgeries on my approval, also all requisitions from the Crimea, Gallipoli, &c.; looks after medical stores. The assistant surgeons are always expected to make up their own medicines. I think it would be very desirable if they were relieved from some part of that duty.

I think we want another apothecary, that is, one for the Barrack hospital, and two more dispensers.

I have Purveyors enough, two and a Purveyor-in-chief. One is too old for work, and the medical board declared him some months ago unfit for service; this has greatly hampered us. I have frequently been obliged to do things in that department for him. If I had not had a good steward, I could not have got on at all. I represented this to Dr. Hall, when he came to inspect the hospital after Alma, and I also reported it to the Director-General.

We require more orderlies than we have at present; we have more than the regulations warrant, but with wounded men, we ought to have one for five men. When I want an orderly, I send to the Commandant, and he appoints any one he can spare. They are generally men who cannot do very active duty, and I have had sometimes to wait before the number required is furnished. They are wholly untrained, never were in hospital before, and their ignorance of their duties makes our position all the more trying. They are generally speaking very unsteady, and dislike their occupation in hospital very much. They receive 4*d.* a day paid to them by the Purveyor. They require to be constantly looked after. For the ordinary purposes of hospital attendants, they are, with few exceptions, worthless. They do not remain with us long. Some have been here some time, because they were found useless with their regiments; but where drafts are sent up, they

are removed to join their corps, and their places filled by men of the same kind. At home they are required to join their regiment when ordered on foreign service, but that does not happen as often as here. Drafts are sent from here every fortnight or three weeks. I think we ought to have permanent orderlies regularly trained to the duties of hospitals, and not to be subject to removal without the consent of the medical officers.

Miss Nightingale and the nurses under her are under my orders. When I get a requisition from a first class staff surgeon for a nurse, with his reasons for requiring her assistance, I communicate with Miss Nightingale, and she sends me the number required. They are very useful in shifting the men's linen, washing their faces and hands, and acting generally under the directions of the assistant surgeon; they assist the assistant surgeons in dressing wounds. I employ them chiefly for wounded here; at the Barrack they are employed on requisition of the senior medical officer there.

I think we want a kitchen here; it is not large enough for the demand on it. I have not made any official application on the subject, hearing that it had been brought under the notice of the engineer. It only came lately to my knowledge that it was insufficient; even for the men alone it would be desirable to have another kitchen, but at present chiefly for officers.

I have followed the general rules for regimental hospitals, so far as I could.

The cooks are soldiers. I get them on requisition from the Commandant; the head cook gets 1s. a day, the others 4d. It is the duty of the purveyor to look after them.

I think we ought to have more control over our own establishment, and that we should be more independent of the military authorities, so as not to be subject to have the orderlies removed from us without our consent. A corporal was taken away the other day, who was a useful clerk in the Barrack establishment. I was not consulted, nor any of the medical officers there. It put them to great inconvenience, delayed returns which were urgently required.

I find my present number of clerks is not sufficient. There were two; one was taken away by Dr. Hall when he left; the one that was left was very inefficient. I was obliged to get two sergeants and one corporal. I find that with that assistance I can get on, but these men are liable to be removed. Indeed the corporal has asked to return to his regiment, and he is the most valuable because he has been the longest in the office.

While at the General hospital alone I never had any want of surgical instruments, appliances, materials, or medicines. The wounded came from Alma, and from that time we were never out of lint, bandages, or any such things. The Turkish authorities having offered to supply anything we might require, the apothecary made a requisition. A small bundle which we did not open, but which appeared to contain lint, came to us; we did not want it.

I had a complaint from surgeons, about a month ago, that they wanted oil-silk. There was a want of that and we got it from Constantinople; we also got some nitric acid about three weeks ago, having been run short in consequence of sloughing wounds.

It came to my knowledge that some of the patients complained that there was no lint for their wounds. I inquired of the apothecary if there was any want of it in store; he assured me there was not. There might have been some delay in getting it from store.

December 11th.

Dr. McGRIGOR, First Class Staff Surgeon, called and examined.

I have had chief management of the barrack hospital. I undertook the duty about the 27th or 28th September. I was then on sick leave till end of October. We were short of surgeons. We first received patients about September 28th. The state of the building was bare rooms of the house, with several rooms occupied by sick officers. The building was in a good state of repair, perhaps a few panes broken in the corridors. We had no bedsteads at first, no boards or trestles; we were at least three weeks before we received any. I made requisitions on the purveyor. I was answered that the stores were expected daily from Varna. The bedding consisted of chopped straw mattresses, and each man had two blankets at least supplied. No rugs. There might have been a few sheets, but there was a general deficiency in the whole of hospital bedding. We had frequently to put a man on the floor, on a blanket. I had made requisitions for all such things, but the purveyor had not them. I found on inquiry that the commissariat had a quantity of bedding, and it was obtained. At present we have quite an abundance of bedding. I have charge now of one half of the hospital, upwards of 1,000 men, and I have an ample supply of sheets, blankets, rugs, pillows, and trestle bedsteads. There is still a deficiency of chamber pots, bed pans, and night chairs.

There has been a difficulty about supplying clean personal linen. When I first took the establishment, I pointed out to Mr. Rogers, (Mr. Ward's clerk) the necessity of entering into contracts for washing. This was done. I believe it was carried on for some time with success; but either the price allowed was too little, or from the irregularity of contractor, it fell. Men's shirts began to accumulate, and thrown about. I believe the men made away with many of them. Privies were filled with bits of shirts. This has continued till within the last eight days. At first I found a great want of shirts. Many men who came down had probably had their shirts on three months, or were shirtless altogether, and

covered with vermin. Shortly after Miss Nightingale's arrival, she supplied a large quantity of personal linen for the use of the sick. Purveyor also got a large quantity, and I then obtained them from him on requisition. They are now perfectly supplied with shirts, until within three weeks we have not had sufficient hospital clothing. I made requisitions; was supplied with a supply of light summer things, which I did not consider adapted for the season of the year. The quantity, also, was not sufficient. I would not receive it. I applied for the blue serge dresses. They might have had 20 or 30 sets; but until there was a proper supply, I preferred not taking it. The men were not deficient of clothing; they had their great coats, coatees, and until there was a better supply, I thought it better not to take what purveyor offered. The purveyor said always he expected supplies from Varna. An entire deficiency of socks. I made requisitions for socks; but I was told there were none. Having ascertained from the purveyor the wants of different things, I used to go down to his stores every day to know what things came, and then I made requisitions only for such things as I knew he had.

My duties are, superintending operations and consultations. I think the number I have to attend to is too much for one person. I have appointed Second-class Staff Surgeon Summers to superintend under me. I have four second-class staff surgeons besides, who act simply in capacity of assistant surgeons. The assistant surgeons' duties commence at about 10 a.m., and terminate at about 2. They return again at 8 p.m., and are then engaged for an hour. I think a staff surgeon, to do his duty well and inquire after everything, should not have more than 300 or 400 patients. I give a certain number of wards to a second-class staff surgeon, and place assistant surgeons under him.

I find the orderlies useful, considering they are taken from the ranks, and inexperienced in such duties. Quite a sufficient supply. They are not over steady; they are a class of men who came down here sick or wounded, and would probably be ordered to join their regiments. They are never taken from us, unless they are defaulters or discharged for misconduct. The Commandant has never interfered to take them from me; he only asked that I would not ask for cavalry, artillery, or guardsmen. I think the wards are generally kept clean; also the patients. They (the orderlies) all drink. I have to send some to the guard house every day for it.

The wardmasters are sergeants taken from the dépôt; I find them men of good character and intelligent. They only want the requisite experience to make them excellent wardmasters. I have had to bring one or two of them to courts-martial for drunkenness, absence, and neglect of duty.

The medical officer in charge of the patient prescribes for him, compounds, and sees that his orderly administers it. I have not had occasion to find fault on this subject. The rules of the service have been strictly carried out by the medical officers under me.

A diet roll is made out every morning; the men's names are inserted every morning by the wardmaster. The medical officer makes it up for the following day. The extras, as well as the ordinary rations; he begins at ten; it is made up as soon as he has visited his patients. He is not limited to any particular hour. He delivers it to the wardmaster, whose duty it is to deliver it to the purveyor. The purveyor has always, as far as I know, been able to supply the articles required.

I have had no complaints that extras have not been delivered. I have had complaints that the meat was not properly boiled. The meat and soup have always been hot; no complaints of the contrary. Occasionally the men have dined half an hour earlier than others. If the purveyor is unable to supply any of the articles ordered by the medical man, he scratches the article out of the diet roll. I do not know when it is brought back to the medical man, but it is always brought back in time to enable him to order something else for the patients.

As for cooking extras, there was at first great difficulty, owing to the construction of Turkish kitchens; they are now mostly cooked in Miss Nightingale's kitchen. There is still a number of fowls boiled in the hospital kitchen. I made requisitions for tin pots for the purpose; before, it was boiled in the coppers. The tin pots are boiled on Turkish braziers, by the cooks. The orderlies have something to do with the cooking. Miss Nightingale supplies nothing but what is ordered in the diet roll, except sometimes beef tea, rice puddings, and bread puddings, which are not on the diet roll; but are supplied by her, with my sanction. An extra diet roll is made out by my orders for these things by the medical officer in charge of the wards and corridors. I do this to prevent misapplication or improper demands on Miss Nightingale by orderlies. She supplies the articles. I am sure they are supplied regularly; they are delivered to the orderly. Never heard any complaint of these requisitions not being complied with.

When I want the assistance of a nurse, I call upon Miss Nightingale and apply for one. When I am going to operate, they make up a bed for the patient; they attend to the numerous little comforts of the men. They assist medical officers in dressing wounds. I have sent them to assist medical officers when there has been a great influx of wounded; but they are not attached to any individual wards. They have been very useful in cholera and diarrhoea cases, in which they are chiefly useful in giving drinks and sustenance.

The privies have been a nuisance ever since the establishment of the hospital; from their construction they are constantly liable to be choked. I have made representations to the purveyor. There is a fatigue party of Turks employed to keep them clean.

I think sufficient pains have not been taken to keep these places, and the whole of the hospital environs clean. I have represented it to the Commandant, Major Sillery.

We are here in an enormous house, without proper means of ablution, no fumigating room, no proper pack store. Kitchen wholly defective for hospital purposes.

At no time that I am aware of, either when the wounded came from Alma or since, were we in want of lint, linen, or any surgical appliances. I never heard any complaints in the hospital; I merely heard it from newspaper reports. I do not think the want could have existed without my knowledge. I do not believe we ever had to stop for want of such things for more than ten minutes, just time to send to General hospital for it. We have never used anything but English lint, which cannot be mistaken for any other. If I was put on oath, I could say I never heard complaints from any medical officers or dispensers in the establishment, of want of dressings, tow, bandages, sticking plaister, and in short of anything necessary for dressing wounds. I never saw a maggot in a wound.

Dr. McILLREE called and examined.

First class staff surgeon. In charge of a division of the Barrack hospital. I commenced my duties here on the 6th November. The number of patients has ranged from 700 to 1000. I think it is a larger number than I can superintend efficiently. Taking sick and wounded together I think 400 sufficient. I employ the second class staff surgeons under me, partly to superintend, partly to do duty as assistant surgeons. I should like to have another. I think I have a sufficient supply of assistant surgeons to do the work properly. They are fourteen in number. The duties commence at 9 and terminate at about 2. Sometimes they are kept later, when fresh cases arrive or invalids to be sent away, or operations to be performed.

The orderlies are sufficient in number. The regulation number, one in 10, is sufficient. I think we have even more than that. They are taken from the ranks. They are taken from me, sometimes my best men, as they are required for active service. I find them frequently drunk, as I go round at night. I should desire to have trained orderlies, skilled attendants, who would not be liable to removal except by the medical authorities. The military authorities interfere much in removing them; with a great deal of superintendence they keep the wards clean. I believe they distribute the diets properly.

At first I found a deficiency of bedsteads. I made requisitions, but I still wanted thirty to complete my wards. The passages are quite supplied. The wards have a Turkish divan all round; but I think men have suffered from sleeping on the floor. It is always desirable to have bedsteads. Ventilation is not so perfectly open without them. I expect 50 bedsteads this morning, and I am told I shall have the others shortly. The mattresses are sufficient in number; but hair mattresses would be much preferable to chopped straw ones. The sheets are sufficient in number, by constant application to the purveyor,—quality sufficiently good. Blankets and rugs sufficient and good. The supply of chamber pots, urinals, night stools, and bed pans is especially deficient. I have applied within these last three or four days; was answered, none in store. Find a want of tables. I found a want of shirts among the patients, and clothing generally; I mean their own clothing. On their arrival and departure I find them wanting clothing. Of hospital clothing, lately I have found quite sufficient supply, as far as it goes. I think shirts and socks ought to be part of hospital clothing. Of coats, trousers, and other hospital clothing I have had quite a sufficient supply. Latterly I have applied for flannel shirts from the purveyor, and sometimes obtained them; also, linen or cotton shirts. I think there are now very few cases in which they have no shirts, and those are recent admissions.

I have had cause to complain of want of regularity in supplying men with clean linen. The men's shirts and flannels go to the regular channel to be washed. Sometimes long delay in return; frequently the proprietor does not get his own shirt back. I have spoken to the principal medical officer (Dr. Menzies) on the subject.

Since I have been here, I have found no want of any surgical instruments, materials, or appliances, such as lint, bandages, &c., &c. Also, always had a sufficient supply of medicines. I think it very desirable to have apothecaries, especially in a large hospital such as this. In such an establishment as this, I would relieve the assistant surgeons from making up their own medicines. It would avoid the confusion that arises from a number of officers assembling about the same time to make up the medicines, and would avoid waste. The medicines are, I believe, regularly administered—once a day; sometimes twice, in particular cases. I have no fault to find.

The diet is sufficient in quantity. The ordinary rations are cooked in large quantities. Latterly the hours have been regular. There are not sufficient knives, forks, or plates. The men should have them of their own; but, in point of fact, they have not. The soup is generally very warm. The meat gets cold, which I attribute to the distance it has to be carried, and the number of persons among whom it has to be distributed.

The ordinary diet is cooked by the cooks; the extras, such as sago arrowroot, are cooked by the orderlies. I think they are properly cooked, but I find that the arrowroot is not hot. When a man is ordered arrowroot, he may be ordered two ounces for the 24 hours. That ought to be taken perhaps at different times, but it is frequently all cooked at once. Such extras cannot be properly administered, owing to want of means of cooking in the kitchen for these small things.

As to the other extras, directions are given as to the time of taking them. These directions, I find, are obeyed. I find, from some deficiency in kitchen, I cannot have chicken soup made, beef tea, or any other of the things constantly required day or night for sick people. The quality of the things is good.

I find that in two instances assistant surgeons have made out diet rolls upon Miss Nightingale's kitchen. I have limited them to arrowroot, barley water, chicken broth, and rice puddings. I have not sent a circular to assistant surgeons to draw as much as possible on the purveyor, and not from external sources, and to insure the proper cooking of the extras. They do not; they report to me, that they always get all they ask of her. Her diet roll is for the day on which it is made out. I cannot say what course is followed when the requisitions are not complied with.

I had a complaint made to me by one of the assistant-surgeons (I believe Dr. Ancell), that some essence of beef, which he had ordered in the diet roll, was neither supplied nor struck out.

I think the patients are over-crowded; the rule of the service requiring a space of two feet between the beds, is not observed, owing to the crowd of patients.

I think the nurses are useful, chiefly in diarrhoea and cholera cases, their services consisting in attending to the wants of the patients. I have had very few of them in my division.

As to means of ablution, there is plenty of water and soap, but a deficiency of tubs. I have applied for some and am promised them. I think a bath room is much wanted.

December 12th.

Mr. ANDREWS was called and examined.

At present dispenser of medicines at the hospital I was clerk in Mr. Reade's office, till about September 25th. Mr. Reade was the apothecary; he died about the 30th November. I went on 25th September to Barrack hospital, to act as dispenser. It was my duty, in that capacity, to keep the Barrack hospital supplied with medicine, surgical instruments, materials, and appliances. Scarcely a day passed, that I did not draw on Mr. Reade for such supplies. I recollect the wounded coming from the Crimea, after the battle of Alma, about September 27th. My practice was to have the things in the surgery, and to give them out to the surgeons or their orderlies, as they were required, without any written requisition. I never was in want of lint or dressing, sticking plaister, tow, &c. We had always plenty of tow and old linen; this applies from the time I went there, till I left to come here, on November 28th. I left, in consequence of Mr. Reade's illness, to assist Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Reade's successor. I was at the General hospital, when the first batch of wounded arrived there, and I think I was at the Barrack hospital, the evening of the first day that wounded were landed there. It was all fine lint we used. We had it sent out in two ways. Some were packed in blue packages, "Taylor's lint." The papers produced are copies of what was on all the packages. The rest of it was packed in cases, each containing 25lbs. I recollect counting the packages with Mr. Reade, the day before I went to the barrack hospital. I think the number was 420. I don't recollect counting any boxes.

We had, I suppose, 20,000 calico bandages in store at the time; they are of the same kind as are always supplied by the medical board.

We had, I should suppose, between 2 and 300 sheets of old linen. This is a mere guess, I know there was a large case full. We were never short of old linen, neither while I was here nor at the Barrack hospital. Some old linen was obtained from the Turkish authorities, about the beginning of November. We had plenty of our own, at the time of Alma. Mr. Reade told me he had applied to the Turks for old linen, lest we should run out.

We have seven or eight cases, which were sent here after I left for the Barrack, marked chiefly, I think, "Old Linen." Two or three only have been opened, the rest have remained unopened; none of them were here when I went to the Barrack hospital. I never had a complaint of the want of surgical appliances. If any such want had existed in the Barrack hospital, I must have known it, for the demand must have been on me. For about two days, in the middle of November, we were out of oil silk. This, I believe, was supplied to Mr. Reade by the Turks. We have been getting short of medicines, during the last fortnight, in consequence of the loss of the Prince, but supplies have been purchased by Mr. Reade and Mr. McIntosh.

Until I saw it stated in the English papers, that we were in want of all the simplest dressings for wounds, I never heard a word of complaint about it, in the Barrack or General hospital. As to the Barrack, I know the story is untrue.

I have been here since the 20th May. The chloroform has been always packed in eight ounce bottles; that is, such as has been sent here.

While I was in Mr. Reade's office, I kept the books. One book consists of an account of the daily issues of surgical instruments, appliances, and materials; another, in which all invoices were copied. There is also a letter book; no entries in the first-mentioned book after about September 24th, nor in the second, after the 25th; nothing is entered in the third, after June 30th.

The practice was to keep the invoices and enter them in the book, just before the half-yearly returns. When Mr. Reade was taken ill, I took charge of his office. I found the books just as I left them, not a single entry had been made in them, not even in the letter book.

Medicines, and such things as lint and bandages, are delivered at the surgery to the medical officers, on their verbal requisition. Other things, such as air beds, fracture cradles, and other things, which are not kept in the surgery, are delivered direct from the apothecary's stores, upon written requisitions. Those requisitions which are complied

with, are kept and filed. Those which are not, are returned; no steps are afterwards taken to inform the person who made the requisition, when the goods came into store, but they are generally told at the time, when the goods are expected.

[Mr. Andrews then conducted us to the apothecary's store, and showed us, among other things, the boxes to which he had referred, as containing old linen.]

Dr. O' FLAHERTY, called and examined.

I came in charge of the ship *Echunga*. I did not find maggots in the wounds of my patients on board, but in the dressings. In two cases, the dressings had been on 24 hours, from 12 to 12; several maggots were found in it. In the third case, in the discharge and on the bedding. The first two cases were officers. Captain B—— had a gun-shot wound in the shoulder joint. I put a lot of tow between him and the bed, under outermost bandage, to prevent discharge soaking bed. On undressing him the following morning, and lifting away the tow from surface, I perceived three or four clusters of just born maggots, exactly like fly-blows in meat. This was at Balaklava about 26th Oct. Capt.——'s wound had been, at his own request, left undressed 24 hours. I did not see the maggots, but he told me he found some in the dressing. I attribute the presence of these maggots to the same cause, as in meat—heat and moisture and decaying matter, in which flies deposit their ova. I have seen the same things in hospitals at home. The oozing of matter through dressing is a *nidus* for the flies to deposit on.

December 13th.

Mr. ANCELL, Staff Assistant Surgeon, called and examined.

It is part of my duty to make out the diet roll every day, comprising extras. Latterly it has frequently appeared that extras ordered by me have not been supplied. The diet roll is made up late in the evening; it is delivered by me to the non-commissioned officer in charge of the two wards I have under me. He gives the diet roll to the orderlies, who draw the rations and extras. If the extras are not supplied, no notice is given to me. I have found instances where patients have gone without the things I ordered, or anything else substituted; it has taken place about a dozen times. I reported the case officially to Dr. McIlree on two occasions. Finding that certain extras were not to be got at all (chiefly essence of beef), I have made requisitions within the last ten days on the Sisters of Mercy for beef tea. Some days ago a general notice came round that there was no essence of beef in the purveyor's store. I have occasionally found, that is in the early part of the establishment of the hospital, or in the first fortnight in October, a want of port wine and spirits, but no want since then. The patients did not suffer when the things were not supplied, because the requisition was made on the Sisters, and complied with at once. The only extras which have not been supplied have been beef tea, port, and spirits. When I found them not supplied, I still kept them on diet roll, but inquired daily of the orderly, whether any was to be had, and if not, made requisition on the Sisters; kept it on the diet roll, because it might come into store next day.

I came on duty in the Barrack hospital on 1st October. I was actively engaged in attend in the wounded that came from Alma. I never had any want of linen, lint, bandages or any kind of surgical appliances. I knew one instance when there was no opium. It was a deficiency of powdered opium; it was a case of my own. I have no note of it; I did not report the case. I went into the surgery and asked for pulv. opii. I applied to Mr. Andrews, he said there was none. I was in want of it 24 hours. Some came afterwards. This must have been about the middle of October. There was no tinct. opii; do not know whether there was acetate or muriate of morph. I did not ask for them, as I thought a different course of treatment would be better. It was a diarrhoea case; I have no note of it, for I had at the time 150 cases to attend to. This must have been about the middle of October. I never heard any complaints of any want of lint, linen, or bandages.

Mr. SUNTER, 2d Class Staff Surgeon.

In the hospital since last May. I came to Barrack hospital about 19th September, when it was being opened. I recollect the wounded coming from Alma. I think the first came about 24th September. On 29th September, at Dr. Menzies' request, I came on duty. I remained about a week, when I again fell sick. My duties did not include attending to the wounded. I saw pretty well what was going on in the hospital. I never heard any complaints of want of lint, linen, bandages, or other surgical appliances or of medicines. My quarters were surrounded on all sides by wounded men. I do not believe it possible that the wounds of the men could have been neglected. Even the diarrhoea men, whose cases are much more complicated, and require more time from medical officers than wounded, were fully attended to, and I don't believe any man died whom medicine could cure. My place of business was opposite to the surgery,—a want of such things could hardly have existed without my knowing it.

I never was without opium in its various forms. We had always abundance of acet. lead and opii., calomel and opium, and chalk mixture, with tinct. of opium, plenty of comp. powder of ipecac. (Dover's powder,) no want of pulv. opii. (not to my knowledge.) I saw large bottles of tinct. of opium, which had been purchased at Constantinople.

I have never had any requisitions not complied with. Sometimes for two or three days I think there has been want of essence of beef, but I could always substitute chicken broth. I inquire of my patients daily whether they have had their different extras.

Mr. WISHART, 2d Class Staff Surgeon.

Came here sick September 22d: undertook medical duty 26th. The first wounded I received was on the 26th; that was in Barrack hospital. I found no want of surgical appliances for the dressing of their wounds, either then or any time since, nor of medicines, nor of medical comforts; sometimes there was a want of brandy for a day, but rum was substituted. Some persons of my acquaintance at Pera, sent me some old linen about the first week of October, saying that they understood there was a want of such articles. I received a large bundle of it, but I have still a great part of it. I did use a considerable part. I found it softer than the old sheets supplied by the apothecary, and I used it to save the lint. I think it consisted of old shirts and sheets torn up. I know that I could have had both linen and lint all the time from the surgery. I kept it in my own quarters. The people who sent it were Scotch missionaries. They also sent over at the same time about six dozen shirts; about three weeks ago, they sent about 100 knives and forks, and spoons. I thanked the person who brought the linen, said that it was very acceptable, but that the report that there was no linen or lint here was false. By my own personal observation, I know that there was always plenty of linen, lint, and all other such things in the surgery.

There was a want of pulv. opii. about a month ago for about 48 hours. Except on that occasion, I do not know of any want. There were other preparations of opium at the time, such as tinct. opii, vinum opii. We were occasionally deficient of chalk and opium, always had acet. and muriate of morphia, and comp. pulv. ipecac. and opii. (Dovor's powder). I do not think my patients suffered from want of pulv. opii. I substituted laudanum; it was an inconvenience merely because it could not be made into pills.

We were very deficient of every ward utensil at first. It was also a long time before we could get shirts for the men, for sometimes the men were allowed to buy their shirts and got money for that purpose, but an order was issued by principal medical officer that this should be discontinued. I found that the men applied the money to different purposes. Then, in one case, the man asked for money to buy shirts and socks, but when I asked him what he wanted the money for, he said it was to get butter for his bread.

When the shirts did go to the wash there was a difficulty in getting them back. Sometimes not a third returned.

Mr. HUNGERFORD, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Arrived September 17. Entered on my duties about 20th or 21st at the general hospital. Recollect the wounded arriving. Had to attend a number of wounded men, for the first week perhaps 150, but cannot say exactly; never had any want of lint, linen, bandages, or any other surgical appliance. Never wanted anything that was necessary. Got it always from the surgery, or on requisition—such as air cushions, air beds—from Dr. Reade, the apothecary. At the General hospital we had always iron or trestle bedsteads. There might have been a few men without at first, but cannot say that there were. We had principally trestles at first—iron since. Never had any want of bedding, don't recollect ever wanting sheets or any other bedding. There never was a want of opium or any other necessary medicine I required. On one day lately I was in want of tinct. cardam., but I got it next day.

There were always splints. I wanted once a McIntyre splint, but those of the hospital were all in use. I put up the leg without it. The man has gone home since. I was quite satisfied with the ordinary splints. Tow was once wanting to wash men's wounds, but got it in a day or two. Used charpie or linen instead.

Mr. REID, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Arrived here on 17th of September. Entered on my duties on 29th at General hospital. I had about 50 wounded men to attend to. I think they all had iron bedsteads. They had sheets, mattresses, blankets, and other complete hospital bedding. I never was stinted in lint, bandages, or splints, or any other surgical appliances. I think about three times I could not get oil-silk, either from the surgery or the stores. It was out at the time. I never have at any time found the want of any medicines. I always got any preparations of opium I wanted. I did not have any old linen because I did not ask for it, I used lint in preference.

I had at first a deficiency of urinals and bed pans. I got the requisite number for my wards by six weeks time.

Occasionally, for about the first month, some patients complained to me that they did not get their full rations. I thought them insufficient. There was too much bone. I thought the hospital allowance was 16 oz. of uncooked meat, and it appeared to me that the rations when cooked were not more than 8 oz. exclusive of bone. I did not weigh it. The meat was good in quality. They also complained that they got it too late.

Once or twice my patients complained in the beginning that some of their extras were omitted. Arrowroot was the only instance I remember. There was some other article, but I forget what it is.

Mr. TYDD, Assistant Surgeon, 5th Regiment.

Arrived here on 24th of September in the Andes. The morning after, I entered on my duties in the General hospital. We brought the first wounded. I saw them arrive at the General hospital. I think there was a bed for everybody, but I do not think there was a bedstead for all. In the ward where I was, I had a bedstead for everybody. I had between 50 and 60 patients. Bedding, including sheets, was complete. There was at first a lack of urinals and other utensils, but the want was soon supplied. I had lint, linen, bandages, splints, oil-silk, and every other surgical material and appliance. I did not observe a want throughout the hospital. We might occasionally run out of tow for a day. I had a patient under my treatment who was transferred from Dr. Poppelwell to me, and his leg was put up with a McIntyre splint.

I never found any want of medicines. I used chiefly morphia, and never found a want of that.

The diet of the men was good in quality, sufficient in quantity according to the orders, but sometimes slow in distribution owing to the crowd. I never had a complaint that extras were not given.

Business commenced at 8 a.m. and terminated at 2—sometimes earlier, sometimes later.

Mr. EVANS, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Arrived September 1st. Entered on my duties week after. Recollect wounded arriving from Alma. I was at the General hospital. I dare say that for an hour or so some of them with slight wounds might have been lying on the floor in their great coats. They came in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The officers came in at an earlier part of that day. By the evening every man was provided with bedding, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c. I accompanied Dr. Menzies round the hospital while he examined every wound. It was 4 a.m. before I left off. I must have seen every patient. I know they were all provided with bedding. Not all had bedsteads; only a very small proportion were without them, either iron or trestle. Notes of the several cases were taken at the time. Dr. Anderson, who is since dead, and, I think, Dr. D'Arcy and some other gentlemen accompanied us. Every wound was dressed before we went to bed.

I did not then, or on any other occasion, find any want of lint, old linen, bandages, splints, or any other surgical appliance. I sometimes have heard orderlies complain of there being no lint in the tray, but they could always get it by going to the surgery or store; for the first day or two we were not told off to wards, but assisted generally throughout the hospital. On one occasion I was unable to get a McIntyre splint, but on several occasions I got them from the apothecary,—some three or four cases. Once we had a deficiency of tow, and some was got next day from Pera. I saw it arrive next morning; that was about six weeks ago.

I have never found a deficiency of any medicines for which I could not easily substitute something else. I do not recollect any medicines wanting. All the common forms of opium, as well as I recollect, were there.

There have been complaints, off and on, from some patients that they could not get their proper rations. I inspected their rations when they were kept, and I thought they were deficient. The men kept the rations themselves. What I was shown was chiefly bone. I have also had complaints that the extras were served late. Occasionally I have heard complaints that extras were not delivered. This once happened to myself; my patient complained he had not got beef tea. I found by an error I had marked arrowroot instead of beef tea in the diet roll; he suffered no inconvenience, either was equally suitable. I have had complaints also that the things are brought up cold. No complaint as to cooking.

Mr. DARRAC, Dispenser at the General Hospital.

Came on September 17th, got charge on the 19th. It is my duty to see that there is in the surgery a supply of all medicines and surgical appliances. The surgeons help themselves in furnishing their trays. When the wounded came from Alma, I had an ample supply of lint, old linen, that is, old linen sheets, bandages, adhesive plaister, tow, also splints, that is, all the ordinary splints; all the ordinary appliances were there. I was not conscious of any want, and I was applied to by every surgeon in the General hospital. Sometimes, perhaps, there might be the want of an article, but in 20 minutes at the outside, just time enough for an orderly to go to Dr. Reade's quarters at the Barracks and back, the want could be supplied. There was no want of anything when the wounded came from Alma, nor at any time since, until three or four weeks ago when we wanted tow. We had charpie which could be used as a substitute; it is better and more expensive than tow. About 60 lbs. of tow were used in one day, once or twice; but except this I do not recollect any want of surgical appliance.

We had no want of medicines until a fortnight since, when there was a want of nitric acid; it was sent for to Constantinople. We were in want of it for two days, I think we got it on the evening of the second day. Chloride of antim. was used instead. We have plenty of tincture of muriate of iron; whenever I send a requisition to the store for it I get it. We have wanted carbonate of soda; we were in want of it for the first time as well as I can recollect about a month ago. It was some little time after the Prince passed up to

Balaklava; I think we may have been a day or two without it. Under ordinary circum-

stances the common splints would be kept by the apothecary in store, and drawn by the surgeon on written requisition; but after Alma, and whenever I heard wounded were coming down, I had a supply in the surgery.

Mr. McMUNN, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.

I came down from Varna, sick, the first week in September. Immediately after the action of Alma, I volunteered to do duty here in the Barrack hospital for the first four or five days. I dressed the men as they came in, not being appointed to any particular ward, as I was still unwell. There were no bedsteads here at the time; the mattress was laid on the floor; the floor is of wood. The wards have divans all round, two feet above the floor; the mattresses were laid on these divans. The men had the ordinary blankets and rugs, but some only had sheets; most of the wards were filled with beds before the men arrived. The wards are very full of fleas. There was scantiness of other hospital furniture, such as urinals, bed-pans, &c. That has been in a great measure remedied since. From the battle of Alma down to the present time I have always had plenty of lint, old linen, bandages, oil-silk, splints, and all surgical appliances. I kept my tray well supplied with them.

The only thing I remember missing in the way of medicines, was pulv. opii. That was for about 48 hours, but there were plenty of substitutes, tinct., vin., and plenty preparations of morphia.

I had occasion once for a McIntyre splint—got it at once from Dr. Reade.

The diet has been fairly cooked and as good in quality as you can get it in this country, of course it is not as good as English beef and mutton. The extras have not been well cooked. I find that it is the orderlies that have been cooking the extras throughout. I learnt this yesterday and reported it at once; fried meat, sago, I mean, they cook; I learnt it from the corporal who is my ward-master.

CORPORAL ANDREW BUCHANAN, 19th Regiment. Hospital Orderly, Acting Hospital Sergeant, of three wards (six, seven, and eight) of lower division of Barrack Hospital, under Assistant-Surgeon McMunn.

I came as a wounded patient on the 26th of September. It is now my duty to see the ordinary rations and the extras of the men are issued properly from the purveyor's store, cooked properly, and issued to the patients. We always have breakfast at eight. The purveyor's store commences to issue bread between 5 and 6 a.m. Each orderly receives the bread of his ward according to the diet roll which he has with him; only one orderly can be helped at one time, because the steward has to examine the diet roll and see there are no erasures or anything against the rule of the service. By about 8 the last man gets his bread. The other orderly of the ward is attending the ward and patients. If the man who gets the bread is late, I send the other for the tea, but if he fetches up the bread early, he goes for the tea. No delay with the tea, for each man in the ward gets the same quantity whatever be his diet, and the cook has only to get the number of men in the ward. This is done by several cooks, not by one.

After breakfast, I send the orderly to the purveyors to draw the meat. I see the meat come up when it is cooked. I superintend the dividing in the ward in which I reside, and the orderlies divide it in the other two; and I ask afterwards if there are any complaints. The dinner does not always come up regularly. The hour is 1. It comes up between 1 and 2, never later than 2. The delay arises in consequence of the wood running out. I never found it badly cooked, nor delivered out cold. One orderly goes for the meat, and while it is being cut up, the other goes for the soup.

As soon as I can get the medical officer in charge of the ward to mark the extras for the day, that is, by about 12 o'clock, I send the same orderly who gets the meat, to purveyor's store to get the extras marked. There is the same delay then as in the morning. When the orderlies get those extras, they cook them themselves. I have seen them do it—sago, broil meat in frying pans, arrowroot. I asked the doctor to change sago to arrowroot, so that the orderly might cook it with greater convenience. They cook in a shed near the kitchen. I saw an orderly in one of my wards yesterday and the day before cook 13 pints of sago, in his own mess tin, and in those of other persons. It was properly cooked. The fowls are boiled in a copper along with the meat. I have a deficiency of bed pans. Every man has sheets, two blankets, and a rug. If a man sends his shirt to the stores to be washed, he might not get back his own, in consequence of its not being marked. When I came here I had a very good shirt, marked with my name, the only one I possessed. I sent it to the hospital washing, having no money to get it washed, and I got back a very bad one. I collect all the shirts of my ward, distinguishing white, checked, and flannel. I take them to the dirty linen store, and get a receipt from the corporal there, and in three or four days I get the same number of each kind, but not the same shirts.

I came down in the Colombo, from Alma. I was wounded in the calf of the leg. There were three medical officers on board. I went on board on the morning of 22nd. No surgeon dressed my wound on board, but I dressed it myself. The first day or two I had lint enough, but afterwards I was told to wash it, as they had run short, there being so many amputations. There must have been, I should say, five or six amputations each day on board. We arrived on 26th. The captain and officers and crew of the Colombo came round and gave us arrowroot, with port wine, inventing all manner of ways to

feed the men who could not take food in the ordinary way. The three surgeons were employed night and day, in attending to the wounded. When I landed, I walked up to the Barrack hospital, with the assistance of a man. I immediately got a bed, no bedstead; but got bedding, two sheets, blankets, paillasse, and bolster. I got a pint of tea, and a pound of bread that day. I arrived at 2 p.m. I dressed my wound myself in the morning. Dr. McGrigor came in, about 4, to see that every man had a bed, and something to eat. The first surgeon that dressed me was Dr. McMunn. My wound was dressed on the second day by the orderly. My wound was slight, and those in my ward were mostly slight. None of their wounds were dressed, except those that were dressed by myself and the three orderlies. We got everything we required from the surgery. We had a case of compound fracture of arm, private Black, S. F. Guards. We had plenty of lint, old linen, bandages. Heard no complaints of any want of such things. I was discharged Nov. 9. I think it was Sept. 28th that I was first dressed by a medical officer.

December 14th.

JOHN HILL, Chief Cook of the Barrack Hospital.

I commenced to cook here on Sept. 23d. I was five years in the regimental hospital of my own regiment, the 47th. I can cook anything required for hospital purposes, if I have the convenience. I have thirteen large coppers, each holding about 450 pints. I can only boil; cannot roast or bake, but I can fry and stew. The fire for the copper is lighted outside, but I have six stoves or Turkish braziers, like an iron trough, mounted on four legs, about three feet long, and better than a foot broad. The floor is uneven, the lower part being near the fire. Great difficulty in keeping the kitchen dry in consequence, the orderlies being always carrying water backwards and forwards. I boil the ordinary rations in the boilers. We have the tea ready for breakfast about 8. I have six men under me, besides six Greeks to carry water and things of that sort, and a man to cut wood. It takes us an hour and a half before we get the last of it issued. At about 10½ the orderlies begin to bring in the meat for cooking, and that goes on till 1½. Each orderly brings in that for his own ward or mess. He ties it up and puts a skewer through it, and it is marked with a tally. They often take the wrong mess and leave their own behind. I stand at the table to see the best way I can that the messes are issued fairly. I begin to distribute at 2 o'clock. I get some of the meat so late that I cannot have dinner earlier. I get it a little earlier now, but not much. It takes an hour and a half to distribute, including the soup. We then get the fires lighted under the coppers to get the tea ready, and we commence to distribute that at about 4½. That is as long as the other meals. I have every requisite convenience for cooking the ordinary rations.

I cook all the extras. I commenced yesterday evening, for the first time. Before, the orderlies used to cook. The chickens I always boil in a copper, but sago, arrowroot, and fried meat were cooked by the orderlies. I boil the orderlies' meat, either beef or mutton, and the chickens together, and I give each man a portion of the broth.

The patients get nothing but mutton and chickens; the mutton is fair passable meat. Some time ago the mutton was once condemned as stale. The weather was hot. I did not notice it until the meat was cooked. The matter was reported. Except on that occasion, I have never known any complaints of the quality of the meat; each man gets an equal share of bone. The chickens are pretty good; the half of them are old hens and take a great deal of boiling. I can make rice milk or boiled rice pudding, but I cannot bake.

The rice, sago, and arrowroot are good. The milk is better than it has been. There has been a great deal of water in it. I bring a portion of it every day to the store to let the purveyor see it.

Mr. Woods, Assistant Surgeon, 23rd Regiment.

I came down with sick on board the Courier. Arrived on 29th September. I saw a portion landed at Scutari. All but about four of the men I brought ashore with me, could walk. They went to the Barrack hospital. I was put on duty at the General.

I had, after three days, at least 150 patients (wounded) placed under my charge. As far as I could judge, every man had been properly attended to; judging by the dressings, they had been properly dressed by surgeons. I had every thing I wanted, a superfluity indeed of everything. Plenty of lint; I did not use any old linen, preferring the softer material, to prevent irritation. Plenty of splints, bandages, oil-silk; in fact, surgical appliances of all kinds.

I found no want of medicines of any kind, since the 28th of last month down to within the last few days. I was much in want of sacral pillows for bad sores. I have charge of the gangrene wards (two), and have a great demand for them, and the supply had worn itself out. We have been furnished with others, which answer as well, by the Sisters.

I found no want of medicines, except indeed, once, some bicarbonate of soda, which was got on the following day. I am going into minute particulars in mentioning this. We were also, in want, now I remember it, of nitric acid, but, I substituted a solution of chloride of antimony. I never had any want of tinct. muriate of iron. I have been using it this last week. There is plenty of it in the surgery.

The patients I was first put to watch, had with few exceptions, trestle bedsteads, the others had iron bedsteads. I have always had charge of passages, not wards. The bedding was complete, including sheets, but shirts were very much wanted at first. The officers, who were down here, often supplied them liberally with flannel shirts. Most of the men, however, had shirts; perhaps one-fourth were in want of them. They are now all perfectly supplied with shirts.

In the wards I have charge of, I think there is plenty of hospital utensils.

Formerly what extras were ordered for a patient were all given to him at once. Now that is changed. Things are given to him at the intervals I direct. I think they are fairly cooked and served. There are tin plates, and generally they use their own knives.

Mr. HAMILTON,—Staff Assistant Surgeon.

I entered on my duties at the General hospital on the 24th September. I saw the greater part of the men brought in from Alma. When they were brought in we had not beds at first. We had to remove many sick men to the Barrack, and give their beds to the wounded. They had to lie on mattresses, some on trestle bedsteads, some on mattresses until the beds could be prepared.

We were not told off to wards, but we went to work and did not stop until we had finished them all, which kept us till 4 A.M. I think some remained about the surgery unprovided with bedsteads, but all had mattresses, and I think they had complete bedding; but I cannot say as to all having sheets.

We had plenty of all surgical appliances—lint—I cannot say I used old linen. I do not think we knew anything of it at that time, as we had plenty of lint—bandages, splints, oil-silk, and everything of that kind.

I found no want of medicines, or of medical comforts, port wine, or brandy. They were all got on requisition.

We got hospital utensils from the steward, and we had enough.

It is only latterly that we have used the sesqui-chloride of iron; since the letter of the Director-General. I have always found plenty of it in the surgery.

Mr. W. J. JOHNSON, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

On duty at General Hospital since the morning after the arrival of the first wounded from Alma.

As well as I can recollect, the wards and passages in which I did duty were provided with iron bedsteads or trestles; no man on the floor. I found all the bad cases, as compound fractures, had the appearance of being properly attended to; but in some instances of slight wounds, I observed—in fact the men told me—that they had not been attended to by medical officers. I dressed all the wounds allotted to me that day.

I had ample means of dressing the wounds; I had lint, tow, bandages: linen I did not use, for I had lint in abundance. In fact, I never thought of linen. Every other surgical appliance in abundance. I have never found any want down to the present time of any of those things.

I have never had any want of any medicines. I have had plenty of sesqui-chloride of iron all through; I have used it ever since hospital gangrene made its appearance—long before the Director General's letter came out—and I never found a want of it. I never used any preparations of opium, except tinct. opii, and I always found plenty of that.

I should have wished for a larger supply of bed-pans, but this was remedied soon after.

The Rev. J. E. SABIN.

I have been here since last July. I was present when the first wounded arrived. I think it was on Sunday, but we had a large batch of sick on Friday. There was a great want in the Barrack hospital of bedsteads and beds. The sick and wounded were put into the wards; some, not all, had beds, many without them. When the wounded arrived, they all had to lie on the floor. Corridors B and C were filled with men lying down, some had straw beds, but the majority were without anything under them, some without even a coat. I recollect the circumstance, because on the Monday morning at 3 a.m., I assisted Dr. McGrigor in distributing the blankets, and we found some poor fellows without even a coat. Some had got hold of beds, but they were very few. The surgeons attended to them as fast as they could, but it was impossible to attend to them all. The surgeons were up, I believe, all night. I observed them dressing the wounds. I did not observe, myself, whether there was lint and the other surgical appliances, but I presume there was, because I saw the surgeons hard at work, and heard no complaints of any want. The complaints was that they could not apply the dressings fast enough. I was in every corner of the hospital every day. Whenever I was called to a dying man, I went. Besides, I was seeking for them. During all that time I never heard a complaint of the want of any surgical appliances or medicines from the surgeons, but I did hear complaints from the men that they did not get their medicines. Several men told me that they had not been dressed for several days. Three days is the longest time I heard. One of the men was a sergeant in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was in the General hospital, and he walked up here three or four days after. He is now gone home.

At the General hospital things were very bad on the same Sunday. When I left the hospital at about 11 p.m., there must have been from 200 to 300 men choking up the passages and stair-case near the chief entrance. The surgeons were examining them and sending them to bed as fast as they could. There were a great number of beds. I should say there must have been beds for nearly all—not all, for I found some next morning lying upon the stones, covered with their coats. In the course of a week's time, at any rate, every man must have had a bed in both hospitals, I should say.

The complaints I heard among the men for the first seven or eight days, were chiefly of want of surgical attendance and want of regular food. They got their food at long intervals and irregularly. I speak now chiefly of this hospital. At the other hospital the same complaints were made by the officers. They complained that the surgeons came late, not that they did not come at all. The cooking was universally condemned. I never saw a case of wilful neglect. I saw a statement in a paper from a clergyman, who said that his brother had been here for a fortnight without even seeing a surgeon. I can only say, that I always found the surgeons perfectly ready at all times. When it is recollected that this enormous building was filled in a week, and what the staff was, the only wonder is, that things were not worse.

EDWARD JENNINGS, Private in 88th Regt.

Arrived at the General hospital September 22d. I was sick. I got up the day the wounded came from Alma, to see if there were any wounded of my own regiment there. Some of them lay in the corridors without beds that night. The most part were in beds; the rest got beds the next day. They seemed to have their bedding all right. I cannot say about sheets; I had sheets to my own bed. The surgeons were very busy bandaging up wounds. I did not hear any of the surgeons or any body else complain of not having what they wanted for dressing wounds; but I heard the men complaining along the passages as I went in, that their wounds were not washed and dressed. That was the first night they came in. I did not hear any more complaints of the kind next day, nor any time afterwards. While the men were complaining, the surgeons were working at the other side of the hospital.

I have been an orderly ever since September 29th. I commence at about 6½ a.m.; go to the purveyor's store and get the bread. I have the diet roll with me. The steward deals out the bread. The orderlies fall in in order as they come down, and are served in that way. There are nearly 200 orderlies in it. It takes an hour and a half to serve it out. I get whole loaves, and then I cut it up. Either I or the other orderly goes for the tea; we do not have to wait more than 20 minutes. I never have breakfast in my ward later than 8 o'clock.

At 9 I go and draw the meat. I get it, also, from the steward; he has bread, meat, and salt to serve out together, and sometimes he has not done till near 1 o'clock. I do not take the diet roll with me because the steward in the morning enters in a large book the quantity marked on the diet roll with the name of the orderly who is to get it. I generally get my dinner by 2 o'clock.

As soon as I get the diet roll, that is, as soon as the doctor has done with it, I go to the steward again. As soon as he has done serving out the ordinary rations, he serves the officers' servants, and then he serves us our extras—mutton chops, extra bread, chickens, porter, lemons, and eggs. I serve out the porter, and then I go down again to get my wine, arrowroot, sugar, sago, beef tea, brandy, or anything else. This I get at the same place from the corporal, who gets the things from the purveyor. If the dinner is early, I serve it out before I get the extras; if late, I draw the extras first. I have them there until the dinners are over, and then I go and cook the extras. I have always done this since I have been an orderly. I don't boil the chickens in the kitchen copper as most do, because I could not cook it there till the following day, and I like to give the men their dinners without there being any grumbling. I boil them in an old tin belonging to a man in the ward, who does not care about it. I also cook the sago and other things as well as I can. I cook them either in the cook-house, or in the shed near the post-office.

The diet roll does say at what times the extras are to be taken; the doctor does not give me any directions. I cook all the extras and give them at once to the man, and he can then do what he likes with them. I generally get 2 oz. of arrowroot for each man. If he does not eat it all he gives it to his neighbours.

I never was an orderly until I was sent into this ward. I did not like to go as orderly, but the adjutant picked me out of the ranks with others as the strongest men.

Except taking my regular turn of duty to cook for my company, I never did anything in the way of cooking until I became an orderly.

December 15th.

Mr. CALDER, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Entered on my duties at Barrack hospital on the 29th September, to the best of my recollection. I saw the wounded arriving daily. I landed 500 myself one day as orderly officer. The greater part of the patients were then without bedsteads—all had mattresses. I never had any patient without a mattress for any length of time. When they came in,

requisitions for mattresses were sent to purveyor, and he at once sent up the mattresses. In my own wards, and I speak of them only, as I was seldom out of them, no man was left a whole night without bedding. In the first instance—indeed, till a comparatively recent date, I had no sheets; even blankets were scarce. I had frequently difficulty in procuring them, the men often requiring a change—such as were bleeding, or with profuse discharge. When I asked for blankets, I was told none were to be had, in consequence of difficulty of getting them washed. Rugs were in want also, but not to the same extent. If we had blankets we did not care so much for rugs. In more than one instance I had to send them back because they were filled with lice. These were isolated cases, and by no means general. Things were generally clean.

For a few days I had considerable difficulty in getting hospital utensils, especially bed pans. This was especially felt in the case of men with stumps or fractures.

I have perhaps eight or ten times from that time, for a month nearly, or three weeks, found occasionally a want of lint when I asked for some at the surgery. I never was in want as long as from a morning to an evening dressing—under twelve hours. I used to be told in the surgery that it was all done. I have seen a large supply sometimes come in the morning into the surgery, and some of the medical officers—I myself plead guilty to the charge—have occasionally taken more than would absolutely dress their wounds for that day; but then they did not know what might come in the course of the day. I never was in actual want of lint. I exhausted my morning supply sometimes. I applied for more in the morning, I was told there was no more in the surgery, but I got it in the evening. I cannot say I ever saw a case suffer.

At first I never saw old linen; I never asked for it; I never required it. I have seen old linen used here, latterly, to save lint; I have used it for pads. Whenever I asked for it I always found an abundance of it. I sometimes used to think the men were prodigal both of lint and old linen. At first I used to make an orderly cut the lint, or cut it myself, and deal it out to each patient, in order that all might not get too much.

I recollect on one occasion being unable to obtain a double incline, or McIntyre splint for a man who had suffered a compound comminuted fracture of the thigh. I put it up with a long splint. The leg was afterwards amputated. Most certainly it would not have been saved by using the McIntyre instead of the common splint. I think the Desaux splint which we use in this hospital is too narrow for such a limb as a swollen thigh. I knew there was a McIntyre splint in the house, but it was in use.

On one occasion I found a want of *pulv. opii*. That might be towards the end of October or beginning of November; as far as I recollect, it was wanting for three days. I used muriate of morphia and laudanum, which was a perfect substitute, though not so convenient mechanically, because it could not be made into a pill. I have frequently wanted, and want at this moment, bismuth album. It is not a common medicine in hospitals, but its want can be supplied by a combination of tonics and antacids which I find in the surgery.

I have missed *tinct. muriate of iron*; I once missed it for a fortnight. That was about—I looked for it or asked for it. Yesterday I asked for it in the surgery, and was told there was none. I looked about and found a large magnum bottle of it. It was then about three quarters full. As to the opium, I inquired whether there was any in the store. The *tinct. mur. iron* I only inquired for at the surgery. The sulphate of iron answers very nearly as well; but not so convenient, because it requires more time to make up, and often we have little time. For the last fortnight I have constantly had *tinct. mur. of iron*.

I have not had any want of nitric acid; I have had no occasion to use it.

On one or two occasions, six or seven weeks ago, I found a want of wine. That never continued above a couple of days at a time. This may have occurred four or five times. In isolated instances I have found a want of essence of beef, but beef tea answers the same purpose, if properly made.

I have found dyspeptic symptoms prevalent among the officers, not so much among the men. This I attribute partly to the nature of the rations, and partly to my not being able to control the diet of officers as well as I can that of men.

December 16th.

Mr. SELKIRK STUART, Purveyor of Barrack Hospital.

The contractor of the Commissariat supplies meat, bread, milk, fowls, eggs. The contractor has purchased wine for us when we have been short. The contractor is Mr. Parry. Mr. Wreford has also purchased port. We once got eight cases of port from the contractor. On another occasion we opened by mistake some cases of Mr. Parry's, which had just been put, for the night, into the purveyor's store. Candles, lamp-oil, rice, sugar, barley, wood, charcoal, and porter we draw from the Commissariat direct on my requisition. The meat comes at about 3 or 4 o'clock on the previous day; the fowls for the day come in the morning, sometimes before 12. There has been a great consumption of fowls; three days ago there were 220 issued. That day order was given for 300. Next morning only 120 could be procured. I inspect the things daily. I have had sometimes to condemn the meat, but not the fowls. They are sometimes small, but we cannot help that. There are never old hens among them.

The diet rolls have been supplied to the steward only between 7 and 8 a.m. of the day that they are to be issued. I think it would be advisable that the purveyor should have an abstract of the diets and extras at three o'clock the previous day. The diet rolls are brought in the morning when the orderlies get their bread: the steward then marks down in his books the total of the diets and bread with the orderly's name. After breakfast the orderlies return for bread and meat for dinner. This issue is interrupted by serving out the supplies for sick officers, and on some occasions the issue has not been completed before a quarter to two o'clock, but I have known it completed by a quarter to twelve. I receive the meat and bread at the provision stores. The port wine, and spirits, and arrowroot have been, until three days ago, issued in bulk to the surgery. Now, the man who issued them to the orderlies in the surgery issues them as assistant of the steward. The wine remains in the provision store. The steward opens the cases in presence of myself or a clerk. The assistant gives out the totals to the orderlies, and the orderlies sub-divide it again among the patients. I have no measures for dealing out, and have never had a requisition for any. The steward keeps books which I inspect at least half a dozen times a day.

It was not until four days ago that any complaint was made to me, that there were no means of boiling sago for the patients. I immediately sent a requisition to the barrack master for six Turkish braziers, and sent to the Commissariat for charcoal. I ordered that a cook should be told off for the purpose of cooking these extras. I think the Turkish braziers work well. I go in constantly to prevent waste of charcoal.

The delay in issuing meat for dinner arises from the steward having to issue to the orderlies of each ward in detail. I think it would be better if he were to issue to the assistant ward master, and let the wardmaster sub-divide among the several messes.

There is great delay in issuing extras; I would distribute the extras in the same way.

I regularly inspect all the privies almost every day. A party of fourteen native scavengers is employed for keeping them clean: a sergeant sees they do their duty. They go round three or four times a-day. I have placed a washing tub in each place with Sir William Burnett's solution of chloride of zinc; I found, however, that the patients were in the habit of emptying them and employing the tubs for washing their shirts, so I placed another tub there that they might use that. They now use both.

There is a great difficulty about returning the men their own shirts, but that arises from their not being marked. If they were marked with the men's names they would be returned to them. Each wardmaster could pick those of his men out of the whole number.

The clothing-pack and other property of the patient upon his admission are put up together, ticketed with his name and regiment, and sent down to the pack-store, where it is received by the sergeant in charge. I have never given any directions about opening the pack, and I believe it is not opened. I have never been applied to by any patient or by any other person to open the pack, or for leave to give out anything in the interior of the knapsacks. An application has been made to me for coatees, great coats, and boots for men going to Malta or home, and who had lost their own things. No application until recently, and I gave orders they should be completed from the effects of dead men. We have no store for the supply of necessaries to the men. I have sometimes had applications from men returning to their duty, and I have supplied them in the same manner. When the dead men's effects do not supply the requisite articles, the applicant must be supplied from some other source. After I was last examined, orders were given that the packs should be searched for shirts, and the return I sent you showed how few there were.

When I run short of any supplies, I report to Mr. Ward, except as to the things drawn from the commissariat. In that case I draw on commissariat. Since I have been in charge I have never been in want of medical comforts. I may have sometimes not had port until late in that day, but that is all. Deficiency of fowls only within the last two or three days. I spoke to Dr. Cruikshank the senior medical officer in Barrack hospital about it. Dr. Cruikshank said he would speak to the officers about it.

When a requisition cannot be complied with, the steward tells me. I have not heard lately of any want of essence of beef. I think we were without for two days sometime ago. The steward also sends word by the orderly to the medical officer that the article is not in store. The extras are drawn between three and four o'clock on that day. I have never heard of milk being wanting.

I have sometimes been unable to comply with requisitions for articles of hospital furniture, arising from not having any in store—bedsteads, urinals, close-stools, pans, and other matters of that kind. The *'Triton'* brought a supply of bedding lately from Varna. When I cannot comply, I draw my pen through the article in the requisition, and send word that I am unable to comply, but will do so when I receive a supply. When I cannot supply any of the articles, I return the requisition. When things arrive, I send word generally to the medical officers that things have arrived in store, but I do not issue them without a fresh requisition. I keep no memorandum of the requisition I do not comply with.

I am in charge with a purveyor's clerk. He is quite young—about seventeen. He admitted to me that he never knew how to mend a pen until the last two days. That was the only assistance I had in the way of a clerk. I made frequent representations on this subject to Mr. Wreford. I did not get any further assistance until three days ago. I took charge November 1st. There were then two clerks, but they were engaged in bringing up arrears. One of them left for the Crimea towards the end of the month. Three days ago I received two non-commissioned officers. One of them, the more useful of the two, reported himself sick yesterday, because I had had occasion several times to check him for leaving the

office. The non-commissioned officers are untrained men, and require my constant superintendence. I do not think I could get on without two efficient clerks, better than the young man I have. The average number of patients is between 1,800, and 1,900. I think the steward's department is supplied.

MAJOR SILLERY.

I was Commandant from the time the army left till within 10 or 12 days. When convalescents or invalids leave the hospital, they come under my command. Many of the sick and wounded men arrived with little or no clothing. From the want of any establishment for the purpose at this dépôt, there is the greatest difficulty in supplying such men with necessaries. There is a non-commissioned officer of each regiment here in charge of the men of his own regiment. It is the duty of that non-commissioned officer to meet the wants of the men if possible, getting the money for the purpose from the paymaster, who stops the amount from the soldiers' pay. The corporal must get the shirts when he can. In the case of boots, which are a heavy article, there is more difficulty. We cannot get the regimental boots here. For men going up to the Crimea, we look very closely as to boots. Till the last draft we sent up about a fortnight ago, we generally got boots from the commissariat for men going up; but I do not know if we got any for invalids. Every man is examined before he goes to the Crimea or home, but not when he comes out of hospital. We endeavour to complete the outfits as much as we can. This is done partly out of commissariat stores and dead men's effects. In the same way we give the red coatees of dead men.

We want a quarter-master's establishment,—a large store with necessaries of all kinds. The complication of accounts with so many soldiers of different regiments requires a large staff. In a regiment, a soldier who wants anything is supplied by his captain, who inspects him and draws the articles wanting from the quarter-master's stores. Here we have no officer who discharges the duty of a captain.

When I find the number of men fit for service sufficiently large, I judge whether they are fit, partly from their appearance, partly from the length of time they are out of hospital. I have a parade of the whole dépôt, and I select the men and take their names. When we have the names, they are paraded for medical inspection. The medical officer inspects them carefully and individually, and such as he deems doubtful he inspects a second time, before we decide on sending him. If I afterwards think a man unfit, even up to the last moment of embarkation, I turn him back. As soon as a draft is selected, I apply to Admiral Boxer, Superintendent of transports, for means of transport. Some delay in communicating with him sometimes occurs, owing to state of weather; but generally, I get a transport within a few days from the receipt of my application. We have had no Quarter-master General here till lately, and as the passage is short, I have not had a previous inspection, but an officer of my staff invariably goes on board with the troops. Nor was it considered necessary by Dr. Menzies, as he told me, to send a medical officer to go with them. The drafts are from 200 to 450 men. The men are complete in boots, shirts if possible, great coats, blankets, and socks.

As to the invalids, the general practice is that the Principal Medical Officer informs me that he has a number of invalids fit for going to Malta or England. I write to the Admiral and tell him I want to send invalids accordingly. He names a ship and states about what number she is, in his opinion, capable of accommodating. I inform the Principal Medical Officer, who sends a medical officer on board to inspect. That officer was generally accompanied by myself, and since the arrival of the Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, he goes instead of me. The two examine the accommodation and satisfy themselves as to its amount. The medical officer calls on the captain for a statement of provisions and furniture. He tells them what he has, and is required to find what additional articles are wanting. I or Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General communicate to the Admiral the number she is capable of accommodating in the opinion of the two officers who inspected her. We wait till the Admiral completes her stores; this is sometimes several days. The second inspection takes place immediately before receiving the troops. This is always done. The troops are never allowed to go on board until the arrangements are completed, or on the point of completion.

Sometimes the Admiral takes the initiative, and sends me word he has a ship that can accommodate invalids. He generally names a short day. I communicate this to the Principal Medical Officer; the same course is then pursued.

When I get the names from the doctor, I could prepare 200 invalids in two days, assuming that there was no unusual press of business; but such pressure is of constant occurrence. The paymaster has to make up every man's account; he should see every man, and settle it with him, and make him sign it. He has also to send reports to the invalid dépôt at Chatham. I have to make out nominal rolls in triplicate, one to keep, two for the military officer in charge.

I have found the time named by the Admiral sometimes too short, and have had to request delay. It takes several hours even to put the men on board. Whenever it blows at all fresh from the sea of Marmora it is impossible to land at the wharf or leave it, owing to the swell. The wharf is wholly defective and nearly useless. It would be a most important matter to have a proper wharf constructed. I have felt my hands completely tied in consequence of the defect.

I have no boats here for the purpose of landing men. When either sick or wounded arrive, the Admiral supplies boats for landing them. I have always an officer at the wharf to receive them; indeed, I am frequently there myself. We used to carry them to the hospital by fatigue parties, and now by Turkish labourers, sending an English soldier with every set of bearers.

When a convalescent leaves the hospital, he is sent into barracks. He has one blanket and his great coat, but no other bedding, except that when the weather began to get a little cold, I supplied the barrack rooms with thick rush mats.

My impression is that I gave up to the medical authorities the west and half the south wings of the barracks some weeks before they were occupied; then the north wing about November 5, except the Sultan's quarters. That was occupied, a few days after, by General Adams and other officers; the east and remaining part of the south about the same time. These quarters were given up, as well as I can recollect, upon the verbal application of Dr. Menzies. They were given at once without any delay. The eastern and last part of the southern wings were very dilapidated. The lower part, which is occupied by the dépôt, is also in a very bad condition.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, Sergeant 21st Regiment, Steward of the Barrack Hospital.

I keep the purveyor's store. I distribute the rations and extras. When the orderlies come down, I take from each diet roll the number of diets, full, half, low, spoon, milk. It does not take me long to do that. If I had this done the evening before, the distribution would be much hastened. It begins at 6½ a.m., and goes on till 7½ or 8, according to the number of messes. If I had the same abstract as is supplied to the steward at the General hospital I could do the work in half the time. Between 9 or 10 o'clock we commence to distribute the meat, bread, and salt for dinner. I do not think we have been later than 12½ o'clock in doing this. The officer's servants keep coming in all day long and interrupt this. They get the diets in the morning, but have to come a second time for the extras, as they were not entered at first. If the extras were always marked the day before, it would be easier for me to deal them out.

I keep an account of every thing that comes in, but I do not keep any book of the issues, except of the meat, bread, and salt. The diet rolls are the vouchers. When I cannot supply the article on the diet roll, I tell the orderly to tell the doctor there is none, but that there is another article which may be substituted. I do not alter the diet roll, but I tick off with a pencil the articles issued, and then the diet roll shows what has not been issued. I tick off in the orderly's presence.

I do not think we have ever been a day without port wine or any other article, except fowls. Within the last three days we have had a difficulty in getting a sufficient number of fowls, never before. They are better now than they were. The former contractor always supplied his number, but they were often bad. They are now good, but the number has been for the last three days short.

I came from the Crimea sick; arrived on 22nd September. I was on board the *Cambria*; she was filled with sick and wounded. I should say she had upwards of 400 on board. It was very crowded. I never went below. I was very weak. I had not eaten for three or four days. I required medicine, but could get none. I did not ask for any. I saw the medical officers were very busy below, and I did not like to trouble them. The cases were chiefly cholera. I was suffering from diarrhoea. I suppose upwards of thirty were thrown overboard. We were two days and two nights on the passage. I slept on deck. There was hardly room on deck to sleep. It was rather rough, and we occasionally shipped a sea, which wet those on deck. We had in general our own blankets; some were without. None were given out to those on deck. I just went down the ladder. I thought I should have fainted if I went further, it was so suffocating. We had plenty of water. Provisions were cooked; there was also biscuit. The cook was employed all night in making tea. He was a soldier of the 95th, who came on board sick.

December 17th.

Mr. WARD, called and examined.

I am the purveyor of both hospitals, leaving the details of the management of the Barrack hospital to Mr. Stuart. I landed on May 1st. Six clerks came out and two purveyors, a few days after I landed. The two purveyors went to the front to Varna, and three clerks. June 10th the General hospital was opened. Not long after, two of my clerks were taken from me, so that I was left with one clerk. I represented the matter to the War Office. They replied that they would send six clerks. Three arrived September 23d, the other three accompanied Mr. Wreford the 23d October. Two were sent to the Crimea. Another is superintending purveyor's store on board Turkish Hulk. The other three are here. I have now three purveyor's clerks in my office in the General hospital. We want a store keeper. I represented this to Mr. Wreford. This is the entrepôt of all military hospitals.

When the General hospital was established, being formed of the sick who were in regimental hospitals when the army went to the front, it was fitted up partly with the Turkish iron bedsteads, bedding and utensils, which had been supplied by the Turks to the regimental hospitals, and partly out of purveyor's store, such as trestle bedsteads, bedding,

and utensils. The Turks retained half the building, and kept their sick in it till September 4th. When they left they carried away such utensils and other articles as they had been in the habit of using, and the coppers of the kitchen. I remonstrated and they were re-instated. I fitted up the parts vacated as far as was necessary for the wants of our sick and wounded. The sick from Varna came September 23d; on the 24th the wounded from Alma. I had a quantity of bedding by me of the Turks, besides our own supply. I got 1,000 blankets from the Commissariat. By bedding I mean paillasses stuffed with straw, bolster cases, sheets, blankets, and rugs, and also hair mattresses and pillows. I never saw a man without bedding, though there might be cases of men lying on the ground as they were brought in; they might have been there for an hour or two, for we were deficient of means for bringing them up from the shore, and putting them into their beds. We had only fatigue parties, men who were merely sick men, or men sent from the rear. We had not bedsteads or boards or trestles for all; we expected a large supply, but they did not come. We expected them from Varna, to which we had sent a large quantity. The Admiral sent us 200 boards and trestles. We expected a large supply but they did not come. The Turks gave us 200 iron bedsteads, but they were some time making, and were not present at the time in question. The Seraskier, when our men came in, asked me if I wanted anything; I told him I did, and made a requisition accordingly.

I got no answer to my letter to Mr. Tucker,* until he returned here within the last two or three weeks. I wrote a second and a third letter to him. I never received an answer. When I saw Mr. Tucker he told me verbally, at the same time brought me a letter stating the same thing, that he had not received my letter of September 16th until some time in October.

The supplies which have been sent out by Government hitherto, and those which we have on the spot, have been sufficient, so that I have not had any occasion to send any requisitions home. About a month or two ago we had exhausted our supply of slippers, but we have got a couple of barrels which are said to contain slippers. Bulk has not been broken yet. The barrels came from England by the Medway. One of our deficiencies was, that we did not get invoices of the stores sent out. Sometimes we got them, sometimes not. Sometimes they were blended with the things sent to the Commissariat or Ordnance; then I only got a memorandum from those departments. Sometimes the invoices, I infer from never having seen them, went to the Crimea, so did some of the stores; we never saw them; in some cases they were brought back and landed. At first we used to land our own stores with great difficulty, for we had very limited means, want of clerks and only fatigue parties. The Commissariat now land and deliver the things for us and that is a great accommodation. On several occasions I have applied both to the Admiral and the Commissariat when I heard that a vessel arrived at Constantinople with stores for me; but I found that the vessel had either gone or was under orders to proceed. It has often happened, however, that vessels have gone up without my knowing of their arrival, for I do not get any formal notice, but get the information from some casual means. Since the Commissariat has undertaken to land the goods for me, they have advised me of the arrival and when they were going to land the goods.

In the Barrack hospital we are badly off for storage; our stores are of that nature that the articles, for convenience of delivery, and keeping accounts of issues and receipts, should be kept separate. At the general hospital we have very fair storage—three rooms for dry stores, two stores for provisions, and medical comforts—large, roomy wildernesses, but not conveniently fitted for storing. At the Barrack there is a want of a good pack-store. I am obliged to convert a common barrack room into one. At the General hospital there is a regular pack-store, fitted with racks. It is small but convenient. I have no regular pack-storekeeper. I am dependent on any non-commissioned officer the commandant sends me; I have no power of selecting him or of keeping him. If the commandant orders him to join his regiment I cannot help it. He has not done so yet.

He receives the pack and all the necessaries, enters it all in a book. The packs are opened, the contents enumerated and shown on delivery, or, in the event of death, when demanded by the paymaster of the dépôt. A memorandum of the contents is signed by myself, and I receive a signed receipt from the person taking them away. I know that this is done regularly in the General hospital; I do not know whether it is done so correctly here, in the Barrack hospital. If a patient wants a shirt from his pack, a memorandum from the medical officer to the pack-store keeper would be attended to.

I have had no complaints of want of shirts. I received a quantity into store from the Ambassador and from Miss Nightingale. I had also a quantity from home by the Melita. I received 660 linen shirts and 330 flannel shirts by that vessel. Of the linen, we sent 180 to Varna, and of flannel 90. When the wounded came down we put everything into requisition, and I suppose all the shirts were used.

At the General hospital I have had no complaints that the shirts sent to the wash are not returned. They are collected by the wardmaster in the different wards, taken down under the eyes of the storekeeper and counted over to the washerman in presence of both. The wardmaster sees that the same number is returned. There have been complaints that the men did not receive their own shirts back again; that has not been remedied, it exists to a certain extent.

* See p. 275.

We have no executive or police. I have a number of Armenians who attend to the cleanliness of the building. We have an abundant supply of water, but the privies are badly constructed, and the soldiers throw old shirts, bandages, and all sorts of things down them and stop them up.

The inconvenience of being on this side of the water is very great. There is a great difficulty in landing. The other day the contractor's boat was swamped with goods to the value, he said, of 8*l*. If a man is sent across to get things, or go to the Commissariat, he will sometimes come back without having found his way to the place or got the things. We essentially live, in some respects, from hand to mouth. We cannot fall back on salt provisions when fresh cannot be procured; meat, fowls, eggs, and vegetables must always be got fresh.

The kitchen is not well adapted for cooking. Baking or roasting cannot be done there.

The cooks also suffer much from the smoke. I have had a correspondence with the engineer about improving it, but nothing has yet been done. The meat and other supplies are weighed by the steward under the eye of the wardmaster, and taken by the cooks to the kitchen. The dinner is never served hot. It is impossible that it should. The soup is sent hot. It is impossible that the meat should; as it has to be carried up on trays through long avenues it must cool. It is not covered; we have no means for that purpose.

The ambassador has, I believe, communicated with Mr. Wreford, but he has not with me.

If a requisition comes which I cannot comply with, but I expect the article, I keep the requisition or I make a memorandum of it. When the article comes in, I do not wait to be asked again but supply. I do not make a formal entry in any book of such requisition, but merely make a loose memorandum, which is not filed. It is a mere memorandum to aid my memory.

I do not think a money ration would be a good plan for officers. I do not see how they would supply themselves without coming to us. All extras for officers are issued on requisition, not on the diet rolls.

When a ward is open, we fit up the entire ward with the usual hospital furniture, and put it in charge of the wardmaster of the division. I believe we have always had a sufficient supply of plates. They have all been in use I know. I was told one morning that several men were obliged to eat off one plate. That was a fortnight ago; I never heard of it before. I found that many dozens were occupied by the officers. It was the fault of the servants who accumulated the plates in the officers' quarters. I desired that they should be got back, and I have not heard since of any deficiency. It is the duty of the wardmaster to ask for a supply or to notice the deficiency to the steward or to me. We got many plates from the Turks, when I made the requisitions upon the Seraskier. I have not knives and forks for every patient.

Many urinals were sent to us from the Turks. I do not think we are in want of bed pans.

I served through the whole of the Peninsular War; the patients never were nearly so comfortable as they are here. As to sago and arrowroot, such things were unknown. We got coffee, tea, and bread, which in some parts of Spain was good; the wine of the country in some places, very good. We had no boards or trestles. We had a kind of cot bedstead sometimes, but they soon tumbled to pieces. In general, the men were without bedsteads. Even when we returned to our own country from Walcheren and Corunna, the comforts they got were by no means equal to what we have here.

December 19th.

JAMES HATHERTON, Private 49th Regiment.

I was wounded in the action of the 26th October. I was carried down in one of the Ambulance carts. I was lying inside. We were a good deal jolted, but I believe that was on account of the bad state of the roads. They are far easier than the country carts. Our Division was the farthest from Balaklava. When I got to Balaklava, some sailors took the stretcher in which I was lying and carried me at once into a steamer. I am not sure about the name of the steamer, but I think it was the *Andes*. We were not very crowded. The vessel had been found with tables and forms for the crew, but the forms had been knocked down and mattresses put upon the tables. We might have been some 140 or 150. Each man had a space of about eight or ten inches on each side of him. The chief mate gave each of us a blanket in addition to our own field blankets. No sheets, no pillows. We made pillows of our coats, great coats and things. There was only one doctor; he attended to me as well as he was able. He dressed my wound in the upper part of the thigh, near the groin, every morning. He attended the worst cases first. He would be down there at 7 a.m., remain there till 10 or 10½, come back in half or three quarters of an hour, and then remained till about 2 in the afternoon. He used to come and look round at the worst cases, to see they were getting no worse. There were a great number of Russians badly wounded. There were many amputations, and he had to attend to their stumps, which took up a great deal of his time. They were on the same deck as ourselves, but in the forward part. I had no occasion to complain, though I was suffering a good deal. The medicine was given to those chiefly who had diarrhoea; there was a good few of them. Sago was given out every night; ship's rations every day. I saw no fresh meat, none was served out to us, it was salt beef or pork, pea soup or plum pudding. No broth of any

kind. There was some bottled porter, but only a few got it. I saw no port. We got our grog regularly every day. I had no complaint about the cooking of the meat, but the pea soup was very bad. The plum pudding was capital. The meals, especially the dinner, were very irregular. We had shipped at Balaklava about 12 convalescents to act as orderlies. The chief part of them were very weakly and could hardly attend to us. They gave us our dinners when they could; they did their best to oblige us and serve us. I was under the main hatch, so I had plenty of air. I cannot answer about the others. There was a great deal of bad smells coming from the closer part of the deck, where the Russians were. The deck was sprinkled with vinegar into which a hot iron had been put. I heard those who were removed from the hatches complain of the bad smells. This came partly from wounds, partly from filth. There were some Russian orderlies told off to attend to their own sick, and they did not attend to them very well. We went on board on the 27th; we were then two days before we sailed. We were about 50 hours coming, but I did not land till the 5th. Those who could walk were landed on the morning after we arrived.

I was taken to the General hospital; the doctors attended me very well. The doctor came round twice every day. I was on full diet the whole time; the meals were regular, except the dinner, which was generally late; it was half-past 2 or 3 very often before we got it. The soup would be hot, but the mutton was cold always. I am now an orderly in the Barrack hospital.

WILLIAM MONK, Private 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

I was wounded at the battle of Inkermann on November 5th. The French took me down on the side of a mule. One man sits on each side. It is a square piece of wood just large enough for a man to sit in: a piece of wood in front for supporting your feet, and straps at your back and front to keep you from falling backwards or forwards. The French sent 16 mules to our battalion. The mules jolted a great deal. Had I been badly wounded I could not have been carried that way. I had a flesh wound in the left thigh. The action of the animal shakes a man altogether. We had, I suppose, about six miles to go. There was a Frenchman in charge of each mule. When we got to Balaklava we were carried into hospital. I got a bedstead and bedding, everything that is complete. I got there about 6 p.m. No medical man came there that evening. To judge from the number of mules, I would say there must have been about 250 men brought down that day to the hospital. Next morning, at 7 a.m., I walked down to the beach and went on board the Colombo. Those who could not walk were carried on stretchers. The worst cases were put into the cabins; the rest of the patients lay about the centre of the deck, outside the cabins. Beds were provided for us; and I got, and, I believe, others got, a new blanket and new rug issued out in the evening. We made pillows of our coats and things. There were three army doctors, and the doctor of the ship also attended. They attended me every day in the morning and the evening; and I saw them going round to the other patients in the same way. I heard no complaints among the men that they were not attended to by the doctors. On the contrary, I think they were very well attended, and the men said so. The doctors appeared to have everything they wanted in the way of dressings. I did not get any medicine; most of us were wounded men. For breakfast we got plenty of biscuit and tea; we got that regularly. We had about a pound of pork, and a pint of pea soup for dinner. We had no fresh meat issued out all the time I was on board. The dinner also was regular and well cooked. I heard no complaints about it. At tea-time, 5 o'clock, we got more biscuit and tea, and that, too, was regular. We had half-a-dozen orderlies; they were strong men, and were fit for duty. The ship's servants also attended us night and day; they were about five or six. The ship's crew also attended night and day. Those who were worst wounded got some, arrowroot, some, sago, and some, rice. I saw no porter, but I saw wine issued out for some of the men who were badly wounded, also soft bread to those who were wounded in the face. We had plenty of ventilation; we had windsails, and the scuttles were open. The cabin doors were always open, so that I could see the scuttles. There were two decks; I was on the main deck; there were a few smells there. There were utensils enough for us. We went on board on the 7th; started on the 8th; arrived on the 9th; landed same day. I got no bedstead at first. I lay on a mattress, which was on a large rush mat. About three days afterwards I got a bedstead. I was well attended to.

EDWARD CAIN, Private 63rd Regiment.

I was wounded at Inkermann, November 5th. I was wounded at about 12 o'clock by a grape shot in the shoulder. I lay where I fell for about three-quarters of an hour. I then got up. I met a sergeant of my company, and asked him to take off my belt which was pressing on the wound. He refused. I made the best of my way to the staff hospital tent near the windmill. A doctor gave me some wine and dressed my wound. I got up and walked to my own quarter. On the 7th I was taken to Balaklava in a bullock cart. There were two more with me. It was an open cart. There was one man with two legs and an arm off. He shouted very much all the way. He called out not to drive so hard. The driver could not drive them easier; but the place was so rough that the jolting could not be helped.

We were carried straight to the shore; they put about thirty or forty of us into a boat and pulled out to No. 10 transport. Most of the men were lying on stretchers; some were lying

in the bottom of the boat, some stood up. It was a man-of-war's boat. There was no room for us in the transport. They then took us to the Medway. All this was in the harbour. They began to take the men in as fast as they could. It was four hours from the time we reached the Medway until I got on board. There were four boat loads. I was in the last. It was 8 p.m. by the time I got on board. I went down on to the deck. I was put into a cabin with three others. I had a berth and a flock mattress. They gave me a blanket, and I had one of my own. I got a hammock and made a pillow of it. When I landed in the Crimea I left my pack on board the Avon. I have never seen it since. The doctor (on board the Medway) came to see me the same evening, and dressed my wound. He afterwards came about once in three days. There was an orderly there who wet my shoulder with water. He used to do this three or four times a night, and as often in the day time. This he did by the doctor's direction. When the doctor used to come, he dressed my wound.

Got breakfast from 8 to 9½ o'clock; we got no fresh meat. I was 18 days on board. I think we lay a fortnight at Balaklava. I got no meat at all till the last three days. Breakfast was biscuit and a pint of coffee. Dinner, a pint of oatmeal gruel; it was sweetened. I could have eaten my ration. No man on board got his ration, except the sick, and those who could walk about; but no wounded man got it. On the last three days I got my rations, regular ship's rations:—one day beef and plum pudding, and the next pork and peaspoup. Our cooks did not cook so well as the sailors. The peas were quite hard. One day they had no time to boil the beef. They had to leave it till next day, and served it out at breakfast. We did not, in general, get dinner before between 3 and 4. There were, I dare say, twenty orderlies. The sickly men helped.

When I came here I got a bedstead at once, and I have been very well attended to. I passed the medical board about three weeks ago. The general doctor said I was to go home. My name was taken down to go to Malta. I went to the pack store for my boots, black cloth trousers, and big coat, which I had brought down with me. I got the trousers all right, also the coat, but the boots were gone, as also the strap that strapped them together. I told the wardmaster about it: when I went to the pack store I saw nobody in charge, but I saw some 20 soldiers who were, like myself, looking for their things. I heard some complaint that their things were gone. When I spoke to the wardmaster, he told me he could not help it. I went to the corporal who has charge of my squad bag; I got my shell-jacket and flannel belt, but my razor and button-brush were gone. I complained to the corporal; he said there were many in the same way. When I went there, all my things, and bundles of other men, were lying on the floor. The corporal was sitting on a stool; he let me help myself. When I asked him for my things he said, "I know nothing about them; you may look for them, and if you find them you may take them."

ARCHIBOLD MCNICOL, Private 55th Regt.

I volunteered from 92nd to 55th; I was wounded at Alma. I had been about three quarters of an hour engaged. I was struck on the side with a piece of a shell. I crawled to the back of a house which was near, and I lay there for the whole of that day. One hospital was formed at the house next day, and Dr. Cowan, of the 55th, dressed my wound. They got some boiled meat for us, and attended to the worst cases as well as they could. On the forenoon of the 22d I was carried on a stretcher on board the *Arthur the Great* (a sailing vessel) by sailors; they carried me very carefully, they did not shake me. I saw many men carried in the country carts driven by the natives: they were not so well off as those who were taken care off by the sailors. They carried me down into the deck. I got a mattress, and so did all those who went below. I suppose there were 150 below; some also were put into the cabins. Those who were obliged to remain on deck had no mattresses. I was on the deck several times during the passage, and could see whether they had mattresses or not. They were served out with extra blankets. I had only my own blanket, and that was taken from me to roll up a man who had died next me, and then I got another blanket, a new one. My blanket was on the deck, and touched on each side that of my neighbour. It was very close,—bad smell, very,—the smell of wounds and filth. The ship was well enough ventilated, but there was no one to clean up the place, and that was the chief occasion of the smell. The doctor saw me the evening I went on board. There were a few sick, but we were chiefly wounded. There were a good many operations on board. They used chloroform in some cases. The doctor came round once a-day. I heard many of the men complain that they were not attended to. There were no orderlies except a few who were slightly wounded, and who assisted their comrades. The only conveniences were ship's buckets large and small, and the sailors came down occasionally and assisted in carrying away and emptying them. There were about twenty soldiers' wives; they were very active in assisting, and dressing the men's wounds, until some got sick. The cholera broke out after we had been three or four days on board, and a great many men died, some from that, and some from wounds. There was plenty of meat given out if we had only had the means of having it distributed. There was one sergeant of the 1st Royals who was on board in charge of the knapsacks of his regiment; he, and some slightly wounded distributed the food. It was pretty well cooked. There was both salt and fresh,—that is, preserved meat. There was also sago. No porter or wine. Those who acted as orderlies got grog, nobody else. The meals were very irregular. We sometimes got tea at 11 p.m. We arrived on the 26th.

When I got ashore, I was assisted up to the hospital by two men; that was in the forenoon. I got no bed that day. I slept with my great coat and blanket in the corridor. It was fine weather and I felt no cold. My wound was not attended to that day. I never asked, because my wound was a slight one, and I knew there were many severe cases. Next day I got a mattress and pillow, blanket, and rug. My wound was properly dressed; it was dressed with a piece of lint. I was only six days in hospital. I then became an orderly, caught the fever, and went into hospital. This time I got a bedstead, boards and trestles. It was the 9th of the month. I got every thing comfortable. Diet is good, and I get all I require. I have never given my shirts to be washed by the hospital; a soldier's wife washes my things for me. I bought shirts myself after I got pay. I lost all my things here. They came on board the ship. I do not know whether they left the ship, but I have never seen them since. There was no regular pack-store at the time; the packs were put into a ward near the place where Miss Nightingale now lives, and any body who liked might go in, that is, any soldier who was passed in by a corporal. Everything was knocked about and in a state of confusion.

ABRAHAM BISHOP, Bombardier, G. Field Battery.

I was wounded at Inkermann. About six hours engaged before I was wounded; a contusion on external ankle from a spent round shot. I got into an ambulance. It carried us smoothly. It took me to where some officers of the 55th were. They gave me the best of treatment; they gave me biscuit and drink. The doctor of the 55th dressed my wound, and then I was carried to the hospital tent of my battery which is close by. Next morning I was taken down to Balaklava in an araba; the drivers were as careful as they could be. They were I think, Maltese, but there was a good deal of shaking on account of the nature of the ground. The distance is about six miles, but it was evening before we got to Balaklava. We were at the end of a long string of arabas. They put me on board the Talavera that night; I was laid on the deck. I got a mattress, I think a flock. I was among the last that was put on board, and I think most of the patients had beds; I had my own and a ship's blanket a rug, and I think a bolster. The doctors attended to me the same evening, and every day afterwards, morning and evening. The deck was extremely crowded. All the port holes and hatches were opened, but it was still very close; there were also very bad smells from wounds and filth. I myself was obliged to creep out of my bed to help one of my own company who had lost his arm, to relieve himself; this was owing to the negligence of the orderlies. When once they got out of the place they never came back for hours. They seemed to do as they liked. I saw nobody there to keep them to their duty, as those patients who were able to walk had to help their comrades to relieve themselves, or to drink. I did not get 3 oz. of meat from the time I went on board till I landed. I got a pint of tea morning and evening, about 4 oz. of plum pudding half boiled for dinner but no beef; next day I got about 4 oz. of pork and peasoup. The soup was horrible; the peas were quite hard. The meals were served at very irregular hours, dinner at about 3 o'clock, and the pea soup about two hours afterwards. We got every attention from the surgeons. I saw some men getting sleeping draughts, others got wine. The only thing the soldiers complained of, was the inattention of the orderlies, and their victuals not being properly cooked, or served at proper hours. The men who could walk on deck got on very well, but those below got nothing but what was left by them. The crew gave us little assistance. Some man-of-war's men did all they could to make us comfortable before we left Balaklava. We had three women on board, soldiers' wives, who were of more use than all the orderlies. They were very attentive.

As soon as I came here I got a bed, but not a bedstead. I have been very well taken care of. I sent a new striped shirt to the wash after I had been here a week; I got back an old one good for nothing. The shirt I have on was given by Miss Nightingale.

JAMES HOLLOWAY, Sergeant 33rd.

I came down ill with cholera from Sebastopol. I sailed, I think, on the 26th September and arrived on October 1st. All were sick on board except one wounded Russian. The vessel was the Courier, a sailing vessel. I had no bed and saw none. We slept on the deck. On two rough nights I went below, but except that I remained above. I had nothing but my field blanket. I saw no blankets given out. The main deck was well ventilated; we had three wind-sails and had the ports open when the weather admitted. The smell was very bad. Every man was sick, and no orderlies were sent on board. We had two doctors; they attended regularly twice, sometimes three times a day. I got my medicine regularly, and heard no complaint about the want of any from others. Some of the sick who were able to knock about took the cooking in hand. We used to get our breakfast about nine or half-past nine; dinners about two, sometimes later; tea was seven or eight. Those who could eat their salt rations got them, they were well cooked. Those who could not, got arrowroot and rice.

When I got here I got a bed but no bedstead. I was taken to a bed at once. I had sheets, blankets, and rug. When I first came, I saw nothing done about washing shirts. I saw many men come without shirts, but I also saw them furnished with some. I was myself furnished with one. That was before Miss Nightingale came. I heard complaints an odd time from the men that they did not get their own shirts back from the wash when they sent them to the hospital washing. The same occurs still at every washing.

December 20th.

JAMES SIMPSON and DENNIS HOGAN, Privates 33rd Regiment.

Wounded at Inkermann, came down in Colombo. Both came down from the field to Balaklava on French mules; remained in hospital one night at Balaklava; put on board in the morning about 7 or 8 o'clock; sailed the same night. Simpson, who was in the hospital did not see a doctor at all; was wounded in the shoulder. Hogan, who was in an hospital tent, was not examined by a doctor. He was in a tent with about six other men; one was wounded in the leg; another, a corporal in the Scots Fusilier Guards, had two fingers shot off. The doctor did not examine any, but ordered them some tea. Simpson was in a ward with about thirty men; most of them were returned as severely wounded. No doctor came. Got no tea, or anything that night or next morning. Had got some dry biscuits about 5 or 6 p.m. before leaving the camp, but the doctor would not allow him to drink grog. Hogan got a mattress for himself and comrade, a man by the name of Ellis, of the 33rd. Had his own field blanket, and Ellis's. Simpson remained on deck, slept there the two nights of the voyage. Had lent his blanket to a man in the Field hospital who had his leg broken, came on board without, but got a new one from the quarter-master belonging to the ship (i. e. purser).

Hogan.—It was very crowded below, it was a very large place and dark, I saw only two orderlies, they did as well as they could. There was one sailor there I always saw attending on the men; I do not know his name. It was very close and smelt very bad. Any man who was not strong enough to stand up was always assisted to ease himself when the orderlies were not by; there were always men slightly wounded to help. The doctor came down to us several times every day. It was a dragoon doctor. He went round to every man, he and two other doctors. I saw them dressing the men's wounds. They had bandages and lint, and slings. I did not hear them complain of any want of them. There was one man whose wound began to bleed in the evening, but he was wounded in the neck; the orderlies were fetching tea. I helped him up to the quarter-deck, and a doctor came to him and dressed his wound.

Simpson.—We were not crowded on deck; the men used to sit down on seats, or collect round the funnel. At night they slept near the funnel. There was a man of the 95th badly wounded sleeping close by me there. He had lost the power of his right arm; he had also bowel complaint. He used to call out at night for the orderly, but no one attended to him. I used to get up and assist him to the rear.

Hogan and Simpson.—Got meals regularly; breakfast between 7 and 8; dinners between 12 and 1; tea at 6 p.m. We had salt beef,—no pudding,—one day, salt pork and peasoup the other. It was cooked by the ship's cook; saw him cook it. It was served out by orderlies and sailors. *Hogan.*—Where I was, there was a bag of biscuits, and every man might take what he liked from it. *Simpson.*—There was no fresh meat served out. Saw no sago or arrowroot. *Hogan.*—I heard one man call for sago and arrowroot; the orderly told him the other orderly had gone to get it cooked. The smell down below was so bad that I used to get up sometimes in the night, when I could not sleep, and go on deck.

December 21st.

JAMES MC DONOUGH, Private 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

I came down here on board the Echunga. I was wounded in the trenches on the 14th October,—a flesh wound in the thigh from a musket ball. A few Russians came out, and we had a skirmish with them. I remained on the spot for about an hour, when somemen of my company carried me away in a blanket to the hospital tent of my regiment. It was about 12 noon when I was wounded. I remained in the hospital till the following morning, and then was taken in an araba, drawn by dromedaries. There was one sick man with me in the araba. The jolting was very painful. It would not have been much except to a wounded man. We were about two hours on the road. When I got to Balaklava, I was taken to the General hospital. I got a mattress, me and a wounded Russian. We were the only two in the ward that I was in that got mattresses. There were 25 men in the ward. They lay on boards and trestles without mattresses. We had our field blankets and great coats. Some had lost their blankets, and did without. The doctor saw us brought in. He examined me as I came in, and ordered me a mattress. I do not think he examined the sick men there, but he did so when he came in the evening. There was plenty to eat and drink. Biscuit, beef, soup, tea; no wine, porter, or grog. I remained four days there. The doctor saw me every day, sometimes once and sometimes twice a day. He dressed my wound. He had plenty of lint and linen to do so; I got no medicine. I did not suffer much pain. I saw the sick get medicines. The worst of that place was, that the orderlies were old pensioners. They seemed to think very little of any man but themselves. The patients who were ordered wine seldom got it, and the orderlies were constantly drunk. I was told by Barker of the 21st, who was sick but able to move about, that the pensioners had got the key of the store one night, and had drunk or made away with the wine and spirits there. They paid no attention to us. Nothing was done for us except by the patients who were sufficiently well to walk about and help the others.

I was carried on a stretcher by a fatigue party to a boat in the harbour, and the stretcher was laid in the boat. I was hoisted on board with the stretcher. This went very easy. I was not shaken. I was carried down at once to the main deck. I got a mattress on the deck. I got a clean (blanket?) in exchange for my dirty one; no rug or sheets, but a pillow. The men were laid as close as the beds could be fitted in, touching each other. The mattresses were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet or 3 feet in width. It was very close night and day. The scuttles were always open, and the hatchways too. They were all wounded men. There were some very bad wounds. One man, who lay in the next bed to me, had his arm taken off by Dr. O'Flaherty. The doctors paid us all the attention they could. They came every day, sometimes three or four times a day, and they went all round to every patient. They came down between 7 and 8 a.m. to see how the men were. Between 10 and 11 they came and dressed the wounds; then they came again between 4 and 5, and again one came between 8 and 9 to see some that were very bad. We were, I think, about three days in the harbour. The first three days I got my full ration of fresh meat, beef or mutton; the biscuit was very bad. The fourth day I had only $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat. I was on field not hospital rations. The fifth day I got no meat, but some soup which had hardly the flavour of meat. The sixth day they killed three old sheep, and this was divided among the 130 patients. There were biscuits and tea, we had no porter or grog. Those who were very bad got arrowroot and black wine. I saw no rice on board nor sago. Some of the orderlies attended well; there were 12 altogether—two for cooks. About six were able to attend well, the other four were always sick. They were willing enough, but they wanted attendance themselves. There were about two bed pans for the whole ship. Those who could walk, managed to get up on deck. There were about 20 who could walk, the rest could not. The orderlies could not attend to them all. Sometimes you heard quite an uproar through men calling for bed pans at the same time. Some of the men had no beds at all,—about 10 men. They had a couple of blankets.

I was carried up to the General hospital at once. I got a bed at once, a wooden bedstead, straw paillasse, sheets, blankets, and rug. I got a clean shirt the next day. I think it was the 3d November I arrived. I was attended at once by the doctor, and he attended me carefully all the time.

When I got well, I got back my few things from the pack store. I left my pack on board the Lord Raglan,—the ship I went to the Crimea in. I have never seen it since.

CORNELIUS CLEWS, Lance Corporal, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

I came down from the Crimea on board the Mauritius. I was wounded in the cheek by a musket ball, which came out at the back of the neck. I was wounded at Inkermann. I walked to the hospital tent, and Dr. Fraser, second battalion, cut the ball out at the back of the neck. I remained two days; I lay upon plenty of straw strewed on the ground. The tent was not boarded. I had my great coat, my field blanket, and another one lent to me. I was then taken in an ambulance waggon to Balaklava. It was rather shakey; it was full. The men did not complain. Everybody seemed well contented. It was very comfortable; it was drawn by six mules. When I got to Balaklava we were taken in boats on board the Mauritius, which was lying out of the harbour. I got into a cabin. I had no mattress; I had five blankets. They were good enough to give me them, and I was very glad to receive them. I had no pillow, but made myself one with my clothes. The cabin held three; one of the others was wounded, the other had the fever. I got up once a day, and then saw what was going on in the main deck. The men were lying very thick there. The air was pretty fresh; I did not perceive any offensive smells, unless I went near men badly wounded. The men on board were chiefly wounded men. The scuttles and hatchways were always open. The men had most of them mattresses and blankets. The doctor came down and attended me twice every day. I did not hear the men complain of the doctors; on the contrary, I heard them say they attended to them as well as could be.

I had plenty to eat and drink, five or six times a day. I could open my mouth very little. I got sago, arrowroot, beef tea; I got some port wine; tea, morning and evening. There was a watercloset in the next cabin. We were attended by two or three soldiers' wives. The sailors also did their best endeavours for us. Some of our orderlies,—the soldiers,—were very lazy; they seemed in perfect health, but not willing to work. The men generally complained of them, especially when they wanted the pans. I heard no complaints about not getting meals regularly. They would have been sure to complain if there had been anything out of the way.

When we came here I walked to the Barrack hospital. I saw a doctor directly after I came in; that was at the surgery. He asked me what was the matter with me; I told him. He directed me to a bed in the passage—not far off; and while I was sitting there, he came with some lint and dressed my wound. This was about 2 p.m. It had been dressed in the morning. I had a trestle bedstead, blankets, mattress, and rug, but no sheets. No clean shirt. I had undressed the night before the battle of Alma,—the same as I used to do during the fighting at the Cape. I found it did not answer, because the enemy was not like the Caffres; so I did not undress again until I was wounded. I still kept on the same shirt; I had it on for six weeks altogether before I changed it. It was more than a week after I had been here before I got a clean shirt.

I never let my clothing be taken away from me: I put it under my bed, out of sight.

SAMUEL WELLS, Coldstream Guards.

I lost my arm on the 24th November. It was shattered to pieces by the fall of some ten tons of small-arm ammunition, that I and a fatigue party were putting up in a chamber in a windmill near the first division. The French encampment was within 100 yards, and the French ran up and helped us out. About twenty were in the mill. They carried me to the general hospital, of the first division. The general doctor and another looked at me there, and as they said the arm must come off, the French carried me off to our own hospital tents. They carried me in one of the English ambulances. I got there about 11½ a.m. I had got very faint and low. They amputated my arm about 5 p.m. There was no table; I sat on a medicine chest. They did not give me chloroform. After the amputation, they put me on a trestle bedstead,—with five blankets, two underneath and three on top. I was there 13 days; I came away on the thirteenth morning. I was carried on a commissariat cart; we call them Malta cars. It shook me very bad. There were one man both sick and wounded, and one wounded, besides, in the car. We went on board at once; that was on the 7th December. The vessel was in the harbour. We were four or five days before sailing. The men on board were chiefly sick. I think some men were on board the day before I went on board. During the four or five days we were in harbour fresh sick men came in daily. We were fourteen days between going on board and landing. We lay for four days within a mile of the mouth of the Bosphorus, until they sent a steamer for us. I landed among the first on the following day. I saw no mattresses on board at all; I did not get one. I went throughout the vessel. Every man had an extra blanket besides his own. Some very bad cases, chiefly sick, about twelve in number, got two extra blankets. We all lay on the deck, with our heads to the sides of the vessel. We lay very close to each other,—just room to turn, nothing more. The air was very foul in the night; it was not quite so bad in the day, as many could get on deck. The foul smell was owing to so many men having diarrhoea and lying so close. There were enough utensils to enable the orderlies to relieve the men, and they generally managed to relieve them pretty well. But they sometimes got lazy,—I mean the orderlies,—and lay still when men called. We had two for every mess of 19. Convalescents, also, assisted. The doctors attended very well, twice a day, and came also at any call when an orderly went to call them. We lost 23 coming down, only one of them wounded. We had 227 at starting.

We had enough to eat. The men on full diet got ship's rations; the bad cases got sago and seaman's dough,—port wine. All got either port wine or grog; in bad cases, men got two gills of wine. I heard of no want of medicines. My arm was dressed every other day. The doctor came to me every day. My arm was going on very well, and did not require dressing oftener. It is dressed here every other day. The meals were well managed, but rather late.

We had a military officer on board in charge, Captain Maxwell, 88th. He came down and looked once or twice a-day, to see if the place was kept clean, whether there were any complaints, and whether the orderlies did their duty. I think that kept them to their duty. I heard the men in some messes say that if the orderlies had not been looked after, they would have been very bad indeed.

When I landed I was taken straight away to a ward in the Barrack hospital. That might have been about 3 p.m. The doctor saw me at about 6 p.m., at his evening visit. He asked me about my health, and where my arm had been dressed. He did not look at it. He dressed it on the second morning. I had not a bedstead, but a mattress on the Turkish divan that goes round the ward. I got blankets, rug, sheets, and a pillow. I feel comfortable in every respect. I get my victuals warm and comfortable—no reason whatever to complain. Almost every man is served out with some wine every day. There are six or seven wounded; the rest are diarrhoea and dysentery. I had a flannel shirt given to me, and this morning the doctor took down my name for flannel drawers and socks, and another shirt.

December 22nd.

LIEUTENANT GORDON, Royal Engineers.

In charge of both hospitals since July. The General hospital, generally speaking, is in good repair. The part used as a pack-store is in a very bad, almost dangerous condition,—that is, the flooring of it. The kitchen also is in a bad state. The defect of that hospital is the want of water in the upper part of the building; it has to be forced up, and this is very often neglected by the Turks, whose duty it is to do it, and the patients have to carry it up themselves.

As to the kitchen, I have known, ever since I have been here, that it was in a bad state of repair. No application was made to me to have it put in repair, but an application was made to have the boilers reset, which I did. Two or three days ago I went there, and heard complaints from the cooks of the smoke. The purveyor (Mr. Ward) was present. I observed that no application had been made to me about the smoking of the kitchen, and he said he would send me a requisition. There is a great chimney in the kitchen, but it only begins at the top, and the smoke consequently escapes into the kitchen. It is very dark; it requires reflooring, and a proper chimney, and a place for baking and roasting would be very desirable. There would be no great difficulty in doing this. A kitchen is

in course of construction for the officers. There is a capital Turkish bath room, but it is used as a necessary and urinal.

Two wings and a half of the Barrack hospital were in good repair when I took charge; the remainder was very much out of repair, scarcely habitable. I was required on the 9th November to repair the corridors and wards in the upper story in the old part of the building, comprising a wing and a half. I asked for materials. Lady Stratford directed me to give her a list of what I wanted. I did so. After a week's delay I got the necessary materials. I got a number of carpenters, masons, painters, and labourers, amounting to 150 at first, to 200 at present, and I have already put into repair 15 wards and one of the two corridors. They are fit for habitation and are now occupied. I am going on with the remainder, and should have had it all done if I had not been thrown over a dozen times by the contractor who supplies the materials. He is a Greek. It was an undecided question whether the Turkish or English governments were to pay for these works. I received all my instructions about executing them from Lady Stratford on behalf of the Ambassador, but I did not act without a written authority from the Commandant.

"Required to be repaired the floors, sashes, and flagstones in letters C. and D. corridors and rooms in the old parts of the barrack for hospital purposes.

"Approved,
(Signed) "C. M. SILLERY, Major and Com."

The kitchen now in operation is very good as a barrack kitchen. The ventilation might be easily improved for carrying away steam that escapes into the apartment. I have had no application made to me for making in that kitchen an oven or a hot hearth or anything else for cooking extras; but I have made a kitchen near Miss Nightingale's quarters for the nurses for the use of the patients. I have made one for sick officers. I am making another on one of the landings, and I am told I am to make another as soon as the works which I have now on hand are completed. The second branch kitchen is still unfinished. I applied personally to the commandant more than a month ago to have it made over to me in order to complete it. This was not done. I had no requisition made to me on the subject. The night before last, Lady Stratford, on behalf of the Ambassador, wrote to me that I was to put the kitchens into repair. I went to Lord Wm. Paulet and requested him to write to the Seraskier for the necessary coppers. I saw him write a letter accordingly but I have not heard of any answer.

I am about to put up some ventilators in the corridors to improve the ventilation.

The privies at the General hospital are situated at the four external angles of the building, and are not as much complained of as those at the Barrack, which are placed in the inner angles. If they were properly sluiced out two or three times a day with water, and the soldiers did not throw bones and pieces of clothing down the pipes, the nuisance would be in a great measure obviated. The nuisance arises partly from the habits of the men.

Two of the corridors of the barrack are 220 yards long, and each of the other two 194 yards each.

Dr. TICE, Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

I was Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava for about two months. I went there about a fortnight after the army arrived before Sebastopol. There are two general hospitals at Balaklava for the reception of sick and wounded; the two would accommodate about 400. We also erected four or five marquees, each holding 15.

When the regimental medical officers find their regimental hospital marquees filling, they weed them and send men down for Balaklava or Scutari.

As Principal Medical Officer I had everything to do. The sick and wounded came down by brigades or divisions. Notice was sent to me of their intended arrival. My general orders from Dr. Dumbreck, Principal Medical Officer in the field, were to inspect every transport handed over by Captain Christie for the purpose, and report to him upon its condition and capacity for accommodating what number of patients. This I did from time to time, according as notice was given to me by Captain Christie, the transport agent, of vessels being available for this purpose, who pointed out to me in what order the ships were to be taken. They were filled accordingly.

When the sick came down, they were carried generally at once from the ambulance on board. There may be one or two occasions where, in consequence of the hour of their arrival, it was inexpedient to put them on board at once, and they were accommodated for the night at the hospital. The men were put into boats and put on board, and no delay ever occurred that I know of, except in one instance, in putting the men on board, beyond that necessarily arising from their numbers. Their removal necessarily took some time, when it is considered that these men were often utterly helpless from wounds or sickness. In the instance I have mentioned as the exception, the delay arose from want of boats. I should say it is not the duty of the medical officer to get boats. We never had a Quarter-master General's department. It was left to me to do the duties of that office so far as connected with the transports. When I knew sick and wounded were coming, I used to give notice to that effect to the naval authorities, and they supplied the boats. On the occasion I mentioned, no notice reached me. A verbal communication, I am informed, was left by Dr. Dumbreck with a medical officer, of the intended arrival, on the following day, of sick, but it did not reach me. Lord Raglan found fault with me for not having the

boats. I told him I had made all my preparations so far as the ship went,—putting on board all requisite medicines, medical comforts, and appliances; and as the ships were ready, and reported so, I thought it was the duty of the Quarter-master General's department, and not the medical, to find boats. I suggested that he should send to Sir E. Lyons for boats. He did so and they came. After this occasion every division or brigade of sick or wounded was accompanied by an officer of the Quarter-master General's department. But as soon as the sick arrived, after seeing that the carts were properly arranged to facilitate the removal of sick, they left the medical department to take care that the boats were ready. The Quarter-master General's officers had no occasion to do so. On no occasion did an officer of that department, to my knowledge, make an application for boats. We relied on ourselves and carried out the duties ourselves.

All the vessels were invariably inspected, reported upon, and supplied with everything necessary to meet the wants of the number she was calculated to carry before any of the sick were put on board. A medical officer was always on board before they embarked, or while embarking.

As to orderlies, I had to make a requisition to Colonel Daveney, then commandant, for them, to the number four to 100.—that being the number allowed by an order from head quarters. He always sent the necessary number at once. They were selected from the dépôt invalids. They went straight on board. I did not inspect them, but I believe they were always inspected by one of his own officers. They were not duty-men. I think it was desirable to take them from that class at a time when every efficient man was wanting in the field; and though these men were not duty-men, I think their constitution would enable them, in general, to perform the duties of orderlies.

There were always abundance of transports. I had more accommodation than the sick amounted to. I had, in general, accommodation for from 1,500 to 1,800 at a time. We never stood still for want of a ship. I do not recollect any ship that I sent that I thought crowded. The duty of seeing to the supply of bedding, utensils, and everything, fell upon me. I supplied sheep, essence of beef, fresh provisions, and all sorts of comforts. It was impossible for the purveyor to give mattresses for all. We would have left those who came in the next ship without any at all. They were chiefly wool or hair. We had to supply the utensils in the same way.

I do not think the delay that occurred sometimes in sailing arose from a practice of gradually filling the ship with sick. When a ship had not what I conceived her fair complement, I made a selection from the men in hospital, and sent them on board to prevent delay in sailing. The delay arose generally from stress of weather, or want of a steamer to tow a sailing vessel.

Everything put on board a vessel was put there on my requisition; in preparing which I consulted Mr. Jenner, the purveyor, and Mr. Kersey, the dispenser. Our medicines and medical comforts were always ample in proportion to the number they were calculated for. Sometimes the medical officer in charge made a requisition. This was sometimes owing to the vessel being detained. Sometimes he applied for some favourite remedy of his own.

I took care that the number of men put on board did not exceed that for which I originally reported her. Constantly they were under, being started off to prevent delay.

MISS ELIZABETH WHEELER, one of the Nurses of the Scutari Hospital, under Miss Nightingale.

Came here on 5th November. Four wards and a corridor (now C. corridor) were assigned to me. My duties were to watch the men and carry relief in the shape of extras. These were anything that could be procured. Miss Nightingale told me that if I wanted anything, I should apply to her. I entered on my duties on the 8th or 9th. I went round first in the forenoon with Miss Nightingale and Dr. McGrigor. I commenced that day, and was in constant attendance on the men. The wards contained the worst cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, and diseases of the chest. I have since had reason to believe that they were hopeless cases. I had to supply them with wine. Dr. McGrigor ordered that the men should have any restoratives that I could devise. In consequence of that order, I desired to give wine to about 50—port wine negus. Dr. McGrigor's order was not given until two or three days after we had first gone round. The first order Dr. McGrigor gave was when I went round with him and Miss Nightingale. Dr. D'Arcey, the assistant surgeon in charge of the wards, was present. It was then he spoke about the restoratives generally. I never saw Dr. D'Arcey with a diet roll in his hand. I seldom saw him in the wards. I think his morning visits had been paid before I went to the wards. I used to go from nine till ten, and I was there for the rest of the day backwards and forwards. It was two or three days after, that Dr. McGrigor ordered hot negus. He said, in one of the wards, "These men should have hot wine, or negus." I made a mistake in saying there were only four wards; there were seven, two little ones containing from 12 to 14 men, and five large ones containing more than thirty each. The first day I gave them restoratives—egg-wine, arrowroot, chicken, chicken broth, and beef tea. I got these things at Miss Nightingale's quarters. Afterwards I got them in the same way. There was a difficulty in getting them, but I always got them. When I wanted anything I called at Miss Nightingale's quarters personally. I always saw either Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Brucebridge. I asked them for what I wanted. I did not get as much as I wanted or "said I wanted. This was general. I always thought the men would have been better if

I could have taken it to them. I never had any communication with Dr. D'Arcey on the subject of giving the men the things.

I have had a great deal of experience in attending the sick before I came here, for the last six years especially. I had a good deal of that work in 1849, in the cholera, at Plymouth. I used to go to both hospitals, night and day. I had sufficient experience to be able to judge about the quantities to give the men.

The want of the things I found mostly at the beginning. It was my impression that the men suffered from the want. I think all the men I had to attend to were in a state of great exhaustion. I think that perhaps 50 men may have had their healths injured by the want of the restoratives I desired to give them. This was especially within the first few days. I never made any representation to Dr. D'Arcey on the subject. I did not mention it to Dr. McGrigor. I mentioned it to Miss Nightingale. I was continually in communication with her. I do not recollect any particular occasion. I never was in the wards during their regular meals. The men used to tell me they never got anything except what I brought them,—except tea, which they did not like. Several of them had wine allowed by the doctor,—generally two gills a day. Some had brandy.

When Dr. McGrigor ordered the port negus, I got some at once from Miss Nightingale. I do not recollect whether she gave me enough; I always found it short from the first. I then made a written requisition on Miss Nightingale, specifying the quantity required. For a short time I got the quantity. Most the cases died. Dr. McGrigor then said he did not think stimulants saved those who were most far gone, but I think that some were decidedly brought round by it. Each man got half a pint of negus. I gave them near upon that quantity. When I was short of it, I gave it to the worst cases,—that is, to those who needed it most, and those who were the most exhausted. The others, on those occasions, went without any port negus. The first day I gave negus to only about 12 men. I gradually increased the number up to 80. When I was short of negus, I made it up with an egg beat up in about a tablespoon-full of port, or Marsala, or brandy. I considered that was a satisfactory substitute. I think there was little difference between them, but I do not think anything I gave them affected their health,—wine more than the other. But they liked the negus best, and I therefore gave it to them. I used to make, from the first day, a list of those whom I thought fit objects for the negus. I put down the names of some men in the presence of Miss Nightingale and Dr. McGrigor, when I got the list,—on the first day. I did not add any more without submitting their names to the doctor. I had no occasion to consult Dr. D'Arcey, for I made no addition while he remained in charge. After him came Dr. Maclise. I never saw him. Then the wards were divided into two. Mr. Hollingsworth and Mr. Maclean were the two surgeons. I used to see them constantly. I used to speak to them on the subject of giving the men wine and other nourishment. Dr. Maclean preferred milk and eggs. After Dr. McGrigor said he did not think the stimulants did the good he expected of them, the supply was restricted altogether. We used to heat the wine, which was issued to the men from the stores.

I would have given negus to a great many more than those on my list, if there had been a larger supply. I would have given to all. It would have done harm to none of them. There were no men in fever. Some had had fever.

I think there was a want of good chickens. The extras ordered by the doctors were in general supplied. Milk and eggs were often not supplied. This went on until the wards were broken up, about a fortnight ago. I think the health of the men suffered from the want of milk and eggs. I recollect many instances when men would not take what they did not like; and milk was an especial treat. When milk was short, I used to give them arrow-root or chicken-broth, or something else. This did not please them as well, and I think their health might have been injured in consequence. I found the medical men attended to the patients carefully in prescribing the diets and extras.

After the first few days, I used to get four bottles of port daily. I would have given to a larger number if I had had the supply. I did not say that to the doctors; I think I did to Miss Nightingale.

I cannot say that there was a single case in which a man lost his life from the want of port wine, or any other thing. The men died very fast. Many were in a dying state when I went to them, and I do not think that restoratives would have revived any of those who did die. I do not recollect a single case where I was unable to get restoratives in any emergency. The daily mortality in my wards was four, five, or six. I do not think it ever exceeded six; I do not recollect that it ever amounted to six.

December 23d.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

I came on November 4, with 38 nurses under my charge, for the purpose of nursing the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Scutari. I distributed them into wards. I gave Miss Wheeler four wards and a corridor (C.) on the 8th Nov. I did not give any other nurse four wards.

She had only certain cases, 26 in number at first, to attend to,—not to all the men in the wards. She came to me about the 10th, and told me Dr. McGrigor had ordered negus for those cases that had been put down on her list. Dr. McGrigor and I went round.

I wrote the names of the men whom she was to attend. I sent for her and she made a copy from my list. She asked for negus when she told me it had been ordered. I gave it to her. She said she would require four bottles a day. I think that was about the third day after the negus had been first ordered. Before that, she did not ask for any specific quantity. She frequently remonstrated about not having enough port wine and rice pudding; afterwards also, about not having enough milk. In consequence of these remonstrances, I went, on one occasion, round the wards, examined the diet rolls, and saw what extras were ordered for the men. I stated to her I had reason to believe that the men obtained a double allowance of wine; that the orderlies drank the overplus; and that, therefore, it would be better if she brought the wine ordered by the medical men for the patients, and had it mulled in my kitchen. That was done. I have seen the orderlies drink the port ordered for the patients. I inspected every day the wards under Miss Wheeler's charge. I turned my attention to the cases she had to attend. I do not think any of the men ever suffered for the want of port negus or any other thing. I think the supply given to them was quite sufficient. I think they suffered from taking the wine all at once. I have known a patient drink four gills at a draught. I think they also suffered from bad cookery; and the way a nurse can be chiefly useful, as I have repeatedly told Miss Wheeler, is by having the men's fowls brought here to be properly made into chicken broth, and by regulating the times and quantities at which the medical allowance is put into the men's mouths. I think that has been constantly neglected,—as in the case of the man who drank the four gills at once, and remained without any wine for 24 hours. I have never had any report made to me by any of the nurses, or by any other person, that any life was ever lost in the hospital from the want of any restoratives or anything else being at hand. I do not think that any such case could have happened without its coming to my knowledge. It would have been the duty of any nurse seeing any case of emergency requiring restoratives, to apply to me at once at any time of the night. Miss Wheeler's wards are about 240 yards from my apartments. No nurses have ever sat up during the night. They are not to be in the wards after half-past eight. They have sometimes rushed out against orders. In some special cases I have been called up during the night, when I have taken with me a nurse to attend to those cases. There are only three persons I ever employ in those cases. Miss Wheeler is not one. The nurses report to me every day the number of deaths in the wards which they attend. I am quite sure none ever reported to me as many as 11 deaths,—five is the extreme number ever reported to me by any nurse. Miss Wheeler and other nurses have reported as large a number. The cases assigned to Miss Wheeler were very bad cases, but not by any means hopeless.

Within a few days after Miss Wheeler took charge of the wards, I directed that she should go round with the medical officer in the morning, and asked that officer, with Dr. McGrigor's permission, to make an extra diet roll upon me. This was done. This was always attended to except twice, to the best of my recollection. The two occasions when it was not complied with were,—first, when the milk turned, and it was impossible to supply milk that day; the other, when the requisition was for 80 rice puddings, 80 eggs, 80 half-pints of milk, 50 chicken broths. This requisition was brought to me at 12½ o'clock, p.m. The things were intended for the men's dinners at 1 o'clock, p.m. I had not time to prepare the things in so short a time. I gave all the rice puddings I had, and made extempore rice puddings of rice, cinnamon, and eggs. Miss Wheeler never had any surgical cases to attend except one. She referred the case to me. I dressed the wound, reported the case to Dr. McGrigor, and the man was moved the same afternoon.

The nurses are all distributed into wards. The medical men in charge of wards apply to me when they want nurses. I refer the application to the first class staff surgeon of the division, and with his permission I send a nurse or nurses, of whom I have the selection. The general nature of their duties they learn from my orders. The patients to whom they are to attend are indicated to them by the medical officer; also the treatment of those patients. They are employed chiefly among the wounded, the operation cases, and the severe medical cases. Their duties among the surgical cases are, to go round in the morning, to wash and prepare such wounds for the medical officers as those officers direct, to attend the medical officers in their dressings, and receive and bring to me those officers' directions as to the diets, drinks, and medical comforts of those cases. They generally go out in fours. A quartett had generally a corridor and two wards of surgical cases. In the medical divisions the nurse's or nurses' duty is to take such cases as the medical officer confides to her. Her business is chiefly to see that the food is properly cooked and properly administered, that the extra diet rolls made on me are attended to, and that cleanliness, as far as possible, of the wards and persons is attended to, and bed sores dressed.

I have sometimes dressed wounds in the hospital. I have found maggots in several cases. I recollect at this moment two cases that I can mention. One was of a private (Smith) in ward 4, corridor B,—an amputated thigh, and the wound sloughed. The case was regularly dressed twice a day. The evening before his death I assisted in dressing his wound. I picked out five or six maggots. The dressing had been performed carefully by Dr. Holton. The other case was a compound fracture of both bones of the leg, in ward 2, corridor A. I forget the man's name. The wound was carefully dressed twice and sometimes three times a day, by Mrs. Roberts, a nurse, who was for 23 years at St. Thomas's Hospital. I have seen her dress the wound, and assisted her; it was most carefully done. I found maggots within six hours after a dressing. The man is alive and doing well, likely to recover, and with his limb saved. I have seen her two hours dressing that wound. Not six hours after, I have taken maggots out.

December 25th.

MR. WREFORD.

Dr. Menzies showed me a letter from the Ambassador some six weeks ago, and in consequence conferred with me as to the expediency of accepting the offer which it contained. After deliberation, as we expected hourly stores from Varna, we thought it best to decline the offer. We had not then heard of the disaster that had happened to the Courier, the vessel which had been sent to that place for the purpose of bringing them down. On about the 16th or 17th November, I was given to understand, the offer was repeated; and then we agreed to ask for certain utensils and 200 sets of bedding. The bedding was sent, but unfortunately in the wet weather. We had asked for the bedding, from having received a communication from Dr. Hall, to be provided for the reception of at least 1,000 wounded, who were already on their way to Scutari. The 200 sets of bedding would, I think, have sufficed, or at least would have aided us. We did not like to ask for more, because I thought it would have sufficed. The wet did not spoil the bedding, and it came in very useful. We got a few chairs and tables, also, for the officers' quarters. All these things were applied for by Dr. Menzies to the Ambassador. I had been to the Pacha of this place, and asked him to get me the bedding, but they were obtained from the Ambassador. The offer of the Ambassador was not accepted for anything except these things mentioned—bedding, chairs, tables, and other things, of which I will furnish a list. Several of the articles have not yet been sent.

As assisting Mr. Ward, I went to the bazaar to buy slippers. I passed several hours there, and could only get 50 pairs on that occasion. I have purchased altogether about 600 pairs. From an apprehension of running short, and to meet every possible contingency of non-arrival of ships, I purchased nearly 350 dozen of port wine from several houses in Constantinople. Nothing could be more timely, however, than the arrival of the supplies sent from England, both as to the time and the quantities sent. I have had great difficulty in getting stores landed here,—not owing to the neglect of the Commissariat, but to the state of the elements. The Commissariat land for us. I know that our stores have sometimes gone to Balaklava, in consequence, I suppose, of improper stowage. It is the duty of the Commissariat to store for us, but they have not the means of storing. We are, to a certain extent, limited for storage in the Barrack hospital, but heavy bales are, I think, safe in the passage. There is a sentry there. It would be a great security if they were under lock and key.

In England, the patient brings with him inventories in duplicate of his necessaries; one is signed by the pack storekeeper, and the other by the non-commissioned officer who brings the necessaries, and is attached to the man's kit. At the General hospital Mr. Ward has established the old practice of having a book with the man's name, and the articles written opposite.

When I came out matters were in arrear. They are now working gradually, but slowly. We have by no means a sufficient supply of clerks. Our great work has been with the hospital stoppages. That involves an account with every individual soldier. The stoppage is $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day. The Principal Medical Officer gets a daily return of the number of the patients admitted, discharged, and died, and names of each patient. He adds up the whole, and forwards it to the purveyor.

December 27th.

MR. C. F. POTGIETER, D. A. Commissary General.

I have an office adjoining to the Barrack hospital. I am in charge of the dépôt commissariat and the landing of hospital stores; and I supply all conveyance, such as carts and boats. I have found occasionally great difficulty, at all times inconvenience, in landing stores here. The difficulties arise, first, from the bad wharf, the water being shallow, and the weather frequently boisterous. When the wind sets in from the southward, no boat can lie alongside. In some instances boats loaded with clothing, baggage, and other things, have been swamped. I have a difficulty sometimes in getting the requisite number of boats when a large supply is required suddenly. I cannot easily lay my hands on more than a dozen country lighters—boats pulled by three men, and carrying about four tons, at the outside, of heavy goods. Occasionally I am applied to by the Quarter-master General for boats to land sick and wounded. I get any I can; but latterly they have been landed by ships' boats, furnished by the admiral, with a tug. I have often had a difficulty in getting goods ashore from the way in which they have been stowed on board. As an instance, I may mention the Robert Lowe, which arrived here four or five days ago, laden with medical and hospital stores, including bedsteads. Those stores are stowed away, as the master of the ship informs me, under cylinders of gunpowder. I went on board yesterday to inquire into the cause of the delay, and was told this was the cause. I cannot at this moment call to mind other instances, but it is my impression that there have been others. After the Prince left this port for Balaklava, I received an invoice of medical stores which were on board of her, but she did not land her cargo here. Another cause of delay is the slow way in which the Turks work. The crews of the transports are by no means willing to work, and work slowly. Generally speaking, their officers, it appeared to me, did not care about the men doing much. They had not the desire to do the work with the energy I could have wished. In loading charcoal for the Crimea the other day, I had great difficulty in

getting the crews to work. I have represented the matter to Mr. Smith, the Deputy Commissary General. I believe he spoke to the admiral, but I have found no improvement since.

The carts of the country are very slow and inconvenient, and I have had much difficulty in consequence, and also from bad roads in land transports. I cannot always get a large supply of them. They are all bullock carts. I tried mules, but they did not answer. The roads are so badly paved that they cannot keep on their feet with a loaded cart behind.

BALAKLAVA.

January 3d.

Captain INGLIS, 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Came down to Scutari on board the *Gomelza*, a sailing ship. Started on 12th December. I went on board with the orderlies on the 11th. The sick were then on board. Arrived at Scutari, as well as I remember, on the 22d. The delay was owing to the state of the wind. The first day of disembarkation was on the 24th, and on the 26th the last were on shore. The medical man in charge (Dr. McDermott, of the 48th) reported to me that the sick were suffering much from being on board, and I directed him to report the circumstance to the Principal Medical Officer at Scutari. Dr. McDermott reported the circumstance to Dr. Cruikshank in writing, and he told me to send the worst cases on shore. I received no written instructions. The instructions I received were from the commandant at Balaklava (Col. Haines). He told me I was to be responsible for the performance of the duties of the different persons on board—of course independently of ship's crew. I used to go down every day—except on one occasion when I was unwell—into the deck where the sick were. I attended to the cleansing of the place, and saw that the medical officer and the orderlies did their duty. The medical officer did his duty thoroughly. He not only prescribed for them and gave his medical attendance, but he superintended cooking of the food and distribution of it to those who were not on ship's rations. He was constantly among the men night and day.

The orderlies did their duty as well as could be expected from them, but I do not think that they were a proper class of men for such duties. I think they ought to have been strong and trained men, instead of being, as they were, weakly men taken from the invalid battalion, and wholly unaccustomed to nursing. I told them at starting that if they did not conduct themselves properly, I would stop their grog, and I think this tended to keep them in order. One invalid reported to me that he was neglected. I frequently asked the men if they had any complaints, but never got any. I do not think the men were overcrowded; the captain of the ship did not think so either. There were three wind sails and one iron ventilator. I do not think they could have managed the ventilation better. I had no complaints of want of medicines or medical comforts. I think there was a want of standing berths, the men lay chiefly on the floor. The standing berths had been constructed for women, holding two in each. I think most of the sick had mattresses; they had also blankets. I heard no complaints of any want of them; indeed, many blankets were never used. Bed pans were sent on board; but I think we ought to have portable waterclosets to prevent the smell—saucepans for cooking medical comforts, and tin cups for eating the food. I saw no knives, forks, or spoons, excepting what belonged to the men. I had soap ordered for ablution, but there was very little washing going on, because it was dangerous. Some of the men were in a very lousy state. Some coats and blankets were so infected that I had them towed overboard.

The cooking was done by two of the orderlies. The accommodation for cooking was not sufficient. There were only two coppers. The cooking was not bad, being superintended by the doctor. I think there ought to be in every vessel carrying sick a regular cooking range, for the purpose of cooking the things required for invalids; I think also that the cooks ought to be trained. The men on ship's rations did not get their dinners at the ordinary ship's hours, but they got them pretty regularly. They were capital rations. I saw them constantly at their dinners.

We lost 11 patients. One orderly was taken ill while attending to his duties. He complained to me of a cold, but the doctor did not consider him sufficiently ill to leave at Scutari. He embarked with me and other orderlies on board the *Golden Fleece*, and died of fever on 31st.

The supply of water was abundant, but I think it would be an improvement if there were filters on board to purify it. On one or two occasions I found the water which was brought to me for washing, was offensive. It was probably taken from the bottom of the tank. I do not think that the water is exposed to the atmosphere before being used.

I think it would be very advisable to strip the sick men of their clothing when they come on board, and supply them with hospital clothing in the same way as they are supplied in the hospital at Scutari. I think what we want is, hospital steamers with trained orderlies and medical men attached to them. I also think, that all men who are put on board as invalids should be put upon fresh rations.

January 10th.

Mr. KERSEY, the Principal Dispenser at Balaklava.

I came with the army from Varna. I came here to enter upon my duties about the beginning of October. I draw my supplies in general from Scutari, but on one occasion I got some which were on board the Medway. These should have been landed at Scutari, but I got them by the direction of Dr. Hall and Dr. Dumbreck. I started with a complete invoice of medicines from Apothecaries' Hall, minus tincture of catechu and chloride of lime. The invoice included the medicines usually used in military hospitals. The preparations of opium and astringents were exhausted by the middle of October. I supply the whole army and the marines. I supply them upon the requisition of the staff surgeons of divisions, or of regimental surgeons, countersigned by the staff surgeons. Before the supply was completely exhausted, I made a requisition on Scutari. The copy of the requisition was lost on the day of the storm—blown away, I believe, during the storm. I applied, to the best of my belief, for 20lbs. pulv. opii, about 30lbs. pulv. cret. comp., and the same quantity of pulv. cret. cum opio; of sulphuric acid, 10lbs.; creta prep., 20lbs.; hydrarg. cum creta, 10lbs.; aromat. spirit. ammon. 10lbs.; tinct. catechu, 30lbs. I received—sulphuric acid, 1lb.; pulv. opii, 2lbs.; pulv. creta. comp. 2lbs.; pulv. cret. cum opio, 5lbs. 8oz.; creta, prep., 2lbs.; hydrarg. cum creta, 1lb.; aromat. spirit. ammon. 3lb. 12oz.; tinct. catechu, 7lb. 8oz. No explanation was given to me for the requisition being only partially complied with. I received these on the 17th October. Dr. Dumbreck was present when the medicines arrived. I showed him the quantities. Before these had arrived, I had sent another requisition by direction of Dr. Dumbreck.* Dr. Dumbreck gave me the invoice, as in previous instance. I do not think I made any representation to Dr. Hall on the insufficient compliance with the requisition. I left that to Dr. Dumbreck. I do not know whether he made any or not. In consequence of the shortness of my supplies, I became unable to comply fully with the requisitions of the staff surgeons. I reduced the quantities in their requisitions—that is, of the opiates and astringents. Other medicines I was generally able to comply with. The second batch of medicines came on the 29th October. I began to supply short quantities about the middle of October, or even earlier. This want has gone on, more or less, until the last week. A third supply of medicines was received December 7. [Copy of requisition and of quantities invoiced to be furnished.†] The fourth supply arrived on the 3d January by the Medway. [Copy of requisition and of quantities invoiced to be furnished.‡] During the last week I have been able to supply fully all requisitions of medicines, but part of goods invoiced have not been received; they are missing.

I have never had any deficiency in surgical appliances, with the exception of line splints, of which we were in want for only two days. I always had plenty of whalebone splints, also bandages, old linen sheets, lint, and tow. To the best of my recollection, I have always been able to comply with all requisitions for such things. I had plenty at the battle of Alma and of Inkermann.

I had my supplies at first on board the John Masterman. They were not landed until December 18th. I had no store on shore, except one small room, which was insufficient. I was, in consequence, much inconvenienced. I had great difficulty in finding what I wanted. I had constantly to dive down into the hold of the ship; and as the crew occasionally shifted my cases, I had great difficulty in putting my hand on them. At first I was wholly unassisted. At the end of about a week, the commandant (Col. Daveney) gave me a common soldier from the invalid dépôt as an orderly. I employed him to remove cases in the store and on board ship. I kept him about a week, and then he was taken away from me for some offence, and put into the guard-house. I then did without one. My time was so much taken up that I had not time to apply for another. On 6th Nov. Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Philpot were sent to me as dispensers. Now I have got three more dispensers, who came—one in November, the other two within the last day or two. With them I am sufficiently provided.

I have generally obtained my information of the arrival of goods from the Principal Medical Officer. I have then gone on board the ship, and sometimes have had to go three or four times before I could get them, the captain denying at first that he had them on board. Mr. Reade, the late apothecary at Scutari, sent invoices by post to the Principal Medical Officer, who handed them to me. Since then I have received none. The purveyor had his stores on board the John Masterman as well as me, and our stores got intermixed and great confusion arose. I have had great delay in getting things landed. I also had great difficulty in complying with requisitions as long as the stores remained on board the John Masterman, as I had to go on board on all occasions, and I could not always obtain a boat.

Dr. ANDERSON, Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava.

I have been here about a month. Before, I was staff surgeon of 3d division. The first supply of medicines I received was about a week ago. That was in compliance with a requisition made by the apothecary and countersigned by Dr. Hall. I received no invoice of it. I believe Dr. Hall never received any either. I believe this because he told me to let him know immediately, on the arrival of the ship. I acquired quite casually the information that the Medway contained medicines for me. I sent a dispenser for them,

* Ante, p. 190. † Ante, p. 190. ‡ Ante, p. 191.

and we got them within 24 hours. I have always directed Mr. Fernandez to board any ship that Dr. Hall informs me is likely to have stores on board either for the apothecary or purveyor. Mr. Fernandez has complained to me of difficulties in getting things landed.

I have not had any official report made to me of the want of medicines, but I have known it from personal observation and the complaints of regimental surgeons, and surgeons going on board ships with sick and wounded. I have never made any representation to Dr. Hall, because he was constantly here and expressing great anxiety about the want. This want was chiefly confined to opiates and astringents. I have been unable to comply with requisitions for opium, in any form except acetate or muriate of morphia, for sending on board ship, till within the last few days. The requisitions are countersigned by me. I have now received several portable medicine chests (Guthrie's). These contain quite enough medicines for the short voyage down to Scutari. They are generally brought back here, not filled there. If the vessel lies in harbour, the surgeon may draw on shore for anything he wants, so as to go to sea with a complete chest.

We have been deficient in medical comforts. I draw direct on the purveyor for these when they are to be sent on board ship; and I have found that he has frequently been unable to comply with my requisitions fully. The chief wants have been in arrowroot and sago. The purveyor has always complied fully with my requisitions for port or any other wine.

We do not generally put beds on board the large steamers, when the voyage is expected to be short. Each man comes down with one, or now more commonly with two blankets. The purveyor supplied a third or a rug until his stock ran short, and now we get it from the Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General at Balaklava. I have never had any difficulty on this point. I think that this is sufficient for a short voyage. After lying on the bare ground in camp, the men are well pleased with the accommodation we give them for the short voyage. Another reason for not supplying them with mattresses is, the nature of the diseases from which the men generally suffer,—aggravated forms of diarrhoea and dysentery. The stock of mattresses would soon be exhausted, as we have no means of making up hair mattresses again. I reserve the hair mattresses for the worst cases on board sailing vessels. Sometimes we have put on board paillasses stuffed with straw or hay.

Of bedpans, urinals, and closetools the stock is now exhausted. I have been obliged to put chamber pots on board instead. I have also had great deficiencies in knives, forks, spoons, cups, and plates.

When I first came here, I had the sole responsibility of inspecting ships destined for the transport of sick and wounded to Scutari. This was until December 12th, when a general order of the commander of the forces was issued as follows:—

“No. 1. In future, when a ship is named for the reception of sick and wounded at Balaklava, and for their conveyance to Scutari, it is to be immediately inspected by a Board composed of the following officers: The Commandant of Balaklava, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General doing duty at that place, the Principal Medical Officer there, and An Assistant Commissary General. And these officers will be summoned by Lieutenant-Colonel Haines, “the Commandant,” who will request Captain Christie, of the Royal Navy, either to attend himself, or to nominate an agent of transports for the duty. The Board will be so good as to ascertain the state and condition of the ship, the extent of its accommodation, its fittings for sick, and its deficiencies. And all these officers will, as far as depends upon them, take immediate steps for the supply of those deficiencies before the sick are put on board. The officer, who shall preside at this Board, will make a report of its proceedings to the Quarter-master General.”

Before this order was issued, I had to do all myself. Now I simply go on board as a member of the Board when I am summoned by Colonel Haines. We all go round the ship together. We count the bed places, and calculate how many men the decks will accommodate. We allow 6 feet long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad for sick, and 6 feet by 3 feet for wounded. We do not take into calculation the cubic measurement of the decks. We look more to the ventilation. The vessels employed are generally very lofty; one of them, I know, is 9 feet between decks. I ask

Names of ship and of captain?

Tonnage?

Quantity and quality of water?

How many beds and blankets on board?

Ventilation,—and how?

Whether there are medicines and instruments on board belonging to the public?

What the ballast is?

Height between decks?

Accommodation for officers?

Accommodation for men (as above)?

Whether sufficient disinfecting fluid, and what?

Whether cups, plates, cooking pans for small messes, knives and forks, &c. on board?

Whether close stools and bedpans on board?

Whether medical comforts on board?—i.e.

Port.

Brandy.

Arrowroot.

Sago.

Lime juice.

Preserved potatoes.

Essence of beef.

Soap.

Rice.

Preserved meat.

Barley.

Live stock.

Preserved milk.

Such of the articles as I find wanting on board, I get supplied by purveyor or apothecary. They report to me when they have put the things on board. After inspecting the vessel, I draw up an inspection report, and send it to Dr. Hall. I do not go again on board before the sick arrive on board, but I go before she sails. I see that the men are properly accommodated, and ask the medical officer in charge if he has any want unsupplied in regard to the ship; and I can safely aver that every requisition, both of his and mine, have been complied with as far as the stock has enabled us to do so.

Every evening, when a number of sick have come down during the day, a report, stating the number embarked on board each ship is sent to me by Dr. Tarrant, an assistant staff surgeon, who has been specially told off for the purpose of receiving the sick at the wharf. He counts the number, and is ready to give medical assistance in case of need. A naval officer is also there in charge of boats to convey the men on board. I appoint one or more medical officers to take charge of the sick on board. If I have none, or none of sufficient experience, I apply to Dr. Hall, and he appoints from the front. I get his sanction to those I appoint. They always go on board before the sick embark. I think there was one or two occasions when this rule was not observed. Once this arose, as well as I remember, from the sick having been sent, through a mistake of the naval authorities, on board a vessel,—the Sidney,—which had not been inspected. The other was when we were told to expect 1,100, and 1,208 were sent down to us.

When I was first here, I used not to receive any intimation of the intended arrival of sick from the field, except from Dr. Hall, whose notes were sometimes delayed by the state of the roads and the weather. This was an inconvenience, because we might not have had vessels told off for their reception. Hitherto, the sick men have come down in large numbers; on an average they came down about 600. They are carried on 300 French mules. This number is much too large to embark with comfort to the men. I have no doubt whatever that their lives are sometimes endangered by the long exposure on the beach in wet weather from this practice. I have written to Dr. Hall on the subject. (Letter dated December 20th, 1854.) Lord Raglan visited the general hospital here on January 8th, and informed me that in future only 200 men would be brought down at one time. I can safely say that on more than one occasion I did not receive 24 hours' notice that sick were coming.

The hospital at Balaklava is not large enough for the number of patients I have. The building is in very indifferent repair; one wing is roofless. The roof of the rest is very defective. The windows are in many cases totally deficient of glass. I have reported it to Dr. Hall. The privies are abominable. It is unsuited for the treatment of sick. The smell of the drains is very offensive. Four medical officers have been taken ill within the last month; Mr. Rutter, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Mitchell have all been prostrated by fever and bowel complaint, arising from the insufficient drainage. They lived in the hospital, and all got sick in the same room.

I have acted as Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in the fourth Division for four or five weeks. Every Friday we called on the surgeons of regiments, to send in, by two o'clock on the same day, the total number of men in their hospitals, the number of those too ill to be moved, and the number not requiring removal. I visited the hospitals the same afternoon, and I agreed with the surgeons as to the number to be removed, he sent next morning a nominal and numerical list, which was amalgamated with the lists of the other regiments of the Division and sent to Dr. Hall. The next day, or the day after, the men were sent down in the two ambulances attached to the division,—one holding seven, the other ten. If the number exceeded that, we got arabas from the Commissariat. This was in October. The number of sick was then comparatively small.

Five hundred and fifty men were wounded in my division at Inkermann. A large number were carried off the field in our ambulances. I found them very useful and well adapted for the purpose, in the state of the roads at that time. Sir G. Cathcart, who was the General of our Division, occasionally inspected our hospitals, and took great interest in the state of our sick. Every day I had to attend on him personally, besides sending him a written report to satisfy him as to the state of the sick.

January 13th.

Mr. FERNANDEZ.

I have been here since the 1st November. I am now dispenser in charge at Balaklava. Since January 1st, I have been directed on several occasions by Dr. Hall and Dr. Anderson, to board vessels which have arrived here—for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any medical stores on board. I have boarded the Medway, Europa, Niagara, Gottenburg, Charity, and two or three others. I had made it a rule, as a matter of duty, to go on board every vessel that arrived.

When I first went on board the Medway, I asked the captain if he had any medical stores on board. He said "he had about 30 black boxes marked 'regimental chests.'" I came away, and had the things landed. I got 10 chests landed on the Sunday as a great favour. The Pedestrian came in next day. I went on board, and was told by the captain there were medical stores on board, but that he had no invoice of the things. I had them all landed. It took four or five days. There was a great deal of baggage, which was landed at the same time. It was about four or five days after I boarded the Medway, that I got all the medical stores landed. The portion which I had got landed on the Sunday, lay on the

shore all that time, because I could not get a fatigue party. I had made a requisition in writing on the Commandant of this place for a fatigue party, and took it to his office. The clerk said he would attend to it, but no party was sent. The dépôt was broken up at that time. A fatigue party came at last. It was from a draft which, I think, had just landed on the other side of the harbour. At the bottom of the Medway I found some medical stores which had been sent from Scutari to this place.

When our stores were on board the *John Masterman*—that is, until about a month ago—I used to experience the greatest difficulty in getting on board. I used to have to wait sometimes two hours on the shore before I could get a boat. I have five times had to pay to get on board it and other vessels. The money was repaid me.

The stores are now on shore. Everything has been unpacked, and is at hand.

I have written repeatedly to Scutari for blank forms of quarterly returns, abstracts, and requisitions. My first letter was written about the middle of December. I have never received any answer, or the articles required. I have applied to Mr. Jenner, the purveyor here, for account books; but he said he had not any. I have plenty of stationery, but I have not kept any copies of letters, because I could not get a letter book.

I wrote on the 16th December a requisition for medicines; I have never received any. I have since written three times, once by post and twice by ship. We have received, since, surgical stores by the *Robert Lowe*, and some medicines by the *Medway*, which, I believe, from the labels on the bottles, came from Scutari; but this supply did not tally with my requisition, and I imagine was an answer to an earlier requisition by Mr. Kersey.

January 14th.

MR. JENNER, Purveyor at Balaklava.

I came with the army. I was put in charge of stores shipped on board the *John Masterman* when the army sailed from Varna. I was assisting the purveyor there, and I was instructed by Dr. Hall what to put on board. When we arrived at Kalamita Bay, I landed a small quantity of the stores. Only six arabas were allowed for the convoy of purveyor's and apothecary's stores and surgical materials. I had no demand until the battle of Alma. At that battle I was in the rear with the waggons. After the battle was over, I received orders from Dr. Hall to go to certain field hospitals which were pointed out to me. This I did, and distributed among them what stores I had, and what they wanted. I had enough of everything, and some even when we arrived here. I did not give as much brandy as was demanded of me. I got as far as the Light Division. I cannot say how many hospitals I supplied. The surgeons were coming to me all night. I received the order to land only on the very morning that I did land; that was on the 18th September. I had a few marquees on board, and I took two small and one large on shore. The small ones were got up, but not the large. The hospitals were not under any shelter.

Since I came here, I have had large and continuous requisitions for medical comforts for the camp, the hospital here, and the transport ships. I have very frequently not been able to comply with them fully, in consequence of not having the things. I have been principally deficient in arrowroot, sago, ground rice, essence of beef, and preserved meat. I have never been short of wine, though recently, in a few instances, we have had to send sherry instead of port. We have been a great deal without brandy; but Dr. Hall told me that when I had none I was to issue rum. I have had a few marquees pass through my hands. I had a few at Varna. Four were sent to me from Scutari by Mr. Wreford. I got also three or four from Captain Grant, of the ambulance corps; but these do not form any portion of hospital stores. I have issued some on requisition to regiments. Two are pitched in front of Balaklava hospital for the sick, and two remain in store. At the present time, I have not a single urinal, bed pan, or close stool complete; there are lots of frames for close stools, but the pans have not reached me. I have often had to refuse requisitions for such things to regiments, especially recently. I have in a few instances supplied blankets to regiments. I have never refused any requisition for them, countersigned by Dr. Hall. I have never been without boards and trestles, and have always offered them when they have been demanded of me on requisition of the regimental surgeon, if the men would take them away. They have usually been taken gradually, a few at a time. The demand for these articles has been quite recent. I had, last Monday, about 200 sets in store, and I am given to understand that there are about 1,000 sets in the harbour in a steamer. I did not receive any invoice of these things. I heard of their being on board by mere accident. One of the transport agents—I do not know who it was, for he was in a boat in the harbour—hailed me and said, "Jenner, I think there are some hospital bedsteads belonging to you on board the *Manilla*." This was about ten days ago. They have come from England. I have always had knives and forks, cups and plates, in abundance. I brought 1,200 pint cups from Varna. I have not had any application for cups from regimental surgeons until quite recently. I have been occasionally asked for plates and, I think, spoons. I have always been able to comply with them.

I brought hospital dresses,—600 suits,—but they were never asked for by the regiments. I was not ordered to issue any to the hospital here. I have received a great deal more hospital clothing since we came. I have sent the greater part of it to Scutari by Dr. Hall's

verbal order. I have not issued to the field hospital flannel waistcoats or any other hospital clothing. I have never been without culinary utensils, and, to the best of my knowledge, I never refused any. I have not had many applications for them until recently. Recently I have had a pretty fair number of applications.

I have constantly had to reduce the quantities of medical comforts in the requisitions. These used at first to be countersigned by Dr. Hall, but sometimes I issued upon the requisition of the regimental surgeon, as I did not like to refuse an officer who had come all the way from the camp. Ultimately it was arranged that I should issue on their requisitions simply. I have often had to purchase candles, tea, and other articles from the sutlers and the shipping to the amount of altogether between 600*l.* and 700*l.* We brought no candles with us. The Commissariat supplied candles at Varna, but until about the beginning of the year, I could get none from them. I brought lamps and wicks, but no oil. For some time I could not get any. I bought 16 gallons about Christmas, at 6*s.* per gallon. We brought no soap with us from Varna. I had to purchase some at first. Since then, I have got some from Scutari. I do not think I have ever been so short of tea as to refuse a requisition altogether.

It has been my duty to put on board the ships destined for the transport of sick and wounded such articles as are ordered by the Principal Medical Officer of Balaklava, or on the requisition of the surgeon in charge of the sick on board, countersigned by the Principal Medical Officer. I have never been unable to comply with the requisitions of the Principal Medical Officer, after being made out; but to a certain extent I have always been consulted on the drawing of the requisition, in order to suit it to the state of our stores. I have no means of forming any judgment as to the sufficiency of the things put on board. Except in two or three cases, I have never received back any of the things I have put on board.

The deficiency of medical comforts has prevented me, sometimes, from complying with the requisitions of the medical officers at the hospital at Balaklava. I have never been without abundance of whole rice; and when I have been unable to give arrowroot, sago, or ground rice to the hospital here, or to the regiments, I have been in condition to give them whole rice; this, however, can be always got from the commissariat. I do not remember that I was ever without arrowroot, sago, or ground rice at the same time. I have received several supplies, perhaps five or six altogether, of medical comforts, from Scutari. When I am running short, I write to Mr. Wreford for more. My requisitions have not all been complied with.

When I was first here I kept my stores on board the *John Masterman*. The ships which brought me goods usually delivered them on board of her. They were slow about it. On one occasion the *Medway* sailed away after having disembarked a part only of my stores. She came back afterwards and delivered the rest. I have always received by post an invoice of goods sent from Scutari, but never of goods which have come from England. I do not know whether the things which I have then got without invoice were intended for me or not; perhaps they were destined for the authorities at Scutari, and were brought on; but by Dr. Hall's directions I have taken possession of all hospital stores I could find. I got goods in this way from the *Medway* only, and the boards and trestles on board the *Manilla*.

I boarded the *Pedestrian* when she arrived, about a fortnight ago, and asked the captain if he had any stores for me. He said he did not know, as he had not any invoice of the goods on board, and that he intended disembarking everything on the shore, and let the owners claim them. I make it a practice to go on board any vessels of whose arrival I hear, as often as I can; but I have no boat, and find the greatest difficulty in doing this.

The transport from the beach to the hospital has been very difficult. Recently I have got two mule carts from the Commissariat. This was about a fortnight ago. We are often obliged to break open casks and cases on the shore and get the contents carried by soldiers—a fatigue party. We always get as many fatigue men as we require.

I have not a sufficient number of clerks to assist. They are at the present moment two in number. Till October 27 I was without any; then a youth joined me quite ignorant of his duties. Within the last fortnight I have received the assistance of an efficient clerk. On leaving Varna I had not a clerk, sergeant, or even orderly. I had to break open my cases, issue the rations myself, and deal out all the medical comforts myself.

I have reported the want of glazing of the windows and the drainage of the privies to the engineer in charge here. I told him I had glass, but required labour. He wanted putty, which I could not procure, and the windows have not been mended. I reported to the Commanding Officer, Royal Engineers, of the British army in the Crimea, through Dr. Hall, that the whole of the roof was out of repair, and the drainage. Nothing has been done.

It is impossible for one purveyor to do all the work here. The time of one would be entirely occupied in looking after the shipment and landing of stores, and keeping the invoices and store department. The daily hospital duties would take up the time of another. My work is immensely multiplied by having all the little requisitions of regimental surgeons sent to me instead of the purveyor's clerks attached to the Divisions. There is such a clerk attached to the Light Division; one to the first and one to the third; and they have some stores. But, nevertheless, the regiments come to me.

On the line of march I got additional arabas, which made eight arabas altogether for the apothecary and me. When I came here, five were taken to head-quarters with stores and

kept there. One of my arabas broke down, and the remaining two continued to work here until I exchanged them for dromedaries. The waggons broke to pieces, and now I have two double mule carts.

I have written to Dr. Hall, and Mr. Ward, the purveyor at Scutari, for assistance. I have had three sergeants and a private sent to me. I am now sufficiently supplied in this way with store men, but not with clerks.

Till 11th October no diet rolls were kept. I fed all the patients in the hospital down to that time on the verbal order of Dr. Hall without any vouchers. Since then, diet rolls have been kept, but so incorrect, that I doubt if correct stoppage accounts can be made out. In some cases, the same man is entered on different days as belonging to different regiments. No morning states were furnished to me until January 1st, and these are so incorrect that I can do nothing with them.

We have always had plenty of sugar, rice, and biscuits from the Commissariat, and, with the exception of about ten days, an abundant supply of fresh meat. The quality of the meat, however, has been very frequently inferior.

January 16th.

DR. HALL, Inspector-General, and Principal Medical Officer of the Army in the East.

The number of surgeons, if we had no casualties, would be enough. It was sufficient for ordinary purposes, that is, for 10 or 12 per cent. sick, but the present state of things is exceptional. We have now sick,—exclusive of invalids gone home and to Malta,—at Scutari, 5,119; here, in camp and Balaklava 5,180. Of these, 2,000 require to be taken down to Scutari. The increase of sickness has been gradually coming on, owing to severe duty, exposure, want of food, want of means of cooking, want of shelter in such weather as this, and, until lately, want clothing. We had no long days' marching in the Crimea except the day we came to Balaklava; that might have been 16 or 18 miles. The men threw away their arms, blankets, and camp-kettles in the most reckless way.

The surgeons are entitled in the field to one orderly for every 10 patients in hospital, but I do not think that paid orderlies have been given at that rate. There are no hospital accounts at present. The orderlies are got from the regiments and paid by the paymaster. There are no hospital establishments, no hospital accounts kept, no stoppages. The patients in the field draw their rations from the Commissariat. The medical comforts are supplied by the purveyor. Whenever it can be procured, fresh meat is given to the sick, but for weeks they have not had any. In that case preserved meat is issued by the purveyor.

Medical comforts have occasionally run out, from the great demand on the store. This was reported to me in due time, and I instructed Mr. Jenner to make demands on the Purveyor-in-chief. I have also directed him to procure arrowroot, tea, and other things whenever practicable. Before I left Constantinople, I directed Mr. Wreford, the purveyor-in-chief, to make an indent or demand on England for 12 pipes or 600 doz., in bottle, of wine.

I never was consulted about the quantity of medicine and comforts to be taken with the army to the Crimea. The Quarter-master-General never communicated to me that we were going there. Lord De Ros was sick. Major Wellesley was acting Quarter-master-General. It was generally rumoured that the army was about to embark. The transports were collected, but I never was consulted as to the quantity of medicines, surgical appliances, or medical comforts which ought to be taken with the expedition. I did not even know what number of men was to embark. Lord Raglan consulted me as to what I proposed to do for the conveyance of the wounded, and asked me to put my views on paper, as to what conveyance would be necessary for an army taking the field. I wrote this letter.* I required 42 waggons for conveyance of stores and for sick and wounded men; 336 canvass bearers, 432 men from regiments, and 240 from ambulance corps. No waggons whatever were embarked except three, and these had no horses, harness, or drivers. The ambulance corps was placed by the Home Authorities under the Quarter-master General's department, so Lord De Ros told me. I put on board the "John Masterman" as much medicine and medical comforts as I thought necessary. The lists marked E and F† show the quantities of medicine, medical comforts, and surgical appliances, and purveyors' stores put on board. I knew the strength of the army sufficiently to make the necessary calculations. When we landed, I got from the Quarter-master-General five arabas drawn by a couple of oxen, and on them I took medicines and comforts. The lists C and D‡ show the quantities so carried. This was the reserve store; besides these, each regimental surgeon had his panniers fully equipped. The supply was ample. I think that the number of splints was sufficient. I never heard any complaints of the want of them. We had ample medicines and surgical appliances at the Alma. There were surgeons enough. The action was not over till 5 p.m. The surgeons worked not only till dark, but some of them during the night. The whole of the wounded were dressed and sent on board ship by the evening of the 22nd. I was present on the field both days and saw this. The first Division had all their wounded collected and under cover in houses in a vineyard, on the night of the 20th. Great many of the other Divisions were also collected the same evening; the rest

* Vide Sup., p. 55. † Vide Sup., pp. 57 & 61. ‡ Vide Report, pp. 7, 8.

next day. I had the farm yard littered with hay, and on that the wounded were placed in rows. This was what was termed the general hospital. We had a good many cholera cases. The surgeon of the flag ship offered the services of naval surgeons. Some of them were employed. We were not in want of surgeons, but I suggested that if the naval surgeons would superintend the putting on board of the men it would be a great relief to us. They gave us that assistance. If I had accepted the offer of the naval surgeons to assist in dressing, I do not think the men would have been dressed or got off sooner. I had suggested to Lord Raglan at Varna, shortly before the sailing of the expedition, that two steamers should be fitted up and equipped as hospital ships, to receive the wounded, if the landing were opposed. Admiral Boxer set apart the *Andes* and *Cambria* for this purpose. They had the fittings of ordinary troop ships, and were supplied by me with medicines, surgical appliances, and purveyor's stores. The steamers in question were not as large or as well calculated for the service as I would have wished. I inspected the *Andes* myself at Varna, and saw that she had a sufficient supply of mattresses and bedding. After my inspection, I sent on board surgical appliances and purveyors' stores. Two medical officers were also put on board each vessel. The vessels were wholly insufficient for the sick and wounded after the *Alma*. The sick and wounded were put on board by the naval authorities. I was not consulted as to the vessels, or as to the number to be put on board each; nor was I even informed of the number or names of the vessels employed; this I ascertained afterwards. I sent Dr. Dumbreck down on one occasion to ascertain the name of one of the vessels. Everything was done in a great hurry; for it was a choice of evils whether the men were to be got off at once or remain on the field. It was about three miles to the beach. The French lent us their mules and carried many men. Arabas and stretchers were also employed. The arabas took the lighter cases. When I was informed that a vessel had received her sick and wounded, I sent two, sometimes three, medical officers on board. The number of men on board was not mentioned to me, but I was merely told that she was full, and then, judging from the size of the vessel, ordered the proper number of surgeons. To the best of my knowledge, no wounded man was put on board till his wound was dressed. I put a medical officer at the gate of the farm. Dr. Elliott of the artillery was so employed for some time, to prevent any man from being carried away till he was dressed.

January 17th.

DR. HALL; examination continued.

I think that one surgeon and two assistant surgeons would be enough for a regiment, and that the number on the staff should be increased, as they are more available for general duty and can at any time be attached to a regiment if necessary. I think that second class staff surgeons are better employed in taking charge of wards like assistant surgeons, than in superintending.

As to transporting the sick and wounded to the rear, I think that if we had the waggons I asked for when the army came here, they would have sufficed. The waggons would not suffice in case of want of roads as at present. We ought to have mules with cacolets and litters, like the French, to travel where waggons cannot go. I should prefer a long car like the Irish Bianconi cars to follow each regiment on the line of march, and a lighter carriage for severely wounded not carrying more than four. The present waggons are good, but heavy. The men do not like—and especially the officers—being laid in a catacomb. Guthrie's carts upset, at Varna, every time we tried them. The ambulance corps has not answered. From their habits and age they are quite unfitted for their situation. We ought to have a corps especially enlisted and trained for the purpose. Our ambulance men could not drive. There were no farriers, smiths, or wheelwrights with them, so that the most trifling damage rendered the carriages useless. The corps was placed under the Quarter-master General. When the waggons came here about the 12th October, they were distributed to the different Divisions, and placed under the Principal Medical Officer of the Division. Recently, I was told by Captain Grant, the chief of the corps, that the Quarter-master General had applied to him to use the animals for general purposes. He had objected, but it was a case of emergency, and they were used. The animals have mostly died off. This arose partly from exposure, and partly from neglect.

Every week I get a return of the number of sick, showing those who require to be taken away, those that do not, and those that cannot be taken. At first they were brought down in the ambulances. When the roads or tracks became bad, and the ambulances failed us, that is, from the middle of—November when the heavy rains set in,—the artillery lent leaders to the ambulance waggons, and lent also their own waggons for the conveyance of the sick. This was done by Lord Raglan's order. This was continued till within the last week or ten days. We also got the loan of the French mules with cacolets and litters,—as many as 500 at a time. More recently, the cavalry horses have been employed, bringing down such as could ride. When I get the weekly returns just mentioned, I submit them through the Adjutant-General to Lord Raglan. Arrangements are then made for getting the means of conveyance. If we are to have the French mules, it is communicated to me by note or verbally by the Adjutant-General. Sometimes this communication is very shortly before the arrival of the mules. In one instance, on Saturday night, I received such intimation to say that on Monday morning the French would lend us 500 mules; that I

was to visit every Division of the army, and come down to Balaklava to make arrangements to get boats ready for the embarkation of the sick. On that occasion we had about 1,100 or 1,200 sick. On another occasion, I did not get any intimation until the day after the note was written, and the day before the sick were to be embarked; so that I had hardly a day—for I did not know the names of the vessels to sail—to fit out the vessels with hospital furniture, medicines, medical comforts, &c. I think I ought to receive a longer notice that the sick are coming. Sometimes there is time to inspect and prepare vessels; at other times we are very much hurried.

In fitting up a vessel for the transport of sick and wounded, a medicine chest and case of instruments are put on board. Medical comforts and hospital bedding and furniture are also supplied as well as the means at our disposal enable us. If the vessels have been shortly supplied at times, it has been from necessity—from the shortness of our supplies. As to paillasses, at one time, we could not get any hay or straw to stuff them with. Written applications were repeatedly made on the Commissariat and refused. It was not from want of inclination on their parts. They had not it. Some articles of hospital furniture have also been deficient, especially bed-pans. Mr. Jenner wrote to Mr. Wreford, by my directions, for a supply; but the requisition was not fully complied with. I think the purveyor has given me timely intimation that particular articles were running short. We once got a supply of trivets, but the pans were not brought. I believe they were landed at Scutari from the Medway. The Jura brought us in November some of Smith's bedsteads—about 500—and 100 of Clarke's; the legs of half of Dr. Smith's have not yet been received. I believe they are on board the Robert Lowe. Dr. Smith wrote to me from home to say so. Medicines, medical comforts, and purveyor's stores, we get from the general store at Scutari. I received official information that the Ambassador at Constantinople had instructions to supply any wants at Scutari. Mr. Wreford has also unlimited power to purchase anything wanted. As to the want of opium, we have run short of some forms of it, but we have always had plenty of morphine, which, in my opinion, is a good substitute. I wrote to Mr. Reade, the apothecary at Scutari, that if the stores did not admit of sending any opium, he was to go into the market and buy 50lbs. He sent me 5lbs. of crude opium. He also sent a small quantity of pulv. opii. I have not been able to get my requisitions fully complied with.

Medical comforts have run out here. When arrowroot ran short, I wrote to Mr. Wreford to send me two tons of ground rice instead. He sent me the quantity, but it was spoiled, sour and offensive. The want of candles at first was an oversight at Varna, but we purchased them here as soon as we came. We got them on board the ships. I think we brought a small supply of wax candles for operations.

We have always had an ample supply of surgical appliances.

When we landed in the Crimea one bell tent was allowed to each regiment for an hospital. In the beginning of October I was ordered down to Scutari, and did not return until the 23d or 24th. The troops had then got their tents. Some of the surgeons had got their marquees. Others could not find theirs. All the marquees that came with the ambulance corps, and the field officers' marquees had been then also issued for hospitals. These were wholly inadequate. As soon as the wet weather began to set in, I applied for some sheds which are in a village called Karani, about a mile or a mile and a half from head quarters, in order to have converted them into hospitals. They would have accommodated about 180 sick. The Commissariat had got possession of them and objected to giving them up. Mr. Filder wrote a letter to the Quarter-master-General, enclosing one from the Commissariat officer in charge of the mule establishments there, stating that his animals would perish if they were turned out. The letter was referred to me. I did not get the sheds. I have applied repeatedly to the Quarter-master-General to get the new building at the general hospital covered in. This has not been accomplished till within the last week. It has been converted into a pack store or armoury. I applied also to Quarter-master-General for any spare houses there might be at Kadikoi or here. I have got the church and some houses at Kadikoi for the Highland brigade, but there were none fit in Balaklava. I also applied to get huts executed in the Turkish manner. I directed Dr. Forrest, Deputy Inspector in charge of 3d division, to make the experiment. He wrote to say that he was unable to do so from want of men to do the work, and that he could not do it unless Turks were sent. I procured the sanction of Osman Pasha through Lord Raglan, for the employment of a number of Turks who understood the mode of constructing the huts. I communicated this to the Quarter-master-General. He said it must be done by Divisions, and that instructions should be sent to Divisions to make application for the number of men they required. About a week after, Captain Chapman, R. E., came to me and said he had been instructed by Sir Richard England, the General commanding the 3d division, to communicate with me about the huts, and said that it would be useless to dig the earth, unless we had timber for roofing. A vessel had arrived a day or two before from Sinope with timber. I went with Captain Chapman to the Quarter-master-General to see if we could obtain any. The Quarter-master-General said the cavalry was to be huted first. I think that the huts would have been far better than tents. Then we heard that the wooden huts were arriving; and nothing more was done, except that a further supply of marquees and tents, which came in the Jura last November, were issued.

The cutler was sent to Varna with a proper apparatus. He was dismissed and another sent from England in his place. The apparatus had been left at Varna, and is now at

Scutari. He has means of setting instruments here. I have sent him to go round all the Divisions and set all the instruments needing setting.

I have a vast deal of corresponding. I write the greater part of it with my own hand; I have not assistance enough for this purpose. I have applied for two clerks. I think I ought to have a professional assistant of some rank in the field; it is absolutely necessary.

I think it is necessary that the requisitions of surgeons for medicines and medical comforts should be countersigned. It is a necessary check on extravagant demands. I find it sometimes necessary to cut down the demands.

The requisitions are in practice sometimes made out by the hospital sergeants. The countersignature is also requisite on account of the state of supplies.

The surgeons keep no record of cases here. They have no books for the purpose.

SCUTARI.

February 20th.

Miss NIGHTINGALE.

The articles I supplied,*—as shown in the list I have furnished,—I supplied on the demands of medical officers in charge of wards, countersigned by staff surgeons of divisions.

Before complying with such requisition, I always inquired of the purveyor whether there were in his store any of the articles demanded. If he answered that there were none, then in most instances I went to the purveyor and asked him whether he expected any from England, or was about to get them from Stamboul. I went sometimes to the purveyor-in-chief, Mr. Wreford, sometimes to Mr. Stewart. Upon getting a negative answer, I issued them, if I had them in my store, or procured them in Stamboul. If the things were in the purveyor's store, I obtained them from him upon written requisition. The articles so obtained are shown on the list.

I have had my washing establishment since the 30th November. I employ from four to twelve soldiers' wives and widows there. They wash soldiers' shirts,—flannel and cotton,—socks, a few sheets, bandages, and drawers. On the 9th November we received the wounded after Inkermann. They were without shirts. I issued about 500. Before doing this I inquired of the purveyor whether he could supply them, and he said he could not. The purveyor was Mr. Wreford. This led to my finding out that other men who had been in hospital previous to Inkermann were without shirts, and I supplied about 700 more. This was during the first week. At the end of the first week the men informed me, that they still had the same shirts on. I inquired of Mr. Stuart, and found there was a contractor and a place for washing shirts. I did not interfere further for some days. At the end of that time I went with Mr. Bracebridge to Mr. Stuart, who told me the man had broken his contract, but that he was about to come to some fresh arrangement. He erected a barrier, and ordered a sergeant to collect the shirts within it. Whether the shirts were collected or not, I do not know; but at the end of a fortnight, I, still finding the men were without change, went to him again. He told me that the contract had fallen through, and he gave the order that the shirts should be collected and distributed among four soldiers' wives. On the 20th day after Inkermann, a great number of those who had got shirts on the 9th, were still with the same shirts on their back. I inferred that the four soldiers' wives were not sufficient for washing the shirts, and I took a house at Scutari, provided it with boilers, which I obtained, partly from the engineer officers, partly from my own resources, and employed some soldiers' wives to wash. I gave notice to the staff surgeons, that there was such an establishment, if they chose to have their patients' shirts washed. I was told by the non-commissioned officers, that the men had been unwilling to give up their shirts to be washed either by the contractor, or by the soldiers' wives, because, they said, they either did not get back any shirts at all, or they got a bad one in place of a good one. I also found, that the washing of the soldiers' wives was quite insufficient. They washed in a tub, generally in cold water; and it is necessary that shirts in hospital should be boiled, because it is impossible to get out, otherwise, the animal matter. This is particularly detrimental, when A gets B's shirt. I believe the surgeons of divisions ordered their wardmasters to collect the dirty shirts, and to send them to my establishment. I made a fresh issue of shirts, in order to enable them to comply. The number washed, has varied, from 50 to 800. I was struck with this, and on inquiry, I was told by a wardmaster, that the purveyor had told him to take the shirts to the soldiers' wives. It appeared to be optional with the wardmaster, whether he should obey the surgeon or the purveyor. I have now, from 500 to 800 pieces a week. I think the shirts come, generally, from the same quarter. Each wardmaster delivers up his shirts to me, and I give him a receipt. I do my best to ensure the return of the identical shirts. I direct that the shirts of each wardmaster shall be washed in a separate tub. I obtained the tubs from the purveyor. The men are not, now, properly supplied with clean shirts. There are several reasons for that. I have patients, at this moment, without shirts. The number of those wholly without shirts does not exceed ten; but there is not a sufficient supply for the hospital. The men who come

* *Vide Report, p. 35 and p. 41.*

from the Crimea are in such a state of filth, that the shirts have to be cut off from them; and when they leave the hospital, they are allowed to take away the shirts on their backs. I could not refuse it. Another reason for the insufficiency of clean shirts, is, that the soldiers' wives employed by the purveyor have no means of procuring hot water, or other conveniences, for washing. I have heard of a woman giving a man a pint of porter, to get her some hot water. In my establishment, I could do any amount of washing; but, in this climate, we cannot dry without wringing machines. These I expect daily from England.

I have observed how the bedding which is washed by contract is washed. The blankets come back torn and covered with stains. I have, myself, sorted these blankets, when taking in sick, and been compelled to throw away the so-called clean blankets, till they could be carried away and destroyed. They also come so wet, that I am obliged to have them dried before they can be used.

With respect to the articles in the lists which are properly apothecaries stores,* I applied to the apothecary before issuing them. I put the same questions as I did to the purveyor. As for stump pillows, I got from him oil cloth enough to make about two dozen. The medical officers complained that the quality was bad, that the oil was decomposed by the discharge from the wounds of the patients.

As to medical comforts,†—the beef we have always had from the purveyor. The chickens were sometimes so bad, that I have often had to return them to the purveyor. He said he could get no better. Our cook could not make soup with them; so, to make soup, I was obliged to get others. Arrowroot has been supplied to me in part by the purveyor. Only on one occasion did he give me half the quantity I asked for; on the others, he always gave me the quantity I asked, but our own arrowroot was much better. For the sick it is important to have the best. The sago I asked for of the purveyors, but did not get. The lemons also they declined giving me. The milk was so bad, that I could not use it for sick cookery, and I could not get enough; so I always supplied it myself.

The port wine was declined. The medical officers came to me from different divisions, and said the port wine was bad, and asked me for some. This has frequently happened. The same with the brandy. Brandy was never refused to us, but it was bad. The medical officers asked me for it. The eggs I used to get from the purveyor. About two months ago my requisitions for them began to be refused. When my requisitions had been declined a considerable number of times, I ceased to apply, and have ever since supplied the eggs from private sources. They have been very scarce, and very dear during that period; so has milk, so have chickens.

With regard to the wine, I used to issue arrowroot without wine, even after the medical officers made requisitions on me, and I insisted on the men putting into it the port which they got from the purveyor. I did not issue the wine, until the medical officers said the port was so bad.

MR. TUCKER.

I am now the purveyor of the Barrack hospital. I came here on the 4th of this month. I found, when I arrived, a quantity of flannel and cotton shirts in store. I have been issuing them on requisition. I have not had a requisition for either shirts, which has not been complied with. Everything goes up to the General hospital in the first instance.

I think Miss Nightingale came into the office not a week ago. She stated there was a great want of shirts at Balaklava, that she had heard not a patient in hospital had a shirt, and asked if we were sending any of these stores to the front. I said that rested with Mr. Wreford; that I had had no information that any were required. She asked whether shirts could be sent. I asked what number. She said that 4,000 would be required altogether. I said that I understood Mr. Wreford was making arrangements to send things to Balaklava. She went on to say, that she would send some shirts herself, and a small quantity of barley. I looked into my store when she went away, and found I could supply 200. I could have sent six casks of barley, each holding 250 lbs., if I had had orders to do so.

One of the greatest wants we have here is, the want of store for receiving and issuing in bulk.

We have never been short of arrowroot,—that is wholly run out, and unable to meet requisitions. I am not aware that any demands on the stores for arrowroot has not been met. The steward never reported it, nor the clerk in charge; they would at once have reported such circumstance to me.

MR. WREFORD.

I have received shirts recently from England, that is, within a fortnight. Some of them are landed. I have no idea what number. They are at the General hospital. They have been in process of landing for the last 10 days, that is, the cargo generally. There are flannel as well as cotton shirts. I have had no Board on any of them. We must have a Board on the damaged; but I gave instructions to-day to Mr. Stuart to break bulk without waiting for a Board, if the articles could not be otherwise supplied. There has been a demand for shirts within these last 10 days. I heard there was a demand two days ago for shirts; only 10 minutes ago I saw two men with requisitions for shirts.

* *Vide Report*, p. 34. † *Vide Report*, p. 41.
X x 2

I met Miss Nightingale the day before yesterday. She asked me if I had flannel shirts; I said I had. I had 1,000 five or six days ago. She made no demand for any; she observed that if I had them, she would not issue any.

We get from the Commissariat direct, porter, ale, barley occasionally, sugar occasionally, and rice occasionally. I say occasionally, because we have supplies of those things sent to us direct from England. Straw, wood, and charcoal we also get from them.

The meat is furnished by a contractor, whose contract is with the Commissariat—that is Mr. Parry. Fowls, eggs, bread, potatoes, and vegetables are also supplied under the same contract. When the hospital was first established, the purveyor made the contracts. Afterwards the Commissary-General claimed the right to make the contract, but appended the condition that the purveyor was to pay. This was done about July or August. Things continued under this arrangement till the 1st January. Since that time, we have reverted to the usage that the Commissariat pays the contractor on the verified account of the purveyor, and the purveyor repays the Commissary. There are other articles, such as arrowroot, sago, tea, port wine, as to which the purveyor is left to his own resources.

As to furniture, the purveyor has to furnish that. He is, in effect, barrack-master and storekeeper for the hospital as well as purveyor. We get tables and other such articles through the engineer department. If the roof leaks, or a pane of glass is wanting, the requisition is made to the purveyor, who has to make a requisition on the engineer department, which requisition must be countersigned by the Quartermaster-General.

COPY of a LETTER from Colonel G. C. MUNDY to Dr. CUMMING, Dr. SPENCE, and P. B. MAXWELL, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,

War Department, November 3, 1854.

REFERRING to the instructions which have been addressed to you, by the direction of the Duke of Newcastle, under date of the 23d ultimo, I am directed by his Grace to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Department, calling attention to the alleged want of proper means of transport, particularly by sea, for hospital stores, and other articles necessary for the sick and wounded; and I am to request that you will take the same into your consideration, and favour his Grace with your opinion upon Dr. Smith's proposal that a steamer should be sent from England, and be placed at the disposal of the Senior Medical Officer of the Army in the East, for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of stores of this nature from one place to another. In the meantime, the Duke of Newcastle has requested Dr. Smith to report to his Grace whether he has a sufficient cargo to freight such a vessel from England, if engaged.

Dr. Cumming.

Dr. Spence.

P. B. Maxwell, Esq.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. C. MUNDY.

COPY of a LETTER from Dr. ANDREW SMITH to Colonel G. C. MUNDY.

SIR,

Army and Ordnance Medical Department, October 28, 1854.

As it appears that the medical staff serving with the Army in the East have been occasionally without a sufficient supply of hospital stores and other articles necessary to the general well-being and professional treatment of the sick and wounded; and as I have reason to believe that these deficiencies have arisen, in a great measure, from the want of efficient means of transport, particularly by sea, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, that I am of opinion the like disadvantages will continue to be experienced unless some special provision be made for the particular service referred to.

Believing that nothing short of the following arrangement would prove effectual, I have the honour to propose to his Grace, that a steamer of about 200 tons should be immediately engaged and sent to the East, to be exclusively at the disposal of Dr. Hall, the Chief Medical Officer of the expeditionary army, and that her captain should be strictly enjoined and bound to act in conformity with his orders, and to acknowledge no other authority but his.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ANDREW SMITH,
Director General.

Colonel Mundy,

&c. &c.

COPY of a LETTER from Dr. CUMMING, P. B. MAXWELL, Esq., and P. SINCLAIR LAING, Esq., to Colonel G. C. MUNDY.

SIR,

Scutari, November 30, 1854.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3d instant, requiring our opinion upon the proposal of Dr. Smith, contained in a letter addressed by him to you, and dated the 28th October, that a steamer of about 200 tons should be immediately engaged and sent to the East, to be exclusively at the disposal of Dr. Hall, the Chief Medical Officer of the expeditionary army, and that her captain should be strictly enjoined and bound to act in conformity with his orders, and to acknowledge no other authority but his, we beg to state that, after examining Dr. Menzies upon the subject, and giving it our best consideration, we are of opinion that the adoption of this proposal would be probably attended with much advantage to the public service.

As to the size of the steamer, indeed, we are not competent to form any opinion; but we think it ought to be sufficiently large to hold an ample supply of purveyors' and apothecaries' stores, suitably arranged so as to be readily accessible at the shortest notice, and that persons having the requisite knowledge and experience in the warehousing of such stores, should be employed for the purpose on board the steamer.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. CUMMING, I.G.H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

Colonel Mundy,

&c. &c.

COPY of a LETTER from H. ROBERTS, Esq., to Dr. CUMMING, P. B. MAXWELL, Esq.,
and P. S. LAING, Esq. Received January 23.

War Department,
6th January 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit for your information the accompanying extracts from a despatch which His Grace has addressed to Colonel the Lord William Paulet, dated the 5th instant, containing directions for his Lordship's guidance, on being appointed Commandant of the British Military Establishments in the Bosphorus; and I am directed by His Grace to request your immediate attention thereto.

I am, &c.

HENRY ROBERTS.

Dr. Cumming.
P. B. Maxwell, Esq.
Dr. Laing.

EXTRACT of a Despatch from the DUKE of NEWCASTLE to LORD WM. PAULET,
No. 1, 5th January 1855.

"As it is important that Dr. Cumming should, as soon as possible, take charge of the hospital at Scutari in the place of Dr. Menzies, your Lordship is required to do everything in your power to facilitate and expedite the work of the Commission on which, together with Mr. Maxwell and Dr. Laing, Dr. Cumming is now engaged, with a view to his resuming his professional duties as principal medical officer at Scutari.

"The Commissioners acting under this Commission have received orders to report to your Lordship, from time to time, all practical alterations which they recommend with a view to the better organization and working of the hospital; and your Lordship, after consultation with them, will take immediate steps for the immediate introduction of such alterations as it may appear to you advisable to adopt, without waiting for the completion of your report, or for reference home. Much time will thus be saved. I feel no doubt that your Lordship will gain much valuable information from these gentlemen, and you probably cannot do better than be guided by their advice, founded, as it will be, on an accurate knowledge of the state of the hospital, and of the causes of the evils which we seek to remedy."

COPY of a LETTER from Dr. CUMMING, P. B. MAXWELL, Esq., and P. S. LAING, Esq.,
to Lord W. PAULET.

MY LORD,

Scutari, Jan. 26th.

Having recently received instructions from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to report to your Lordship all practical alterations which we recommend with a view to the better organization and working of the hospital here, we hasten to submit for your consideration some points which have occurred to us in the course of our inquiry, and upon which we are all agreed.

1. It appears to us that the first step towards the due organization of the Barrack hospital would be the total removal of the dépôt from its precincts. As long as the building, which is now chiefly devoted to the accommodation of the sick, is partially occupied by duty men, convalescents, and a large number of soldiers' wives, and is consequently frequented by a variety of other persons, either connected with the canteen which is established in the place, or otherwise, we are of opinion that great difficulty will continue to exist in establishing order and regularity in the hospital.

2. It appears to us that one of the most obvious defects in the organization of our hospital establishments, is the utter absence of a trained body of orderlies. The task which devolves on these men requires that persons of intelligence and respectable character, good constitution, and active habits, should alone be employed; and, further, that they should have undergone some training in their duties before they are placed in this responsible situation. Your Lordship is probably aware that our hospital orderlies seldom fulfil these conditions. In order to form gradually such a corps as we suggest, we would beg to recommend that the medical officers in charge of wards should be requested to report at once, and from time to time in future, to the Commandant, such of their orderlies as may be, either from ill-health, inaptitude, habits, or character, unsuited for their situation; that these men should be removed; that their places should be filled only by men, who upon due inquiry should appear to possess, as far as possible, the qualifications which we have mentioned; and that those who prove themselves duly qualified should not be removed except for misconduct or incapacity, but should be retained in their situation as long as their services were needed and useful.

3. We would offer a similar recommendation respecting the selection of hospital sergeants, wardmasters, and cooks.

4. It appears to us extremely desirable that the clothing of every patient should, on the eve of his leaving the hospital, be inspected by a medical officer, and that every article of dress essential to his health should be supplied before he be discharged. This recommendation, if adopted, would necessitate the establishment of a clothing store in the hospital; but any inconvenience arising from the introduction of an additional element into the already complicated organization of our hospitals would be more than compensated by the beneficial effect which it would have on the well-being of our soldiers. Owing to the want of such a store, men have either been exposed to a recurrence of sickness from

insufficient clothing, or have been permitted to carry away shirts, flannel waistcoats, drawers, and other articles of hospital clothing. This practice has, we learn, been carried to an extent seriously detrimental to the comfort of the sick in hospital, as it has been found practically impossible to supply the constant drain thus kept up on the purveyor's store.

We have, &c.

Lord Wm. Paulet,
Commandant, Scutari.

(Signed)

A. CUMMING, I.G.H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

February 9th.

COPY of a LETTER from Dr. CUMMING, P. B. MAXWELL, Esq., and P. S. LAING, Esq.,
to Lord W. PAULET.

MY LORD,

Scutari, February 9th.

In pursuance of our instructions from the Duke of Newcastle, to report to your Lordship all practical alterations which we recommend with a view to the better organization and working of the hospital, we beg to recommend that further hospital accommodation should be at once provided for the sick and wounded of the army.

We are of opinion that the Barrack hospital is at present much overcrowded. From calculations which we have made, based upon the superficial measurement of the wards and corridors at present occupied by the patients, we think that not more than 1,913 men should be admitted into this hospital. The number of men, exclusive of orderlies, in the wards and corridors devoted to the sick is, this day, 2,107, and amounted, within the last month, to 2,400.

The overcrowding is altogether in the corridors. It is much to be regretted that any patients should be placed in them, but we think that under no circumstances ought they to contain more than one row of beds. If the second row were removed, the corridors might still afford accommodation for 725 men. The wards may contain 1,188 more, making a total of 1,913, from which if 192 orderlies—taking their number at the rate allowed by the regulations of the service, be deducted,—it will appear that the wards and corridors now occupied as an hospital ought not to contain more than 1,721 patients,—about 400 less than the number actually in the building on this day. Our estimate is perhaps larger than it ought to be, when it is considered that many of the patients are suffering from fever of a very dangerous character.

The General hospital, the stables adjoining the Barrack hospital, and the buildings at Haidar Pasha in our possession, are full. The hospitals at Kululi are already more crowded than they ought to be, and the huts in course of erection in the Barrack square will not, we believe, suffice, when completed, to accommodate the number of men at present in excess in the Barrack hospital.

Under these circumstances, we deem it our duty to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of providing further hospital accommodation for the reception of any sick or wounded men who may be sent hither from the Crimea, and also of the large number who at the present time overcrowd the Barrack hospital.

We must add that the crowded state of the barrack rooms in which the soldiers of the dépôt and soldiers' wives are quartered is extremely injurious, not only to their inmates, but also to the sanitary condition of the hospital.

The prevalence of fever at the present time renders it necessary that we should also earnestly recommend that your Lordship should provide the medical officers employed in the hospital, with quarters out of the building. Four surgeons have died within the last month of fever caught in the hospital, and three more have narrowly escaped the same fate from the same cause.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

A. CUMMING, I.G.H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

Lord Wm. Paulet,
Commandant, Scutari.

COPY of a LETTER from MESSRS. CUMMING, MAXWELL, and LAING
to Captain CHRISTIE, R.N.

SIR,

Scutari, December 8, 1854.

HAVING been instructed by the Minister for War to make certain inquiries into the condition of the sick and wounded of the British army in the East, we have to request that you will favour us at your earliest convenience with the following information :—

1. Copies of all written requisitions or orders, and the substance of all others, received by you for the transport of sick and wounded men from the Crimea to Turkey since the 20th September.

2. The name, tonnage, height between decks, and number of the crew of all.

(a) Steamers, and

(b) Sailing vessels

employed in transporting sick or wounded in obedience to such requisitions or orders. We should be glad to know also the height between decks, and length and breadth of the decks on which sick and wounded were carried, if you can conveniently furnish us with this information.

3. The number of voyages made by each vessel.

4. The number of waterclosets for the accommodation of the men on board.

5. The number of

Standing bed places,

Hammocks,

Cots,

Mattresses,

Blankets,

Sheets,

Bolsters or pillows,

Rugs or counterpanes,

Night-stools,

Bed-pans,

Urinals, and

Other such conveniences,

furnished by your department on board each vessel on each voyage.

6. Whether any requisitions were made to you or your department by the medical or any other authorities for any and what articles for the use of the sick and wounded on board; what requisitions were complied with, what were not, and why not.

7. The date of each vessel being reported to the medical or military authorities as ready to receive sick and wounded on board.

8. The date when the embarkation of the sick and wounded on board commenced, and when it was completed.

9. The date of the sailing of each vessel.

10. The causes of delay between the completion of the embarkation and the sailing.

We have, &c.,

Capt. Christie, R.N.,
Transport Agent, Balaklava.

A. CUMMING, I.G.H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

No answer to this letter was received.

COPY of a LETTER from MESSRS. CUMMING, MAXWELL, and LAING
to Rear-Admiral BOXER.

SIR,

Scutari, December 16, 1854.

WE shall feel obliged by your furnishing us at your earliest convenience with the following information :—

1. The names of all vessels which have been employed under your orders in transporting* officers and soldiers of the British army to Malta, England, or elsewhere, and the number of voyages made by each vessel on such duty.

2. The tonnage of each vessel, and the

Height between decks, and

Length and breadth of the decks on which the men were accommodated.

3. The number of the crew.

4. The number of officers, and

of men,

for which the vessel was prepared previous to her departure

5. The number of officers, and

of men,

conveyed on board each vessel.

6. The number of waterclosets for the accommodation of the men.

7. The number of

Hammocks,

Cots,

Mattresses (stating of what materials made),

Blankets,

Rugs or counterpanes,

Sheets,

Bolsters,

Pillows,

Night-stools,

Bed-pans,

Urinals,

Other such conveniences,

and all other articles of furniture supplied by you or your department on board each vessel.

* The words "sick or wounded" were here inadvertently omitted.

8. The date when each vessel was reported to the medical or military authorities as ready to receive the passengers on board.
9. The date when the embarkation of the passengers commenced, and the time allowed for that process (if you limited it).
10. The date of the sailing of each vessel.
11. The causes of delay, if any, in sailing.

Rear-Admiral Boxer,
&c. &c.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) A. CUMMING, I.G.H.
P. BENSON MAXWELL.
P. SINCLAIR LAING.

COPY of a LETTER from Rear-Admiral BOXER to Dr. CUMMING, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

Harpy, at Constantinople, December 19, 1854.

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I regret to acquaint you that the important duties of my office render it impossible for me to furnish you with the detailed and voluminous report you require from me relative to the 145 transports under my orders.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD BOXER,
Rear-Admiral Superintendent.

Dr. Cumming and his Colleagues.

COPY of a LETTER from Messrs. CUMMING, MAXWELL, and LAING
to Rear-Admiral BOXER.

SIR,

December 20, 1854.

IN answer to your letter of the 19th inst. we have to express our regret that a clerical omission should have rendered our communication of the 16th inst. open to an interpretation wholly at variance with the meaning we intended to convey.

The returns which we desire to obtain from you relate only to vessels which have been regularly equipped for the transport of invalided officers and soldiers from Scutari or Constantinople to Malta or England. We do not know the precise number of the vessels so employed, but we do not believe that it will be found to exceed five or six. At present the names of the Emeu, Cambria, and Jura only occur to us in connexion with this service, and we desire to limit our inquiry to vessels which were so employed only since the 1st of October.

Rear-Admiral Boxer,
&c. &c.

COPY of a LETTER from Rear-Admiral BOXER to Dr. CUMMING, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

Harpy, at Constantinople, December 21, 1854.

REFERRING to my letter of yesterday's date, I beg to acquaint you that I shall forward your application to Captain Christie, principal agent for transports, and will direct him to furnish such information on the subject requested by you as the means at his disposal will permit.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD BOXER,
Rear-Admiral Superintendent.

Dr. Cumming and his two Colleagues.

No further communication was received.

STOCK of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and APPLIANCES taken
Feb. 5, 1855.

	General Hospital Store.	Barrack Hospital Store.	Savory & Sons' Invoice unpacked.	Society of Apothe- caries' Invoice unpacked.	Total.	Remarks.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	
Acaciæ - - -						
—— contrit. - - -	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	79 0	
Acet. colchic. - - -						
—— scillæ - - -						
Acid, acetic - - -	44 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	159 0	
—— benzoic - - -						
—— citric - - -						
—— hydrochlor. - - -	13 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	31 0	
—— hydrocyan. dilut. - - -	2 9	3 0	- - -	- - -	5 9	
—— nitric - - -	100 12	17 12	8 0	7 0	123 8	
—— sulphuric - - -	106 12	6 4	7 0	8 0	128 0	
—— tartar. contrit. - - -	21 0	13 0	- - -	- - -	34 0	
Adipis - - -						
Ætheris - - -	4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0	
Aloes - - -	22 0	2 0	- - -	- - -	24 0	
Alum - - -	35 0	20 0	- - -	- - -	55 0	
—— contrit. - - -						
Ammoniac. - - -	19 0	4 0	- - -	- - -	23 0	
Ammoniæ hydrochlor. - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	35 0	
—— sesquicarb. - - -	5 8	10 8	5 0	5 0	26 0	
Amyli - - -	35 0	- - -	75 0	75 0	185 0	
Anthemidis - - -	79 8	12 8	- - -	- - -	92 0	
Antimon. oxysulphur. - - -						
—— potassio-tartr. - - -	8 10	6 0	4 0	4 0	22 10	
Aq. rosæ - - -	17 0	18 0	- - -	- - -	35 0	
Argenti nitrat. - - -	7 5	3 5½	2 0	1 0	13 10½	
Assafœtid. - - -						
Aurant. cort. exsicc. - - -						
Balsam. Peruv. - - -						
Bismuth. nitrat. - - -						
Boracis - - -	9 14	1 0	- - -	- - -	10 14	
Buchu - - -						
Calaminæ ppt. - - -						
Calcis chlorinat. - - -	560 0	500 0	1250 0	1250 0	3560 0	
Calumbæ - - -						
—— contrit. - - -						
Cambogiæ contrit. - - -						
Camphor - - -	18 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	48 0	
Capsici - - -	5 0	5 0	- - -	- - -	10 0	
Cantharid. - - -						
—— contrit. - - -						
Cascarillæ - - -						
Catechu - - -	11 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0	
—— contrit. - - -						
Ceræ - - -						
—— albæ - - -	12 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0	
Cerati - - -						
—— calaminæ - - -	2044 0	196 0	- - -	- - -	2240 0	
—— cetacei - - -	166 0	92 0	150 0	150 0	558 0	
—— resinæ - - -	2 0	16 0	- - -	- - -	18 0	
—— sapon. comp. - - -						
Cetacei - - -						
Chloroformyl - - -	82 0	4 8	50 0	50 0	186 8	
Chinchonæ flav. - - -						
—— contrit. - - -						
—— pallid. - - -						
—— contrit. - - -						
Cinnamoni - - -						
Colchici - - -						
Confect. aromat. - - -						
—— spec. pro. - - -						
—— opii - - -	15 12	12 8	- - -	- - -	28 4	
—— spec. pro. - - -						
—— rosæ - - -	9 12	8 4	- - -	- - -	18 0	

STOCK of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and APPLIANCES taken—*continued.*

	General Hospital Store.	Barrack Hospital Store.	Savory & Sons' Invoice unpacked.	Society of Apothe- caries' Invoice unpacked.	Total.	Remarks.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	
Copaibæ - - -	248 0	10 0	- - -	- - -	258 0	
Creasoti - - -	3 10	0 15	1 0	1 0	6 9	
Cretæ ppt. - - -	- - -	5 0	50 0	50 0	105 0	
Cubebæ. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— contrit. - - -	62 8	5 0	- - -	- - -	67 8	
Cupri sulph. - - -	5 6	2 8	- - -	- - -	7 14	
Digitalis fol. contrit. - - -	0 12	0 8	- - -	- - -	1 4	
Dulcamaræ - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Emplastr. cantharid. - - -	148 0	14 0	- - -	- - -	162 0	
—— hydrarg. - - -	13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 0	
—— picis - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— plumbi - - -	66 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 0	
—— resinæ - - -	630 0	28 0	- - -	- - -	658 0	
—— saponis - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ergotæ - - -	6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 8	
Extract. belladonnæ - - -	0 11	0 7	1 0	1 0	3 2	
—— colchici acetic. - - -	0 12	0 8	- - -	- - -	1 4	
—— conii - - -	7 14	1 0	- - -	- - -	8 14	
—— elaterii - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— gentianæ - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— glycyrrh. com. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— hyosciami - - -	0 2	1 0	- - -	- - -	1 2	
—— jalapæ dur. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— opii - - -	3 8	1 0	2 0	2 0	8 8	
—— sarsæ liquid. - - -	37 0	13 0	- - -	- - -	50 0	
—— taraxaci liquid. - - -	- - -	17 8	- - -	- - -	17 8	
Ferri ammonio-chlorid. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— citrat. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— carbon. cum sacch. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— potassio-tartr. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— sesquioxid. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— sulphatis - - -	2 1	2 8	- - -	- - -	4 9	
Gentianæ - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Glycyrrhizæ - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— exsicc. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Guaiaci contrit. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— ligni derasi - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hordei - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hydrarg. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— ammonio-chlor. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— bichlorid. - - -	3 2	0 8	- - -	- - -	3 10	
—— bisulphur. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— chloridi - - -	27 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	92 8	
—— cum creta - - -	4 4	19 0	12 0	13* 0	48 4	* 9lbs. taken out.
—— iodidi - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— nitrico-oxidi - - -	0 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Jalapæ contrit. - - -	143 0	30 0	- - -	- - -	173 0	
Iodinii - - -	9 0	2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ipecacuan. contrit. - - -	23 0	10 0	- - -	- - -	33 0	
Kino - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— contriti - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Lini semin. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— farin. - - -	896 0	112 0	1500 0	1500 0	4008 0	
Liniment. camphor - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— comp. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
—— saponis - - -	12 0	30 0	50 0	50* 0	142 0	* 96lbs. taken out.
Limonum succi. (bad) - - -	60 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 0	
Liquor. ammon. - - -	11 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	66 0	
—— sesquicarb. - - -	- - -	10 0	- - -	- - -	10 8	
—— plumbi diacetat. - - -	68 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	123 0	
—— potass. - - -	24 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 0	
—— arsenit. - - -	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	19 0	
—— sodæ chlorinat. - - -	96 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	177 0	
—— calcis - - -	50 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0	
—— zinci - - -	32 0	192 0	- - -	- - -	224 0	
Magnesiæ - - -	5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 8	
—— carbon. - - -	5 0	10 0	- - -	- - -	15 0	
—— sulphat. - - -	3360 0	560 0	- - -	- - -	3920 0	
Manganes. binoxid. contr. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Mezerei - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

STOCK of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and APPLIANCES taken—*continued.*

	General Hospital Store.	Barrack Hospital Store.	Savory & Sons' Invoice unpacked.	Society of Apothe- caries' Invoice unpacked.	Total.	Remarks.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	
Morphiæ acetatis - -	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	- -	- -	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— hydrochlor. - -	3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	- -	- -	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Myrrhæ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Malta styptic - -	5 0	- -	- -	- -	5 0	
Ol. amygdalæ - -	0 8	2 8	- -	- -	3 0	
— anisi - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— carui - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— cinnamomi. - -	- -	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- -	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— lini - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— menthæ piperitæ - -	1 13	2 2	1 0	1 0	5 15	
— morrhuæ - -	7 0	42 0	75 0	75 0	199 0	
— olivæ - -	98 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	164 0	
— secundi - -	- -	- -	75 0	75 0	150 0	
— ricini - -	61 0	85 0	75 0	75 0	296 0	
— terebinthinæ - -	47 0	112 0	75 0	75 0	309 0	
— tiglli - -	0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	- -	- -	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Opii Turcici - -	12 0	- -	- -	- -	12 0	
— contrit. - -	13 8	3 0	5 5	- -	26 8	
Oxymel scillæ - -	0 8	- -	- -	- -	0 8	
Papaver. contus. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Picis Burgundicæ - -	1 10	2 8	- -	- -	4 2	
Pilul. aloë. cu. myrrh - -	19 0	- -	- -	- -	19 0	
— colocynth. comp. - -	29 12	12 8	- -	- -	42 4	
— galbani comp. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— hydrarg. - -	31 0	8 8	- -	- -	39 8	
— chlor. comp. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— saponis comp. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— Scillæ comp. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— hydr. iodidi - -	6 10	- -	- -	- -	6 10	
— rhei comp. - -	- -	10 0	- -	- -	10 0	
Plumbi acetatis - -	40 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	115 0	
— oxidi - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Potassæ acetatis - -	12 12	10 0	- -	- -	22 12	
— bicarbon. - -	8 8	9 0	- -	- -	17 8	
— bitartr. contr. - -	70 0	50 0	25 0	25 0	170 0	
— carbonatis - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— chloratis - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— hydratis - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— nitratis - -	67 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	142 0	
— sulphatis contr. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— tartratis - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Potassi iodidi - -	30 0	25 0	8 0	7 0	70 0	
— sulphureti - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Pulv. antimonii comp. - -	19 12	2 8	- -	- -	22 4	
— Jacob. - -	6 4	1 8	- -	- -	7 12	
— cinnamomi comp. - -	1 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	7 0	
— cretæ comp. - -	9 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	67 0	
— cu. opio. - -	7 0	49 0	75 0	75 0*	206 0	* 20 lbs. taken out.
— jalapæ comp. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— ipecacuanhæ comp. - -	22 8	11 0	- -	- -	32 8	
Quassia concisæ - -	6 0	10 0	- -	- -	16 0	
Quinæ disulphatis - -	9 11	20 4	25 0	25 0	79 15	
Cinchonæ disulph. - -	45 0	10 0	- -	- -	55 0	
Resinæ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Rhei - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— contrit. - -	11 0	30 0	- -	- -	41 0	
Rosæ gallic. exsicc. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Saponis - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— mollis - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Sarsæ concisæ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Sassafras concisæ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Scammon. contrit. - -	4 10	1 0	- -	- -	5 10	
Scillæ recens exsicc. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
— contr. - -	11 12	3 4	- -	- -	15 0	
Sennæ - -	200 0	50 0	- -	- -	250 0	
Sinapis contriti. - -	56 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	278 8	
Sodæ bicarbon - -	82 0	68 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	
— carbon. - -	- -	- -	25 0	25 0	50 0	
— potassio-tart. contr. - -	96 0	30 0	- -	- -	126 0	
— sulphatis - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	

STOCK of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and APPLIANCES taken—*continued.*

	General Hospital Store.	Barrack Hospital Store.	Savory & Sons' Invoice unpacked.	Society of Apothe- caries' Invoice unpacked.	Total.	Remarks.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	
Spirit. ætheris comp. -	14 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	69 0	
— nitrici -	12 8	3 0	12 0	13 0	40 8	
— ammon. aromat. -	4 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	71 0	
— rectificat.—imp. pts. -	236 0	37 8	-	-	273 8	
Strychniæ -	0 37	0 35	-	-	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sulphur -	-	2 0	-	-	2 0	
Syrup. ferri iodidi -	-	8 0	-	-	8 0	
Tinct. aconiti -	2 4	2 4	-	-	4 8	
— arnicæ mon. -	2 8	2 6	-	-	4 14	
— cannabis -	2 6	2 8	-	-	4 14	
— calumbæ -	-	-	-	-	-	
— camphor. comp. -	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	44 0	
— cantharidis -	3 8	3 8	13 0	12 0	32 0	
— capsici -	-	-	-	-	-	
— cardam. comp. -	-	2 0	25 0	25 0*	52 0	*20 lbs. taken out.
— catechu comp. -	-	43 0	38 0	37 0	118 0	
— cinchonæ -	-	-	-	-	-	
— comp. -	18 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	88 0	
— cinnam. comp. -	-	-	-	-	-	
— colchici -	30 0	-	7 0	-	37 0	
— comp. -	58 0	6 0	-	7 0	71 0	
— digitalis -	11 8	1 8	-	-	13 0	
— ferri sesquichlor. -	19 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	77 0	
— gentian. comp. -	14 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	70 0	
— guaiaci -	-	-	-	-	-	
— comp. -	44 0	-	-	-	44 0	
— hyosciami -	-	15 0	10 0	10 0	35 0	
— jalap -	-	-	-	-	-	
— iodinii comp. -	36 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	66 8	
— kino -	6 0	-	-	-	6 0	
— lavand. comp. -	3 0	8 0	-	-	11 0	
— myrrh. -	42 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	90 8	
— opii -	73 0	43 0	37 0	38 0	191 0	
— rhei comp. -	197 0	50 0	-	-	247 0	
— scillæ -	-	-	12 0	13 0	25 0	
— sennæ comp. -	56 0	24 0	-	-	80 0	
— valerian -	-	-	-	-	-	
— zingiberis -	6 0	24 0	-	-	30 0	
— zedoarii c. quinâ -	23 0	-	-	-	23 0	
— matico -	-	-	5 0	-	5 0	
Vin. antim. potassio-tart. -	-	-	-	-	-	
— colchici -	16 8	0 8	5 0	5 0	27 0	
— ipecac. -	-	2 0	5 0	5 0*	12 0	*10 lbs. taken out.
— opii -	32 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	51 0	
Ung. cetacei -	-	-	-	-	-	
— hydrarg. -	121 0	-	-	-	121 0	
— nitrat. -	8 8	10 0	-	-	18 8	
— sulphur. comp. -	60 0	27 0	-	-	87 0	
— albinolo -	11 0	-	-	-	11 0	
Zinci oxyd. -	-	-	-	-	-	
— sulph. -	1 12	5 0	-	-	6 12	
Zingiber. -	-	-	-	-	-	
— contrit. -	-	15 0	5 0	5 0	25 0	
Water filters -	14	-	-	-	14	
Panniers -	6	-	-	-	6	Incomplete.
Waggon chests -	5	-	-	-	5	Three incomplete.
Chests of medicine, &c. {						
Complete. {						
Foreign regimental -	-	-	-	-	-	
Home ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	
Detachment ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	
Incomplete. {						
Foreign regimental -	-	-	-	-	-	
Home ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	
Detachment ditto -	22	-	-	-	22	
Small ditto -	6	-	-	-	6	
" Reserve" med. chests -	7	-	-	-	7	Incomplete.

STOCK of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and APPLIANCES taken—*continued*.

	General Hospital Store.	Barrack Hospital Store.	Savory & Sons' Invoice unpacked	Savory & Sons' Invoice, No. 2, unpacked.	Society of Apothe- caries' Invoice unpacked.	Total.	Remarks
Lint, Taylor's - lb.							
— second - "	3,108	1,070	1,000	2,500	2,500	10,178	
— fine - "							
— second - "							
Surgeon's tow - "	639	800	-	2,500	2,500	6,439	
Old linen sheets - No.	88	82	700	1,500	1,500	3,870	
Skins of leather - "	500	125	-	-	-	625	
Linen spd. with ad. Plaster yds.	899	345	-	-	-		
Calico ditto ditto "	-	-	1,000	1,500	1,500	5,244	
Linen ditto, soap cerate "	50	37	-	-	-	87	
Oiled cloth, coloured - "	443	35	-	500	113	1,091	
Pins - papers	140	35	-	25	25	225	
Calico, glazed (<i>in pieces</i>) -	10	-	-	-	-	10	
Scales & Weights.	Grain - sets	7	15	-	-	22	
	Ounce - "	24	15	-	-	39	
	Pound - "	-	-	-	-	1	
	Two pound - "	4	-	-	-	4	
	14 pound - "	-	-	-	-	-	
Measures.	28 ditto - "	-	-	1	-	1	
	Calico for plaster - yds.	750	-	-	-	750	
	Graduated minim -	30	25	-	50	155	
	— two oz. -	48	23	25	10	116	
	— 3 iv. -	-	-	25	-	25	
Mortars & Pestles.	Pewter ounce -	27	17	-	-	44	
	— half pint -	7	-	-	-	7	
	— pint -	12	-	-	-	12	
	— quart -	2	-	-	-	2	
	Latin labels (boxes) -	2	-	-	-	2	
	Bolus tiles -	34	22	-	50	156	
	Composition, small -	9	6	20	5	45	
	— middle sized -	17	5	10	-	32	
	Marble -	-	-	-	-	-	
	Metal, small -	4	-	-	-	4	
	Iron -	-	-	-	-	-	
	Glass -	5	-	-	-	5	
	Tin panakins -	24	12	-	10	56	
	Tin and composition funnels -	4	6	-	10	30	
	Glass ditto -	4	-	-	-	4	
	Iron ladles -	-	-	-	-	-	
	Luid cord. -	72	30	-	-	102	
	Decoction pots, pint -	-	-	-	-	-	
	— quart -	19	2	-	-	21	
	— kettles -	-	-	-	-	-	
	Plaster pans -	-	-	-	-	-	
	Pewter urinals -	-	-	-	50	50	100
	Hair sieves -	5	-	-	-	-	5
	Straining cloth - yards	-	-	-	5	5	10
	Pill boxes, chip - paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
	— paper -	70	40	-	25	25	160
	Stopper bottles, in sorts doz.	39 & 7	-	-	-	-	39 & 7
	Vials in sorts -	-	97	-	-	-	97
	— ½ oz. -	19	-	-	9	9	37
	— 1 oz. -	16	-	-	9	9	34
	— 2 oz. -	11½	-	-	12	12	35½
	Bottles, 4 oz. -	17½	-	-	12	12	41½
	— 6 oz. -	39	-	-	9	9	57
	— 8 oz. -	22	-	-	9	9	40
	— 4, 6, and 8 oz. -	-	67	-	-	-	67
	— 16 oz. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Glass funnels -	2	-	-	-	-	2
	— eye baths -	31	-	-	-	-	31
	Gallipots in sorts - doz.	64	54	-	24	36	178
	Stone jars, 4 oz. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	— 8 oz. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	— pint -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vial - gross	18	-	-	10	10	38
	Pint -	9	16	-	2	3	30
	Quart -	-	-	-	3	2	5
	Bungs in sorts -	23	-	-	-	-	23
	Horn cups - No.	55	-	-	13	12	80
	Packthread - lb.	47	24	-	5	5	81
	Cord -	84	30	-	-	-	114
	Pewter bed pans -	3	-	-	50	50	103
	Dressing trays -	50	-	-	-	-	50

STOCK of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and APPLIANCES taken—*continued.*

	General Hospital Store.	Barrack Hospital Store.	Evans & Stevens' Invoice unpacked.	Weiss & Son's Invoice unpacked.	Walter & Blaise's Invoice unpacked.	Total.	Remarks.
Regimental boxes (locked) -	3	-	-	-	-	3	{ Contents unknown.
Box of apparatus for fract- tures and dislocations, in- complete - - - }	5	(Two can be completed when stores are unpacked.)				5	{ Incomplete.
Surgical field chests, complete							
Ditto ditto, incomplete							
Bush's iron splints -	15	-	-	-	-	1	Good.
Midwifery instruments case	1	-	-	-	-	5	Good.
Capital instruments, full sets -	19	-	-	-	-	19	{ Eleven incomplete.
----- portable do.	37	1	-	-	-	38	{ Good.
Pocket instruments, full sets -	75	-	-	-	-	75	{ Three incomplete.
----- small do. -	28	-	-	-	-	28	{ Good.
Cupping instruments - sets	29	1	-	-	-	30	{ One incomplete.
----- scarificators - No.	39	-	-	-	-	39	{ Good.
----- temple " "	4	3	-	-	-	7	{ Good.
----- glasses - " "							
Tooth instruments - sets	6	1	-	-	-	7	{ One incomplete.
----- keys - - - No.							
----- forceps - - - "							
Gum lancets - - - "							
Lancets, cases of 6 - -	26	-	-	-	-	26	Good.
----- 4 - - -	50	-	-	-	-	50	Good.
Scalpels, cases of 6 -							
Post mortem instruments sets							
Dissecting instruments cases							
Needles { Crooked - - - "	18	-	-	-	-	18	Good.
{ Seton - - - - - "							
{ Aneurismal - - - "							
{ Common - - - No.	184	-	-	-	-	184	Good.
Lithotomy instruments cases							
Bistouries { Probe pointed - No.							
{ Sharp do. - - - "							
{ Fistula in ano cases							
Bronchotomy canulas No.							
Bougies { Common - - - -	126	-	-	-	-	126	Good.
{ Caustic - - - - -							
{ Flexible metallic cases -	6	-	-	-	-	6	{ One in- complete.
Steel Sounds - - - No.							
Catheters { Elastic gum - - - "	10	-	-	-	-	10	Good.
{ Silver - - - - - "	1	9	-	-	-	10	Good.
{ Female - - - - - "	6	-	-	-	-	6	Good.
Stomach pumps - cases	5	1	-	-	-	6	Good.
Syringes { Pewter urethra - No.	68	15	-	-	-	83	Good.
{ Glass ditto - - - "	12	-	-	-	-	12	Good.
{ Elastic gum - - - "	3	-	-	-	-	3	Good.
{ Enema india rubber "	2	-	-	-	-	2	Broken.
Pewter clyster and pipes "	12	1	-	-	-	13	Good.
Spare pipes for ditto "	12	1	-	-	-	13	Good.
Apparatus { Hydrocele - - - cases	8	-	-	-	-	8	Good.
{ Dislocations - - - "							
{ Suspended animation "	4	-	-	-	-	4	Good.
{ Anatomical injections "							
Amputating instruments "							
----- knives - - - "	7	1	-	-	-	8	Good.
----- saws - - - No.	34	-	-	-	-	34	Good.
Metacarpal do. - - - "							
Catlines - - - - - "	3	-	-	-	-	3	Good.
Heys' saws - - - cases							
Trepanning instruments "							
Trephines - - - - - No.							
Probangs - - - - - "	9	-	-	-	-	9	Good.
Silver probes, long - -	19	-	-	-	-	19	Good.
----- pocket - - - "	47	-	-	-	-	47	Good.
Pocket spatulas - - - "	50	-	-	-	-	50	Good.

STOCK OF MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and APPLIANCES taken—continued.

	General Hospital Store.	Barrack Hospital Store.	Evans & Stevens' Invoice unpacked.	Weiss & Son's Invoice unpacked.	Wicker & Blaise's Invoice unpacked.	Total.	Remarks.
Forceps, dressing - - No.	- -	- -	50	50	50	150	
Scissors, dressing - - "	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
crooked - - "	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Tourniquets, field - - "	54	- -	- -	- -	- -	54	Good.
screw - - "	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	Good.
Finger forceps and } bullet extractor - } case	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	Good.
Eye instruments, cases - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Margell's chloroform apparatus	- -	- -	- -	- -	8	8	
brass enema - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	2	
large barrel - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	2	
small do. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	2	
Stethoscopes - -	11	5	- -	- -	- -	16	Good.
Electrical machines - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Fumigating machines - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Mudge's inhalers - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Spare pipes for ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Cauterizing irons - -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	Good.
Barometer - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Thermometers, atmospheric -	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	10	{ Two imper- fect.
bath - -	13	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	
fever - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Pluviometer - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Cexeter's scoops - - No.	31	- -	- -	- -	- -	31	Good.
Bullet forceps - - "	30	- -	- -	- -	- -	30	Good.
Assalini's forceps - - "	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	Good.
Spring do. - - "	18	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	Good.
Small spring do. - - "	109	- -	- -	- -	- -	109	Good.
Sponges at 1s. each - - "	- -	- -	70	60	70	200	
Surgeon's sponges - - "	242	38	600	600	600	2,080	
Bandages, calico - - "	132	2,328	21,670	7,330	13,000	44,460	{ 2,000 taken out.
flannel - - "	1,388	168	- -	- -	- -	1,556	
linen - - "	274	- -	- -	- -	- -	274	
18-tailed - - "	500	- -	400	300	300	1,500	
Calico for bandages - -	76	- -	- -	- -	- -	76	
Elastic bandages - yds.	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	
Flannel for fomentations -	19	6	- -	- -	- -	25	
Oiled silk - - "	192	36	300	350	350	1,228	
Spongis piline - - "	$\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Lambskins (Allison's) - No.	20	- -	- -	- -	- -	20	
Trusses, bag - - "	447	27	- -	- -	- -	474	
steel - - "	47	13	50	50	50	210	
ditto double - - "	4	3	35	30	35	107	
Chest preservers - - "	18	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	
Lumbago belts - - "	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	10	
Blood porringers - - "	11	- -	- -	- -	- -	11	
Tape, broad - - pieces	19	- -	17	17	16	69	
narrow - - "	44	- -	- -	- -	- -	44	
Thread for ligatures - lb.	$\frac{7}{8}$	- -	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 2lbs. taken out.
Silk for ditto - - oz.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Startin's wire - - yds.	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Splints	Common - - sets	9	- -	- -	- -	9	
	Whalebone for legs - -	48	In triplicate	- -	- -	48	
	thighs - -	48		- -	- -	48	
	upper arm - -	55		- -	- -	55	
	fore arm - -	47		- -	- -	47	
	Pasteboard, long - -	- -	- -	35	35	30	{ 20 taken out.
	broad - -	- -	- -	30	35	35	
	short - -	- -	- -	35	30	35	{ 100 taken out.
	Gutta percha - yds.	- -	- -	30	30	30	
	Arm slings - -	4	- -	35	30	35	104
Pasteboards - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Gutta percha tissue - -	20	- -	35	30	35	120	
Spatulas, spreading - -	3	2	- -	- -	- -	5	
pot - -	1	- -	- -	- -	33	34	
bent German silver } wire - -	- -	- -	8	9	8	25	

STOCK OF MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and APPLIANCES taken—*continued.*

	General Hospital Store.	Barrack Hospital Store.	Evans & Stevens' Invoice unpacked.	Weiss & Son's Invoice, unpacked.	Wicken & Blaise's Invoice unpacked.	Total.	Remarks.
Bolus knives - - -	8	8	33	34	- -	83	
Cork screws - - -	-	-	3	3	4	10	
Counter scissors - -	2	3	8	8	9	30	
Shop shears - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wrapping paper - rms.	1½	-	-	-	-	1½	
Strait waistcoats - -	26	-	-	-	-	26	
Fracture boxes - - -	-	-	35	35	30	100	
—cradles - - -	1	-	50	50	50	151	
Air beds - - - No.	11	-	-	-	-	11	
Bellows for ditto - -	9	-	-	-	-	9	
Stump caps - - -	246	-	-	-	-	246	
—pads - - -	18	-	-	-	-	18	
—pillows - - -	240	-	60	70	70	440	
Wooden legs, above knee -	19	-	10	30	61	120	
—below ditto - -	17	-	40	35	49	141	
Double inclined planes -	-	-	17	16	17	50	
Crutches - - - pairs	58	-	70	60	70	258	
Slipper baths, air - No.	4	-	-	-	-	4	
Cushions, air - - "	10	-	-	-	-	12	
—water - - "	3	-	-	-	-	3	
Bed, ditto - - "	1	-	-	-	-	1	

President,—Dr. TAYLOR, Staff Surgeon 1st Class.

Members,—Dr. BARRETT, Staff Surgeon 2nd Class.

Dr. DIXON, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

12th February 1855.

LONDON

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SMYRNA HOSPITAL.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 June 1855;—for,

A “RETURN of the NUMBER of SICK SOLDIERS admitted into the Hospital at *Smyrna*, from the Period of its Establishment to the Termination of the last Quarter, with the NUMBER of DEATHS in the same Hospital during the same Time.”

War Department, }
9 July 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

RETURN of the NUMBER of SICK SOLDIERS admitted into the Hospital at *Smyrna*,
from the Period of its Establishment to 31 March 1855.

	ADMISSIONS.	DEATHS.
From 14 February to 28 February - - - - -	737	30
From 1 March to 31 March 1855 - - - - -	256	97
TOTALS - - -	993	127

(Including a few of the Civilian Orderlies, the exact number of whom is not known.)

War Office, June 1855.

SMYRNA HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the NUMBER of SICK SOLDIERS
admitted into the Hospital at *Smyrna*, from
the Period of its Establishment to the 31st
March 1855; with the NUMBER of DEATHS
in the same Hospital during the same Time.

(*Mr. Wise.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1855.

SCUTARI, &c., HOSPITALS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 May 1855;—for,

“COPY of all OFFICIAL REPORTS of the HOSPITALS at *Scutari*, *Kululee*,
Abydos, and *Smyrna*, since February last.”

War Department, }
31 July 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

(*Mr. Stafford.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 August 1855.

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“ COPY of all OFFICIAL REPORTS of the HOSPITALS at *Scutari*, *Kululee*,
Abydos, and *Smyrna*, since February last.”

Brigadier-General Lord *William Paulet* to Lord *Panmure*.

My Lord,

Scutari, 26 February 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the accommodation for the sick at this station.

The temporary building inside the barrack square do not in any way affect the ventilation of the permanent buildings, as they are much lower, and at some distance from these barracks, which form a very large quadrangle. I had suggested building, as pointed out by you, on the parade-ground outside the barracks; but as it is facing the Sea of Marmora, and exposed to the southerly gales which prevail here, it was supposed by the engineer officers that no temporary buildings would stand or be advantageous for the occupation of troops.

The principal medical officer also strongly objected to any buildings being erected there, for the occupation of the men forming the dépôt fit for duty.

I therefore fixed upon plans and a site on the common, clear of the barracks, for erecting buildings for this purpose.

With regard to the last part of your letter, I beg to inform your Lordship that no ardent spirits, beer, or wine have been permitted to be sold in the barracks, since I have assumed this command, but merely groceries and vegetables. A serjeant is daily on duty at the canteen, to see that this order is rigidly enforced.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. Paulet*, Brigadier-General
Commanding Troops in the Bosphorus.

Brigadier-General Lord *William Paulet* to Lord *Panmure*.

My Lord,

Scutari, 8 March 1855.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch, dated 23d ultimo, and numbered as per margin.

I have much pleasure, my Lord, in the first place, that the arrangements which I am making, with a view to the proper accommodation of the sick and wounded, in the hospitals under my jurisdiction, should have met with your approval; and I am happy to say that I have now about 1,200 beds vacant. I also beg to inform your Lordship that Drs. Sutherland and Gavin, of the Sanitary Commission, who have made a cursory inspection of the hospitals, have expressed themselves agreeably surprised at their cleanliness and comfort, and state that there will be very little for them to point out here.

A tug steamer has already been provided, for the landing here of the sick and wounded; and should you furnish me with another, I can only assure you that it would prove most acceptable in expediting their disembarkation, as also the embarking and disembarking of stores, &c.

Although a quantity of timber has been purchased here, for the purpose of constructing suitable accommodation for the invalids, and stables for 2,000 horses expected, its supply is still inadequate to the demand. I shall therefore receive with pleasure the quantity of fir timber and nails which you have directed to be sent to me from Fiume.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. Paulet*,
Brigadier-General commanding Troops.

Drs. Sutherland and Gavin, and Mr. Rawlinson, to Lord Panmure.

My Lord,

Constantinople, 17 March 1855.

THE Sanitary Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed to Constantinople and the Crimea, have the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that they landed here on Tuesday, the 6th instant, and at once proceeded to carry out their instructions.

Since that time they have completed the preliminary inspection of the hospitals at Scutari and Kulali, and of the floating hospitals in the Golden Horn.

The enclosed copies of their communications to Brigadier-General Lord William Paulet and Admiral the Honourable F. Grey, will show the main evils at present existing in the hospitals, and the remedies the Commissioners advise to be applied.

They have the honour to enclose copies of the answers they have received from Lord William Paulet and Admiral the Honourable F. Grey, and to state that one inspector of nuisances has begun to carry out the cleansing operations recommended for Scutari and Kulali; and that Mr. Newlands, with two other inspectors, sailed for Balaklava on the 15th instant, to begin the inspection of that place.

With the view of more effectually carrying out the objects of their mission, the Commissioners have decided that Dr. Sutherland shall proceed from this place to Smyrna, to examine into the condition of the hospital recently established there; that Dr. Gavin shall go on to Balaklava; and that Mr. Rawlinson shall remain here for a few days, until the engineering works recommended to be executed at Scutari and Kulali have been commenced, after which he also will proceed to Balaklava.

The Commissioners will not fail to make your Lordship acquainted from time to time with their movements, and with the measures they may think it advisable to recommend.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Sutherland.*
Hector Gavin.
Robert Rawlinson.

(Enclosure 1.)

Drs. Sutherland and Gavin, and Mr. Rawlinson, to Brigadier-General Lord William Paulet.

Hôtel de l'Angleterre, Constantinople,
10 March 1855.

My Lord,

THE Sanitary Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed to Constantinople and the Crimea, having inspected the hospital establishments at Scutari, with special reference to their sanitary condition, as referred to in their instructions, have the honour to state to your Lordship,—

That we are of opinion the Barrack Hospital occupies a naturally healthy situation, but that, at no great distance from its walls, there are accumulations of filth which, no doubt, affect the purity of the surrounding air. The wards of the Barrack Hospital are lofty, and not overcrowded, but the ventilation is defective, and the false floors and box seats in many of the buildings tend to the collection of foul air and other impurities under the wood-work. Had there been time to have prepared the barrack for the purposes of an hospital, this wood-work might have been removed with advantage; but as the building is in use, the defect may in some measure be remedied by scrupulous attention to ventilation and cleanliness. One special reason for the defective state of the former is the want of a thorough draught, the ward windows being all on one side.

From

From the pressure of circumstances, it has been found necessary to make use of the corridors for the reception of the sick. These latter contain much more window-space than the wards, and the windows themselves are also loftier. The ventilation of the corridors therefore, though defective, is better than that of the wards. The most prominent evil connected with these corridors is the condition of the privies, which give out offensive exhalations, in spite of the evident care bestowed on their cleansing. In several of the wards and corridors the walls are not so clean as might be desired; in many of the former the flooring is defective and open, whilst that of the corridors consists mainly of unglazed tile, perhaps one of the worst substances that can be used in a hospital, from its tendency to absorb moisture and retain excretory fluids. At the time of our inspection, most of the corridors contained two rows of beds; considering the state of the ventilation, we are of opinion that not more than one row of beds should be permitted.

The water at present supplied to the Barrack Hospital contains organic matter, most of which could be easily removed by filtration.

At the time of our inspection, a considerable portion of the surface of the barrack square was in so moist a state as to act injuriously on the purity of the air.

Speaking generally, we have great pleasure in expressing our opinion that the Barrack Hospital bears marks of much having been done to improve its sanitary condition; and if the remedies to be hereafter enumerated are applied, everything will have been done that can practically be effected.

The General Hospital, Scutari.—This is the best of all the Scutari hospitals, as its structure admits of adequate ventilation, and the greater part of it is scrupulously clean; besides which, there is nothing except the burial-ground (to be afterwards described) likely to affect the purity of the air. Within the court of the hospital, the only point to be noticed is the damp and uneven state of that part of the area used as a thoroughfare.

The most obvious objection to the internal arrangement of the General Hospital is the structure of the privies, from which offensive exhalations proceed. The floor of the kitchen appears to be undrained, for at the time of our inspection a considerable quantity of water, capable of easy removal, lay upon it.

The Palace Hospital, Scutari.—This establishment occupies a low undrained site, part of which is a marsh, with water lying on the surface. This hospital consists of several buildings, differing in their respective sanitary conditions. The best portions are the theatre and ball-room, which are large lofty apartments, having but one defect, that of ventilation.

The privies attached to this part of the hospital are placed over a running stream, and so far afford the best instance of an arrangement it is desirable to imitate in the other hospitals when practicable; but at the time of our inspection, offensive exhalations arose from these privies, in consequence of some temporary obstruction.

The remaining portions of the Palace Hospital consist of wards by no means so well suited for their intended purpose. Want of ventilation is here also the main defect, but there is decided overcrowding, and the privy accommodation is extremely bad, the foul exhalations therefrom being sufficient to taint the air for a considerable distance.

The Stable Hospital, Scutari.—This hospital consists of four wards over the stables built in the hollow between the Barrack and the General Hospitals. The situation is a bad one, and the relative position of the wards and stables, besides the generally foul condition of the place itself, renders it, in our opinion, quite unfit for the reception of the sick.

Proposed Remedies.—To remedy the foregoing defects, we have to request your Lordship to give directions that the following means be at once adopted:—

That adequate space for ventilation be provided where necessary, at or as near to the ceiling of each ward as practicable; that, where possible, staircases be made use of as ventilating shafts (for which purpose the partitions between them and the corridors might be re-arranged, so as to allow of a free current of air): and that in all cases the amount of space for each inmate, exclusive of ventilating shafts and window recesses, be not less than 1,000 cubic feet.

That the upper portions of the windows be in all cases opened, and the current of air modified by the insertion of perforated zinc plates, louver-boardings, or otherwise.

That any of the wards that are not quite clean be at once lime-washed, and that lime-wash be practised at intervals throughout all the wards.

That lavatories for the use of the sick be provided throughout the hospital, easily accessible from the wards, but in all cases completely detached from the privies.

That the excreta of the patients be instantly removed from within the walls of the hospitals.

That the outfall sewer of the Barrack Hospital be extended, and a trap placed over its mouth to prevent the wind acting on its contents and carrying the foul odours into the hospital.

That three openings for ventilation be made in the main sewer between the Barrack Hospital and the outfall, and a wooden tank (to be filled when requisite) placed over the sewer, close to the outer wall of the building, a water-trap being made on the barrack side of the ventilator, and a man-hole for cleansing formed over the trap.

That some special means of ventilation be applied to the sheds now in course of erection in the Barrack Square; that flushing tanks be provided for the new privies, and an improvement made in the inclination of the drain leading from them into the main sewer.

That the portions of the Barrack Square now unpaved be formed and coated with stone or gravel.

That the open ditch running from the Stable Hospital through the low ground to the east of the Barrack Hospital, be covered over as far as its point of outfall.

That the main sewer at the General Hospital be extended, with similar appliances for external ventilation, and for flushing when necessary, as those recommended for the Barrack Hospital.

That an immediate improvement be made in the privies in the wings of the General Hospital, by removing the upper window-sashes, which at present do not open, and by connecting them with the drain running along the west front by means of two short drains, and thus obviating the necessity for the former passing under the hospital at all.

That the surface of the inner court now used as a thoroughfare be formed and coated with stone or gravel.

That the low marshy ground near the Palace Hospital be at once thoroughly drained, and the privy accommodation improved, either by flushing through the drains, or, if that be not practicable in this case, that movable boxes be provided in the privies, and their contents frequently removed.

That the closed gallery between the ball-room and theatre at the Palace Hospital be disused, and no more patients admitted, as it is unfit for their reception.

That the privies, the sewers, and the drains at all the hospital establishments be thoroughly cleansed, and their contents deodorised and removed.

The peat charcoal be freely used as a deodoriser in all the privies, as well as in the removal of all offensive matter.

That the surface of the ground in the vicinity of all the hospital establishments be regularly cleansed at short intervals.

That the water-tanks be examined and cleansed when necessary, and that the water be filtered in future.

That the removal of all offensive matter, and the general cleansing operations at the various establishments, be effected in accordance with the subjoined regulations, which, with a few exceptions, will be found capable of general application.

That with respect to the burial-ground, no interment in future take place within 100 yards of the wall enclosing the general hospital; that no more than one layer of corpses be placed in any grave or trench; that a space of not less than 12 inches be left between each body; that the grave or trench be at least six feet below the ordinary level of the ground; that a layer of peat charcoal be placed over the bodies instead of lime; and that all interments take place during the morning or evening, and not during the heat of the day.

That

That with respect to the ground already occupied, a layer of peat charcoal be at once laid over it, the ground levelled, and then sown with grass seeds.

The details of the above works, as well as of those at Kulali, have been explained to Captain Gordon, R. E., your very able commanding officer of Engineers, who has expressed his willingness to carry them out.

In drawing up the preceding directions as far as they apply to the Barrack Hospital, the Commissioners have dealt with the condition of the wards and corridors as they found them. They cannot, however, abstain from expressing their opinion that the sheds which are being erected in the Barrack Square, occupy space that had better have been left vacant, as the greatest freedom for external ventilation is required.

The Commissioners are further of opinion that not only should the number of sick within the hospital be reduced as soon as practicable, but that the corridors should be put and retained to their true use, viz. : To afford means of access to the several rooms, to give protection from external variations of temperature, and to facilitate full internal ventilation.

In anticipation of the heats of summer, the Commissioners advise the removal from the building of all persons (soldiers) not necessary to the care and comfort of the sick, and that additional accommodation should be provided.

Before concluding, the Commissioners cannot but express their gratification at the zealous co-operation they have received, not only from your Lordship, but from the officers of all the institutions it has been their duty to visit, both at Scutari and at Kulali.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Sutherland.*
Hector Gavin.
Robert Rawlinson.

(Enclosure 2.)

SUGGESTIONS as to the Cleansing Operations at the Barrack Hospital, Scutari.

In order to give effect to the proposed cleansing operations, it is requisite that the following matters receive immediate attention, viz. :

The surface of the ground on the north, east, and west sides of the Barrack Hospital, should be equalised, and proper channels formed for surface-drainage.

The lines of road used for access to the hospital, the terrace, and the detached buildings, should be paved or macadamised to the width of 12 feet. The paving of the village-street, where water lodges, should be repaired.

For containing and carrying away the refuse from the hospital, covered boxes or baskets of such capacity as to be a load for two men, when filled, should be provided. There should be so many of them, that one may be placed at each outlet from the wards, kitchens, and other places where garbage and refuse are produced. Six wheelbarrows or baskets on wheels, and brooms and shovels, should be provided for the scavengers.

(Enclosure 3.)

INSTRUCTIONS to the Inspector of Nuisances.

THE inspector shall start his men at five o'clock each morning to sweep the whole of the ground surrounding the building, paying especial attention to the cleansing of all corners and immediately round the walls.

As soon as the sweeping of the precincts of the hospital is completed, the inspector shall set his men to sweep the streets of the village to the extent pointed out to him. In doing this, he will divide his men into gangs; a wheelbarrow or basket must be made to follow each gang, and the refuse swept up must be put directly into these, and carried off to the proper places of deposit.

When the general sweeping is completed, the inspector will appoint a man to each dirty locality, to sweep into heaps the garbage and refuse thrown down during the day, and shall from time to time send round the wheelbarrows or baskets to have it carried away.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital he shall take care that all

refuse and filth, such as the droppings of cattle, are immediately swept up and removed. He shall also see that all dead animals are immediately buried. The inspector, in regard to these particulars, must be most vigilant.

The refuse must never be allowed to accumulate in the bins or receptacles in the hospital until it emits a bad odour. The inspector must take care to have the bins carried away, their contents discharged at the appointed place, and the bins put back in their proper stations without loss of time.

All accumulations of refuse that cannot be readily removed, must be deodorised with charcoal. The large heap near the landing stage must be immediately operated on; as much of it as possible must be thrown over the slope, and the whole then covered with charcoal and fresh soil.

Flushing Apparatus.—The inspector shall see that the flushing apparatus which Captain Gordon is about to erect over the drains, is daily filled with water, and shall himself open the valves for their discharge.

Three times in each day, at the least, the inspector shall discharge the contents of the privy tanks, and fill the tanks again with water. The last discharge and filling should take place before he retires for the night.

Should he discover any defect in the apparatus, he shall immediately give notice of it, in writing, to Captain Gordon.

The inspector shall keep a record of his proceedings, and shall report weekly to Mr. Newlands the detail of his work.

N.B.—It must be understood by the inspector that the above regulations, as far as they are capable of general application, are intended for the regulation of the cleansing operations at all the hospitals at Scutari.

(Enclosure 4.)

Drs. *Sutherland* and *Gavin*, and Mr. *Rawlinson*, to Brigadier-General
Lord *William Paulet*.

Hôtel de l'Angleterre, Constantinople,
10 March 1855.

My Lord,

The Sanitary Commission appointed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed to Constantinople and the Crimea, having inspected the hospital at Kulali, with special reference to its sanitary condition, as referred to in their instructions, have the honour to state to your Lordship,—

1st. We are of opinion that in its present state a portion of the barrack now used for the reception of the sick is unfit for the purpose, and we have reason to believe that a considerable amount of fever and diarrhoea has originated within the building itself; that one of the medical officers is at present suffering from fever brought on in this way; and that the health of the other medical officers is also endangered.

The conditions that have led to the above results appear to the Commission to be chiefly these:

The offensive state of the privies within the buildings and near the wards, especially those in the basement fronting the Bosphorus, the exhalations from which can be distinctly traced at a considerable distance.

The existence of a large stable, at present occupied by Turkish Cavalry horses.

The overcrowded condition of the present wards, and the defective state of their ventilation; and lastly, the generally faulty nature of the structural arrangements in the older portions of a building not originally intended for a hospital.

Besides these, there are other minor evils, such, for example, as the present custom of permitting the men to wash in or close to the privies, the damp state of the surface of the Barrack Square, and of the ground to the south and east of the hospital.

With respect to the water supply, we find that it contains a considerable quantity of vegetable tissue, mixed probably with threads of fungi.

To

To remedy the foregoing defects, we have to request your Lordship to give directions that the following means be at once adopted :

1. That the erection of eight new privies, at convenient situations, such as the points indicated on the Plan, with provisions for flushing and cleansing them, be forthwith commenced, and that, upon completion, the privies within the buildings, especially those in the basement fronting the Bosphorus, be immediately abandoned, and that in the mean time, to lessen the evil, the existing privies be cleansed and deodorised.

2. The abandonment of the sick wards and officers' quarters over the privies in the basement fronting the Bosphorus, and also of the wards over the Turkish cavalry stables, as soon as ever new wards and quarters can be got ready.

3. That in future the distance from centre to centre of each bed in any ward or corridor be not less than six feet ; and notwithstanding such arrangement, that in no case shall the amount of space for each inmate, exclusive of ventilation shafts and window recesses, be less than 1,000 cubic feet.

4. That adequate space for ventilation be provided at or as near to the ceiling of each ward as practicable ; that wherever conveniently practicable, perfilation be provided through both sides of each ward ; and that, where possible, staircases be made use of as ventilation shafts.

5. That the upper row of panes in each window should in all cases be opened, the current of air being modified by the insertion of perforated zinc plates, lowering or otherwise ; and that the upper half of all windows in partitions between corridors and wards be permanently opened.

6. That in any large wards, having more than two rows of beds in width, bulkhead divisions be introduced wherever practicable, and that adequate ventilation be provided.

7. That the excreta of the patients be instantly removed from within the walls of the hospital buildings.

8. That the old wards, wood-work as well as walls, be at once thoroughly lime-washed, and that all the wards be lime-washed at frequent intervals.

9. That lavatories be provided where necessary, easily accessible from the wards, but in all cases completely detached from the privies.

10. That the portions of the Barrack Square now unpaved, be formed and coated with broken tile, stone, or gravel.

11. That the stream rising to the east of the Barrack Hospital, and flowing past its south side, be diverted, at a sufficient elevation to make it available for flushing and cleansing the drains and privies within the building ; that the spring to the south of the Upper Hospital be carried off by a proper channel, and that all the sewer-mouths be trapped.

12. That the land outside the barracks be drained where necessary ; and that the surface on all sides of the hospital buildings be regularly cleansed at short intervals.

13. That the water-tanks be examined and cleansed when necessary, and the water, in future, filtered.

14. That, as far as practicable, all interments take place either in the morning or afternoon, and not during the heat of the day.

15. That peat charcoal be freely used as a deodoriser in all the privies, as well as in the removal of all offensive matter, the carrying away of which ought, we consider, to be effected in accordance with the subjoined regulations.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Sutherland.*
Hector Gavin.
Robert Rawlinson.

APPENDIX.

THE Commission being deeply impressed with the calamity that has recently befallen the French hospital at Pera, beg respectfully to suggest for your Lordship's consideration, although the subject does not come within the limits of their instructions, that the several barrack hospitals may be secured from entire destruction by fire if solid divisional walls are taken from foundation to roof, and not less than four feet above the roof. These walls to be made perfectly fire-proof, and external doors formed on either side such divisional walls.

(Enclosure 5.)

INSTRUCTIONS to the Inspector of Nuisances in regard to the Cleansing of
Kulali Hospital.

THE inspector shall every morning cause the surface of the ground all around and between the two hospitals to be thoroughly swept, and the refuse collected and carried away to the places of deposit which Dr. Sutherland will point out.

He shall take care that all dead animals are immediately buried.

He shall cause the bins for containing the garbage and refuse of the hospital to be regularly removed, emptied, and replaced. He shall never allow their contents to accumulate till they become offensive.

He shall personally, not less frequently than three times a day, discharge the contents of the tank privies about to be constructed, and after each discharge refill the tanks with water. The latest discharge and refilling should take place just before he retires for the night.

Every accumulation of offensive matter which cannot be immediately removed shall be deodorised with peat charcoal.

In addition to these specific instructions, the inspector is enjoined to use all diligence in the detection, removal, or deodorising of all nuisances, and generally to use his utmost exertions to keep the hospitals and their precincts in a clean and wholesome condition.

The Commissioners will from time to time give him additional instructions.

He shall keep a minute record of his proceedings, and shall report weekly to Mr. Newlands the detail of his work.

(Enclosure 6.)

Brigadier-General Lord *William Paulet* to Drs. *Sutherland* and *Gavin*, and
Mr. *Rawlinson*.

Gentlemen,

Scutari, 16 March 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the report made by the officers composing the Sanitary Commission of the Army in the East, and in answer beg to state that all instructions and suggestions therein pointed out will be strictly carried out, as far as I am enabled to do so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Paulet*.

(Enclosure 7.)

Drs. *Sutherland* and *Gavin*, and Mr. *Rawlinson*, to Admiral the Hon.
F. W. Grey.

Hôtel de l'Angleterre, Constantinople,
17 March 1855.

Sir,

THE Sanitary Commission appointed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed to Constantinople and the Crimea having inspected the Turkish man-of-war and the "Bombay," (the two hospital ships lying off the Seraglio Point), with reference to their sanitary condition, as referred to in their special instructions, have the honour to report :

That

That these ships, though originally intended for the reception of none but convalescent soldiers likely to return to duty, have, in some measure been converted into ordinary floating-hospitals, many patients having been sent on board so ill as to require to be placed in bed as soon as they arrived. Besides which, the vessels have also served as store-ships, to the consequent disturbance of the sick.

That after the reception of such sick soldiers, fever, apparently of a low typhoid description, broke out, and prevailed to some extent in the Turkish ship, and to a very great degree in the "Bombay." That in the latter it originated in the orlop deck, where it first attacked the orderlies, then spread to the crew and some of the convalescents, and only declined when the numbers on board were reduced.

That this outbreak of fever appears to the Sanitary Commission to be due chiefly to the following causes :

The state of the bilge-water in the "Bombay" at the time of the fever ; poisonous miasmata, most distinctly observable in the fore-castle, where the men sleep, close to the fore-hatchway, appearing to have proceeded from the bilge-water.

The prolonged confinement to bed of a number of persons in a low-ceiled confined space.

The defective circulation of air, chiefly in the orlop deck of the "Bombay," besides other evils, such as the overcrowding of the healthy in a confined space, and the incompleteness of the lime-washing.

The Sanitary Commission have therefore to recommend that you would be pleased to order that these ships be in future applied to their original purpose, viz., the reception of patients able to move about, and not of sick or wounded persons requiring occasional confinement to bed. The Commissioners find that the medical officers of the hospital ships concur in this opinion.

That the holds of both ships be frequently examined to prevent the bilge-water from remaining till it becomes tainted, and that it and other foul water be deodorised, and frequently pumped out, so that the vessels may be kept as dry as possible, and that the Turkish line-of-battle ship be pumped out forthwith.

That the decks of both ships be kept thoroughly clean, and that where lime-washing has not already or recently been practised, the internal sides and ceilings of the ships be thoroughly lime-washed.

That in no instance shall the convalescents be placed in tiers, and that no more than the following numbers be allowed to sleep on the decks respectively referred to :

Turkish Line-of-battle Ship.

	No. of Patients.
Main Deck - - - -	80 or 85
Lower Deck - - - -	90 or 95
	170 or 180

"Bombay," 50-gun Ship.

Main Deck - - - -	50 or 55
Lower Deck - - - -	80 or 85
	130 or 140

That whenever the weather will permit, the ports and scuttles be as much as possible kept open, and no opportunity of using the windsails lost ; and that awnings be provided, so that convalescents may be as much on deck as possible.

That no excreta be allowed to remain on any of the decks, but that the same be immediately discharged.

That, if possible, the crew of the Turkish line-of-battle ship be prevented from coming on board of her for the future, as the same causes annoyance and inconvenience to the sick.

The Sanitary Commission have grave doubts as to the propriety of mooring the floating hospitals in their present positions, and they deem it of importance to remark, that ships are by no means the best places for the reception of

convalescents. Of necessity they are deficient in space; ventilation is, under certain conditions, defective or almost impracticable; and convalescence, except under the most favourable circumstances, is therefore liable to be protracted.

A well-arranged convalescent institution in some healthy locality on shore would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be far preferable to the use of floating hospitals of any kind.

In conclusion, we beg to express our thanks and the obligations we are under both to you and the officers on board the floating hospitals, for the facilities that have been afforded us in gaining the information we required.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Sutherland.*
Hector Gavin.
Robert Rawlinson.

(Enclosure 8.)

Admiral the Hon. *F. W. Grey* to Drs. *Sutherland* and *Gavin*, and
Mr. Rawlinson.

Gentlemen,

"London," Constantinople, 18 March 1855.

I HAVE to thank you for the report on the state of the two convalescent ships, or, as you more properly term them, the floating hospitals, lying off the Seraglio Point, and for your suggestions of the measures that ought to be adopted in them.

I have, from the time of my arrival here, never failed to express my firm conviction that the two ships in question were not calculated for hospital ships. I questioned the medical officer in charge of the Turkish line-of-battle ship on the subject of the fever which I found prevailing, expressing my fear that the state of the ship below, which I believe to be irremediable, must necessarily be attended with exhalations unfavourable to health, and I was uniformly assured that there was nothing in the fever cases on board to lead to the supposition that they originated in or were aggravated by that state.

I have also on several occasions expressed my opinion that the patients who were confined to bed ought to be removed, and this brings me to the consideration of the recommendations of the Commissioners.

1st. They recommend that I will be pleased to order the restoration of these ships to their original purposes.

This is an order which it does not rest with me to give, the number and character of the patients on board being entirely regulated by the military authorities.

2d. That the holds of the ship be frequently examined to prevent the bilge-water from remaining until it becomes tainted.

To prevent this I believe to be impossible. The state of the whole lower part of the Turkish ship is, from old age and long-continued filth, such that no measures would, in my opinion, prevent the water which leaks into her from becoming tainted, and the imperfect way in which her pumps are fitted makes it impossible to keep her dry.

The "Bombay" may, and no doubt ought, to be kept in a better state, but all persons acquainted with ships will know how difficult it is, even in a well-organised man-of-war, to prevent bilge-water from becoming offensive.

The decks on which the patients are placed are cleaned by the orderlies and convalescents, and I have called the particular attention of the military authorities to this point. The other decks are cleaned by the crews of the ships, and the officer in charge of them is directed to report to me any inattention; but the Commissioners will readily believe that the small number of the Maltese crew attached to the line-of-battle ship, will not allow of that degree of attention to this point which is desirable.

Whitewashing is ordered to be used whenever necessary.

The Commissioners recommend that the number of convalescents should not exceed 180 in the line-of-battle ship, nor 140 in the "Bombay." With this I
entirely

entirely coincide (if any are to remain on board); but this matter, as I have already stated, does not rest with me.

The opening of the scuttles and ports is at the discretion of the medical authorities.

If it is decided that these ships shall continue to be used as hospitals, awnings or roofs will undoubtedly be necessary.

That no excreta be allowed to remain on the decks. This is the duty of the orderlies, under the direction of the medical military authorities.

The line-of-battle ship has no Turkish crew. The presence of Turkish sailors arose from the Turkish Government requiring the anchor and cables with which the ship is moored, but the men were sent for the purpose of replacing them with others.

The position in which the ships are placed would undoubtedly be objectionable as the summer advanced; but the conclusion at which the Commissioners have arrived, that ships (and I may add that these ships especially) are not the best places for the reception of convalescents, is so entirely in accordance with my long-entertained opinion, that I shall lose no time in communicating with the military authorities, in the hope that the expression of this opinion by the Commissioners will induce them to remove the whole of the patients at once from both ships.

I may add that, on the ground of economy, a temporary convalescent hospital, for the small number these ships are fitted to contain, might be built for less money than the freight of the "Bombay" would, in a very short time, amount to; and the adoption of such a measure would remove the difficulties which necessarily arise from a divided authority.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Fred. Wm. Grey.*

Brigadier-General Lord *William Paulet* to Lord *Panmure*.

My Lord,

Scutari, 19 March 1855.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch, dated the 5th instant, and numbered as per margin, calling my attention (with reference to the Report made last month by the Commissioners to your predecessor) to the internal condition of the hospitals under my jurisdiction, and above all to the want of space therein; and you accordingly request to be furnished with some further observations upon this important subject.

It will be gratifying to your Lordship to know that since the 9th ultimo, the date of the Report in question, the hospitals have been very much thinned, I may safely assert by fully one-half; the patients having now more cubic feet than pointed out by the Sanitary Commission. The number of deaths shows also a corresponding decrease; while, on the 14th instant, there were only three deaths in the General Hospital, one in Haidar Pasha, and one in this barrack hospital.

My exertions, my Lord, for a further increase of hospital accommodation are nevertheless unceasing. I have had the riding-school at Kulely fitted up, which is capable of containing 180 sick. A detachment has already been cleared from this barrack hospital, and placed at Galata Seraë, in Pera, which will in due time also contain a depôt of artillery; and I am in daily expectation of having a large building in this district, now occupied by Turks, for the establishment of the General Depôt, and for the prompt acquisition of which I have solicited the co-operation of Her Majesty's Ambassador.

I trust, my Lord, that these measures will merit your approbation; and you may rest assured that I shall continue to exert myself with a view to the increased comforts of the invalids.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. Paulet,*
Brigadier-General commanding Troops.

R. Rawlinson, Esq., to Lord Panmure.

Hôtel d'Angleterre, Constantinople,
2 April 1855.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose you copies of two reports I have made to Admiral the Honourable F. Grey, one on the state of the building where the Russian prisoners are confined, the other on the condition of the Naval and Marine Hospital at Therapia, and also Admiral Grey's reply to the same.

Dr. Sutherland returned from Smyrna on Saturday, and he and I proceed to Balaklava this day, on board the steam transport "Severn."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

(Enclosure 1.)

R. Rawlinson, Esq., to Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. W. Grey.

Hôtel d'Angleterre, Constantinople,
27 March 1855.

Sir,

ON behalf of the Sanitary Commission appointed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed to Constantinople and the Crimea, I have the honour to state that Dr. Gavin (who has since sailed for the Crimea) and myself have examined the Naval and Marine Hospital on shore at Therapia, with respect to its sanitary condition, as referred to in the special instructions of the Commission. Dr. Gavin having handed me the notes of his inspection, I have incorporated them with my own in the following Report, which I have now the honour to lay before you.

The buildings used as the hospital stand on the shore of the Bosphorus; the main hospital, which is of wood, has been originally a Turkish private residence; the ground floors of none of the buildings are more than three feet above the ordinary level of the water of the Bosphorus. It appears from the evidence of the medical officers of the hospital that upwards of two-thirds of the cases of low typhoid fever treated here have originated in the hospital; that such cases began about three weeks after the admission of the patients, and that the fever prevailed generally throughout all the wards and rooms; that, besides the patients, three out of nine female nurses have been affected, and that one nurse and one lady nurse were suffering at the time of the inspection. It would also seem from the evidence of the medical officers, that no particular disposition to fever was observed amongst the dysenteric patients admitted.

The water supply is derived from the springs and streams of the high ground immediately above the hospital, and brought into it through earthenware pipes; the supply is good and abundant, though the water is liable to be turbid after rain.

The arrangements for the interment of the dead are good, as the burying-ground is at some distance from the hospital, and there is only one body placed in a grave.

The chief sanitary defects of the hospital seem to be these:

1st. The insufficient amount of ventilation, and the want of open fire-places and flues, or other equally effective means for ventilating and warming; there are no openings in the roof, and no sufficiently lofty windows, those in the main hospital not being within several feet of the ceilings; besides which some of the upper sashes are not made to open. At the time of the inspection some of the windows were closed up with felt to keep out the cold.

2d. The improper position and faulty construction of the old privies on the Turkish principle, the doors out of some of which open directly into the

the wards and rooms occupied by the sick; wooden seats have in some cases been erected, and chloride of zinc has been used to remedy as much as possible the inherent defects of these privies, but they are still offensive.

3d. The drainage connected with the Bosphorus is defective, the drains being merely trenches filled with water.

4th. The comparative overcrowding, especially in some parts of the hospital; when inspected, the atmosphere of the lower floor of ward No. 5. was very close.

To remedy the foregoing defects I have to request that you will be pleased to direct,—

That efficient ventilation be provided in each ward or room occupied by the sick, by making openings in the walls near the ceilings, and removing the upper panes in the windows, the current of air being modified by the insertion of perforated zinc plates or wooden louver-boarding, and that, where practicable, the doors of the wards and rooms be removed, and curtains, running on rods, substituted.

That all beds be placed apart at a distance of not less than six feet from centre to centre, and that every patient have at least 1,000 cubic feet of space.

That the privies in the upper and middle floors of the hospital, if retained at all, be converted into proper water-closets, and that they be made to ventilate through the roof of the building, and not into the wards and corridors as at present. That the privies in the basement be deodorised and closed up, and all emanations prevented, and that in lieu of them new places be erected, detached from the hospital. That the drains be thoroughly cleansed, and their contents deodorised and removed.

That all solid refuse, as soon as made, be deposited in covered receptacles conveniently placed for that purpose, and that these be emptied at frequent intervals.

I have much pleasure in stating that Dr. Gavin and myself were satisfied that the past efforts of the officers of the establishment to improve the noisome state of the privies, by using chloride of zinc, and daily employing a force-pump, have had a beneficial effect on its sanitary condition, and that equally good results may be anticipated from the works now in progress, amongst which may be mentioned a reception-room for the sick, provided with baths, new washing and drying rooms, and the increased privy accommodation, detached from the hospital.

With respect to the Sultan's palace at Therapia, which is at present partially used as an hospital for convalescents only, I may observe that the spaciousness and loftiness of the rooms, staircases and landings, the height of the windows, and consequent facilities for the most ample ventilation, together with the open and airy situation of the palace itself, are all powerful arguments in favour of its being more extensively used as a convalescent station than it has hitherto been; but in thus speaking of its advantages in a sanitary point of view, I am of course ignorant what difficulties or obstacles there may be that may render it inexpedient to make use of the building for such a purpose.

Before concluding, I think it right to mention that at the time of the inspection, Dr. Stuart, medical officer in charge, informed Dr. Gavin and myself that Asiatic cholera had made its appearance in the village of Therapia amongst the poor Greeks (who are at present observing their 40 days' fast, during which they live chiefly on shell fish); that five cases had occurred, one of which proved fatal on the 17th instant, and that on the same day there had been a fatal case of cholera in the hospital, the man having been brought in from Her Majesty's ship "Queen" on the 16th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

(Enclosure 2.)

*R. Rawlinson, Esq., to Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. W. Grey.*Hôtel d'Angleterre, Constantinople,
27 March 1855.

Sir,

ON behalf of the Sanitary Commission appointed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed to Constantinople and the Crimea, I have the honour to lay before you the following report on the state of the buildings where the Russian prisoners are confined, and which I visited in company with you on Thursday, the 22d instant.

The prison, originally erected for a Turkish barrack, occupies a low site, only a few inches above the waters of the harbour; the land surrounding the prison is either undrained or most inefficiently drained, and there are large areas of ground near it foul with liquid and solid refuse, the surface being unpaved, as well as uncleansed.

In the course of my inspection I found the structural arrangements of the privies were very defective; these places, situated in the angles of the square, and forming portions of the main structure, are in the immediate neighbourhood of the wards and corridors, and the smell proceeding from them is most foul. There are some remedial measures that may be immediately applied, such as lime-washing and cleansing, the use of deodorisers (peat charcoal, &c.) in the privies, and the fullest ventilation practicable.

But even these improvements cannot be carried out with the fullest beneficial effect unless extensive works are also erected in the neighbourhood of the prison, and mechanical means used in the place itself to pump and deodorise the prison refuse.

In consequence, however, of the lowness of the site, the sluggish flow of the water close in shore, and the fœtid state of the mud, these works must be on a large scale, and may on that account be in the present instance impracticable; if so, it would then no doubt be the cheapest plan to remove the Russian prisoners to some more healthy locality.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

(Enclosure 3.)

*Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. W. Grey to Robert Rawlinson, Esq., c. E.*Her Majesty's Ship "London,"
at Constantinople, 29 March 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th, and to thank you for the reports enclosed in it, on the sanitary condition of the naval hospital and of the barracks occupied by the Russian prisoners.

Your recommendations respecting the former, which you have already made verbally, I hope to have carried into execution without delay, and I trust some measures may soon be adopted for the removal of the Russian prisoners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fred. W. Grey,*
Rear-Admiral.

Dr. Sutherland to Lord Panmure.

My Lord,

Constantinople, 2 April 1855.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I have returned from Smyrna, after having inspected the hospital there, and I beg to transmit the enclosed copy of recommendations made by me for improving its sanitary state. Before making these recommendations, I had a meeting with two medical men who have practised in Smyrna for some time, and I took minutes of evidence, which I also beg to enclose. In consequence of observations made

made by myself, I was led to doubt the propriety of using the ground floor of the hospital for patients, and on inquiry it appeared that typhoid fever had occurred to some extent among the patients and orderlies occupying that floor. This led to further inquiries, and the result is that, like all ground floors of houses in these climates, the ground floor of the hospital is malarious, and, with the concurrence of Dr. Meyer, it is to be abandoned. There are a number of cases which can very well be removed to a quarantine station at no great distance, and the space required will in this way be made up. Besides, the accommodation for patients may be extended, if necessary, by the erection of sheds in a vacant space near the hospital, and I have seen several places out of Smyrna in which barracks for convalescents might be erected with advantage. On the general question as to the healthiness or otherwise of the locality, I beg to refer to the evidence enclosed. Notwithstanding its favourable character, I have doubts which could only be removed by experience, and I have requested that every case of fever be carefully traced; for in this way alone can the point in dispute be settled.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Sutherland.*

(Enclosure 1.)

Dr. Sutherland to Colonel Storks.

Sir,

Smyrna, 28 March 1855.

IN conformity with the instructions issued by Her Majesty's Government to the Sanitary Commission appointed to proceed to Constantinople and the Crimea, I have inspected the hospital at Smyrna, with special reference to its sanitary condition, and have to state the following points, as appearing to me to require attention.

1st. The streets nearest the hospital should be placed under inspection, and cleansed daily.

2d. The recurrence of all nuisances in and about the square of the hospital, should be carefully prevented.

3d. The neighbouring slaughter-houses should be placed under regulation as to constant cleansing.

4th. All open ditches in the neighbourhood of the hospital should be carefully cleansed, and, when necessary, laid with tiles and carried over.

5th. All water lying on the surface of the ground should be drained away.

6th. The drains passing under or close to the hospital, and through its grounds, should be carefully examined, cleansed, and, where necessary, relaid. They should be cleaned out by flushing. It would be as well also to provide ventilating openings for these drains at a distance from the hospital, so that the sea or wind, when forced up the drains, may not drive the foul air within the building.

7th. Great attention should be paid to the condition of the privies. All such as are disused should be carefully cleansed and disinfected, or otherwise rendered innocuous. The new water-closets will require constant attention to keep them clean and free from odour. The ventilation of all these closets should be distinct and independent of the ventilation of the hospital, and no effluvia from them should ever reach the wards or corridors.

8th. All excreta should be instantly removed from outside the walls of the hospital.

9th. The hospital has considerable facilities for ventilation, which should be freely made use of. It would be well that some person or persons should be charged with the duty of seeing that the ventilation is always good. Special means of ventilating, and ventilating openings, should be provided in all corners

and places where there is any probability of the air becoming stagnant. The ventilation of each flat of the hospital should be complete in itself, as far as practicable.

10th. The wards and corridors on the ground floor of the hospital are unhealthy. I believe that fevers and other zymotic diseases will be found to originate in them; and I would recommend that these wards and corridors cease to be used either for the sick or for convalescents.

11th. All water used for the sick should be filtered.

12th. No sheds should be erected within the hospital square.

13th. If the vacant ground adjoining the hospital be used for hospital sheds, it should be thoroughly drained, and the sheds raised at least three feet from the ground, to allow a free circulation of air under them. The other sanitary precautions in regard to these sheds should be similar to those already stated for the hospital.

14th. Considering the heat of the climate, I am of opinion that it will not be safe to allow less than 1,000 cubic feet of space for each patient, whether in the hospital or in the sheds.

15th. In the event of the Quarantine buildings being used for convalescents, it will be necessary to drain the site of the buildings thoroughly, and to divert from the area of the site the water flowing from the cliffs above. The upper part of the building should be used in preference to the ground floor. The drinking water of the establishment is very bad, and should be carefully filtered.

16th. As a general rule, all the wards and corridors of all buildings used or to be used for hospital purposes, shall be at once thoroughly washed with a solution of quick lime (as you are about to do with the hospital), and the lime-washing should be repeated at short intervals.

17th. No interment should take place during the heat of the day, nor in a grave less than five feet deep.

18th. I would remark that although the evidence derived from medical men, who have practised in Smyrna for many years, agrees as to the site of the hospital, and the building itself being the most healthy spot in Smyrna, and as healthy as any on the coast, there are certain topographical peculiarities which appear to render a careful watching of the sick peculiarly necessary. Every case of fever, or other zymotic disease originating within any of the buildings should be carefully traced to its source. It is in this way alone that the question as to the medical topography of the site can be satisfactorily settled.

In conclusion, I think it right to express my opinion that, considering the short time the hospital has been occupied, a great deal has already been done to improve its sanitary condition.

I shall feel obliged if you will lay this communication before Dr. Meyer

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Sutherland.*

(Enclosure 2.)

EVIDENCE in regard to the Hospital at *Smyrna*.

JAMES M'CRAITH, M. D., has practised in Smyrna eight years, but has known the country for the last 18 years.

CHARLES WOOD, M.R.C.S., has practised in Smyrna 18 years; is surgeon to the British Civil Hospital.

The climate of Smyrna during summer is very hot.

The average temperature is about 80° in summer, and about 60° in winter; highest temperature is for three months after May. The summer diseases are chiefly

chiefly fevers of an intermittent character; occasionally there are cases of dysentery. There has been no plague for 18 years. *N.B.*—There were cases of mild cholera last year, and a few deaths. There is no typhus fever; continued fever is common, with local symptoms of an abdominal character. Continued fevers occasionally pass into the remittent and intermittent forms, and intermittents pass more rarely into continued fevers. There is a form of fever in autumn chiefly with yellow skin, and apparently allied to yellow fever. It is a fatal fever; but there are not above 20 or 30 cases altogether during the year. Pulmonary diseases prevail during winter, but not to a greater extent than in other climates. They are very amenable to treatment. During summer there are mild mucous affections of the intestinal canal, coincident with the fruit season, and occasioned sometimes by the immoderate use of fruit. A remittent malarial fever, the cases of which are not numerous, exists during spring and autumn; it is called the “pernicious fever,” but is amenable to treatment if early recognised; if it is not, it is fatal. About three years ago there was an epidemic, which extended over the whole country, and into the Archipelago. This disease was intermittent fever. The year was a very wet one. Except in these epidemic seasons, the diseases mentioned above do not prevail to any great extent, and they are chiefly confined to the N. E. extremity of Smyrna, at the opposite point to that of which the hospital is situated. The houses where these diseases prevail are one story high, and built on the ground, which consists of deposit and filth, with watercourses and sewers running through it. Except during epidemics, which only happen at intervals like that mentioned; the remainder of the Frank quarter usually escapes. We consider that the site occupied by the hospital is by far the most healthy in Smyrna. As a general rule, the lower flats of houses are unhealthy. The rule is to sleep as high as you can, and hence the lower wards of the hospital are not healthy. Consider that the hospital has as many sanitary advantages as can be commanded anywhere in this district of the country. 1st. It is situated at a considerable distance from all the parts of the valley that are malarious. 2d. It is directly exposed to the sea-breeze. 3d. The breeze called “*imbat*” prevails during the whole of the summer. It begins about 9 A.M., and blows directly from the sea to the hospital till about 6 P.M. It imparts a feeling of vigour, and is most conducive to health. 4th. The sea in front of the hospital is perfectly clear, and contains no decaying matter.

N. B.—There have been three cholera epidemics during 18 years.

The statement made in the House of Commons as to the unhealthiness of the locality is incorrect. The upper wards of the hospital are so much elevated above ground, that they ought to be healthy.

The dews begin to fall about September: It is dangerous to sleep out when the dew is falling. The sick would have as fair a chance of recovery in the hospital at Smyrna as anywhere in the Mediterranean.

In regard to a convalescent establishment: the villages of Bournabat and Boudjah present facilities in a sanitary point of view. In such purposes they are both healthy; little subject to fevers; and it is the custom to send patients from Smyrna to these villages to convalesce. Patients so sent convalesce rapidly. In a sanitary point of view, we consider that a proper convalescent establishment could be perfectly well and advantageously established at either village.

So far as we know, the higher ground behind Smyrna is healthy, and might suit, in a sanitary point of view, for a convalescent establishment. The town of Dourlack on the main road, about 18 miles from Smyrna, is a very healthy place. We consider that the present hospital establishment might be extended with safety by erecting wooden sheds in the open space adjoining the hospital, and raising the sheds above the ground.

James McCraith, M. D.

Charles Wood,

Surgeon to British Hospital in Smyrna.

Drs. Sutherland and Gavin, and Mr. Rawlinson, to Lord Panmure.

My Lord,

Balaklava, 16 April 1855.

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of the 30th of March (received here on the 12th instant), requiring to be informed how far the measures recommended by the Sanitary Commission at the hospitals at Scutari, Kulali, and Therapia have been carried into execution, we have the honour to state that, up to the 2d of April (on which day Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Rawlinson left Constantinople to join Dr. Gavin at this place), the following works had either been executed, or were in actual progress in the hospitals in question.

With regard to the hospitals at Scutari :

1st. The daily external cleansing of the Barrack and General Hospitals, including the removal and burial of all dead animals and refuse in the precincts of the buildings, was being effected by a body of native scavengers, acting under the orders of Mr. Wilson, one of the inspectors sent out from Liverpool, who commenced his duties on the 17th of March, and whose detailed report to Mr. Newlands we beg to append.

2dly. The cleansing, deodorising, and general improvement of the sewers and drains leading from the Barrack and General Hospitals to the Bosphorus, including arrangements for external ventilation and for flushing, which is practised daily under Mr. Wilson's arrangements.

3dly. The cleansing, whitewashing, and deodorising, by means of peat charcoal, of all the privies at the Barrack, General, and Palace Hospitals; the erection of flushing apparatus at the new privies erected in the Barrack-square; and the improvement of all privies within the hospitals, by the removal of the upper portions of the windows external to the corridors, so as to secure, as far practicable, to the privies, a ventilation separate from, and independent of, that of the corridors.

4thly. The lime-washing of the wards and corridors, the repairing of the floors where necessary, and the removal of some of the old wood-work in the wards of the Barrack Hospital.

5thly. The formation of channels round the outside of the Shed Hospitals in the square of the Barrack Hospital, and the improvement of the ventilation of these sheds, by means of covered turrets constructed on the roofs.

6thly. The cleansing and partial repairing of the inner squares of the Barrack and General Hospitals. Macadamised stone is being broken for their further formation and improvement.

7thly. The water-tank at the Barrack Hospital has been cleansed and roofed over, and additional works of supply will be commenced by Captain Gordon, R. E., as soon as the Turkish authorities have been consulted, and the requisite permission obtained.

8thly. The graves at the burial-ground at Scutari are being covered with peat charcoal. No graves are now made less than six feet deep; the bodies are placed therein as recommended, and peat charcoal is laid over them before the grave is filled. As grass-seeds cannot be procured in Constantinople, the surface of each grave is being covered with sods.

With regard to the hospitals at Kulali :

The drains have been examined and cleansed.

The privies have been lime-washed.

The inner square of the Barrack Hospital has been partially repaired, and stones are being got ready to complete the whole of the surface.

An additional supply of water is being brought down to the hospital by means of earthenware pipes, contouring the hill-side above the hospital; but this work was begun before the Commission arrived at Constantinople.

The suggestions for the removal of the wood-work in the new wards, made to Lord William Paulet by Mr. Rawlinson on the 30th of March, is being complied with.

Scavengering, similar to that at Scutari, was to be begun the day Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Rawlinson left Constantinople, under the directions of Mr. James Wilson, the inspector in charge.

The interment of the dead at Kulali is practised in accordance with our recommendations.

With

With regard to the Naval Hospital at Therapia :

The works recommended for the improvement of this hospital have been commenced by Admiral the Honourable F. Grey, and the same will be completed with all possible despatch.

In the case of the Floating Hospitals in the Bosphorus :

Admiral Grey cleared and closed the ship "Bombay" within a week after receiving our recommendation to that effect; and he was equally prompt in carrying out our suggestions as to the Turkish line-of-battle ship, which is now also closed.

We feel, equally with your Lordship, how essential it is not to rest content with the mere giving of an order; and it was under this conviction that the two letters (copies of which are appended to this report) were written to Lord William Paulet on the 30th of March by Mr. Rawlinson, who was then the only member of the Commission at Constantinople.

Dr. Sutherland returned from Smyrna on the 31st March, and the same afternoon he and Mr. Rawlinson saw Lord William Paulet, who undertook to have the Barrack Hospital thinned still further. The additional beds placed in corridor A, as noticed by Mr. Rawlinson, had been removed when the interview with Lord William Paulet took place.

In justice to the authorities at Scutari, Kulali, and in the Bosphorus, we beg to state that where there has been delay, we have reason to believe it has generally arisen from the want of skilled labour and proper materials.

Captain Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, the commanding officer of Engineers at Scutari and Kulali, would gladly have more Sappers placed at his command to enable him to get the works we have recommended completed with the least possible delay. Native workmen can be obtained in any numbers, but they are of little use unless constantly and narrowly overlooked by English superintendents.

Before concluding, we may state to your Lordship that greater progress might have been made in the works of construction, and the works themselves better laid down, but for the delay in the transmission of the materials ordered by Mr. Rawlinson before quitting England. The vessel on board which they were placed had not arrived when Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Rawlinson left Constantinople, and according to the letter of advice received by the latter from the shippers, she had not sailed from England until three weeks after the time when the materials were promised to be sent off.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Sutherland.*
Hector Gavin.
Robert Rawlinson.

(Enclosure 1.)

REPORT by Mr. *James Wilson*, Inspector of Nuisances at Scutari Hospitals.

Sir,

Scutari, 27 March 1855.

IN accordance with my instructions, I beg to report that on the 17th March 1855, I commenced operations at the Barrack Hospital with 13 men. During the day the outside of the hospital and one-fourth of the hospital-square were swept, and 13 hand-carts of filth and offensive matter removed; nine dead dogs lying in the vicinity of the hospital were buried. The flushing apparatus for the privies and sewers could not be used, as the workmen had not finished them.

March 19.—Thirteen men employed, who swept the barrack-square, the ground outside the hospital, and the adjacent streets of the village. A large pit was dug in the field near the Turkish burying-ground, and the carcases of four dogs and two horses placed therein; 19 hand-carts of filth and rubbish were removed from the privies and from the hospital precincts, and 12 large baskets of filth from the adjacent streets.

March 20.—Thirteen men employed, who swept the ground surrounding the hospital, the barrack-square, and the streets adjacent; 20 hand-carts of filth

and rubbish from the privies, and from the places swept, removed to the appointed place of deposit; I made use of peat charcoal before removing the offensive matter from the privies. Fourteen baskets of filth removed from the streets in the village, and two dead dogs buried.

March 21.—Thirteen men employed on the same work as yesterday, and peat charcoal again used. Nineteen hand-carts of filth and rubbish were taken from the privies and the vicinity of the hospital, and 12 large baskets full from the streets near it.

March 22.—Thirteen men similarly employed; 25 hand-carts of filth and rubbish were taken from the privies and the vicinity of the hospital, and eight large baskets full from the streets; peat charcoal was again used before removing the offensive matter from the privies.

March 23.—Thirteen men similarly employed. I had two of the privies which had been lately repaired cleaned out, and deodorised with peat charcoal; 26 hand carts of filth and rubbish were removed from the streets and hospital. The water-closet attached to Lord William Paulet's quarters being in an offensive state, I cleansed it out myself, and applied peat charcoal. This day five men were employed by me for the first time at the general hospital in the removal of about two tons of filth, rubbish, and offensive matter, laid down by the men engaged in cleansing this hospital before I took charge of it. Part of the ground outside the building was also swept, and all the filth and rubbish removed to the appointed place of deposit.

March 24.—Fifteen men employed at the barrack, and five at the general hospital, who swept the barrack-squares and the places adjoining; 24 hand-carts of filth and rubbish were removed from the barrack, and 10 from the general hospital. The flushing apparatus on the west side of the barrack hospital being this day completed, I used them with the best effect; I employed four men to fill the tanks, and emptied them three times during the day.

I beg further to state that as soon as the flushing apparatus for the privies and the remaining sewers are ready, I shall commence work with them. From the distance at which water has to be procured, I find I must employ 12 men for this part of the work. I am obliged to send them to the Bosphorus for it, as Captain Gordon, R. E., is afraid of the hospital supply running short in summer. If I can get men and tools, I shall begin work at Kulali on Monday the 2d, and at the Palace Hospital on Saturday the 7th of April. I find it very difficult to get the men to work.

I beg to append an abstract of the quantity of filth, rubbish, and offensive matter removed during the first week I have been employed here.

March 17	-	-	-	-	13 hand-carts or baskets.
„ 19	-	-	-	-	31 „
„ 20	-	-	-	-	34 „
„ 21	-	-	-	-	31 „
„ 22	-	-	-	-	33 „
„ 23	-	-	-	-	26 „
	And two tons of filth from Kulali				
„ 24	-	-	-	-	34 „
TOTAL - - -					202

Animals buried :—

Dogs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -								17

I remain, &c.
(signed) *James Wilson.*

(Enclosure 2.)

*Mr. Rawlinson to Brigadier-General Lord William Paulet.*Hôtel d'Angleterre, Constantinople,
30 March 1855.

My Lord,

I BEG to call your Lordship's attention to the following extracts from the report of the Sanitary Commission on the Hospitals at Scutari:—

“At the time of our inspection most of the corridors contained two rows of beds. Considering the state of the ventilation, we are of opinion that not more than one row of beds should be permitted.”

And, from the recommendations of the Commission,—

“That in all cases the distance from centre to centre of each bed be not less than six feet, and that the amount of space for each inmate, exclusive of ventilation shaft and window recesses, be not less than 1,000 cubic feet.

“That the number of sick within the hospital be reduced as soon as practicable, and that the corridors should be put and retained to their true use; viz., to afford means of access to the several rooms, to give protection from external variations of temperature, and to facilitate full internal ventilation.”

I send your Lordship these extracts, because, in the course of an inspection made by me yesterday afternoon at the Barrack Hospital, I found that some of the corridors at least contained quite as many inmates as before, and that the double row of beds continued as usual; whilst in Corridor A, within the last few days, 12 more beds have been placed, although, at the time the Sanitary Commission made their report, this corridor presented quite as great an example of overcrowding as any of the others, in none of which have the inmates the 1,000 cubic feet of space recommended.

In passing along the east side of the barrack, where part of the dépôt is quartered, I noticed in almost every ward I entered that the receptacles for the bones, dust, and refuse, had not been emptied, and that, in the corridor outside, the orderlies had not in every case removed the urine made during the day.

This last point is perhaps one that, strictly speaking, does not affect the condition of the hospital; but, as a matter of general cleanliness, I consider it my duty to draw your Lordship's attention to the subject, for I feel confident I need only do so to ensure a speedy remedy of the evil.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

(Enclosure 3.)

*Mr. Rawlinson to Brigadier-General Lord William Paulet.*Hôtel d'Angleterre, Constantinople,
30 March 1855.

My Lord,

YESTERDAY I made a second inspection of the hospital at Kulali; and in consequence of the state of the old ceilings in the five wards now being fitted up for the reception of patients, and the general condition of the barracks with respect to vermin, I have found it necessary to give Captain Gordon, R. E., verbal instructions to remove the ceilings at once, and to re-case the tiles with new wood, over which plaster is to be placed.

I believe this alteration will have the effect of removing an immense quantity of fleas and other vermin, and of at least diminishing an evil already seriously felt; besides which, it will give the inmates of the wards more cubical space.

Dr. Humphrey, the medical officer in charge of the hospital, fully agrees with me in the importance of the alterations on both the grounds already mentioned.

With respect to the other parts of the hospital, I found that, although some of the instructions in the Sanitary Commissioners' Report were in course of execution, no clearance had been made of the patients on the side of the Barrack Hospital fronting the Bosphorus (the immediate abandonment of which was recommended), and that the sick-ward over the Turkish cavalry stable had quite as many inmates as when the Sanitary Commission inspected it.

In future, I should feel obliged if your Lordship would permit the medical and other officers in charge of the different hospitals to have copies of the recommendations and directions given by the Commission, as I find that in some instances the officers would have been materially assisted in their arrangements had they known what the Sanitary Commission had directed to be done.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

Brigadier-General Lord *William Paulet* to Lord *Panmure*.

My Lord,

Scutari, 25 April 1855.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch, dated the 11th instant, and numbered as per margin, by which I am gratified to learn that you approve of the measures which I am adopting with a view to obtain an increased amount of hospital accommodation.

With reference to the desire expressed by you to be furnished with more detailed information upon this subject, I beg to observe, in the first instance, that as the members composing the Sanitary Commission, and other superior and competent authorities, had signified to me their intention of transmitting to you a minute report upon the condition of these hospitals and their inmates, I abstained from making further comment, under the conviction that the subject would thus have greater weight than if it emanated from myself.

I have much pleasure, my Lord, in reporting that everything under my command is progressing as favourably as I could wish. Sickness has very much diminished, and so has the mortality. In January last the number of deaths was 1,480, in February 1,254, and in March 424, every month showing a steady decrease over the preceding one. The average mortality at present is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per diem.

I have exerted myself, in every way to add to the comfort and requirements of these hospitals, and am enabled to state that every patient has now above 1,200 cubic feet of space; thus exceeding by 200 that recommended by the Sanitary Commission; while six feet is allotted to each bed from centre to centre. There is besides vacant accommodation for 2,000 beds.

In addition to the wooden hospital about to be erected by Dr. Parkes, in conjunction with Mr. Brunton, the engineer, Her Majesty's Ambassador has offered to place at my disposal, if necessary, the house at Therapia belonging to the Russian embassy.

I have made further provision at Kulaly by converting its fine riding-school into a convalescent hospital, which is capable of locating 180 men. It lies contiguous to the Bosphorus, and has proved very healthy. I have, moreover, applied to the same purpose the buildings formerly used as stables which, having now been completed, make spacious and airy wards.

It is gratifying to me to inform you that the temporary wooden sheds constructed within this barrack are in course of occupation, and are reported by the senior medical officers as answering, in an eminent degree, the purposes of convalescence, from the ample space and free ventilation which they afford.

I am constructing a temporary barrack on the common, between this and the General Hospital, for locating the dépôt, and, when completed, it will add materially to the hospital accommodation.

I would also add that the medical officers are deserving the greatest praise for the zealous manner in which they discharge their duties. The orderly attendance is also satisfactory.

I may

I may confidently assert, as regards the general condition of these hospitals, that they surpass in cleanliness and comfort any I have seen in England and elsewhere; and this opinion is corroborated by the various and enlightened individuals, both English and foreign, who have visited them.

I have continual applications from the private practitioners, artificers, ladies, and nurses, for extra expenses, such as field allowance, forage for horses, servants' allowance, &c., all of which, except their rations, I do not consider myself at liberty to sanction; and I beg to suggest that these expenses should be covered by the annual salaries of the individuals, which might be increased in proportion to the merits and abilities of each.

I have used my utmost endeavours to carry out the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commission, most of which are already in course of operation.

As regards this building, every window of which is open to the public thoroughfares, it is the depôt of the army in the Crimea, and contains the stores, prisons, depôt stores of each division, the armoury, the offices, and Miss Nightingale's extensive establishment, all of which require necessarily the admission of a proportionate number of workmen, and all these render it more fit for a barrack than an hospital.

I have caused the Turkish hulk line-of-battle ship to be cleared, which I propose to retain, in the event of a pressure, as a store, it being of no expense to Her Majesty's Government.

The "Bombay" convalescent transport-ship has also been cleared and given over to Rear-Admiral Grey.

I have accommodation for 2,000 horses, to be stabled in buildings partly repaired and partly constructed for the purpose.

I have had constructed stabling and barracks at Galata Saraë, in Pera, near the British embassy, to serve as a depôt for the Royal Artillery.

I need hardly observe, my Lord, that besides this being the depôt for the army in the Crimea, all stores passing and repassing here, and all officers and troops having to report themselves to me, and in most cases to be transhipped, my time is therefore fully occupied.

Hoping these arrangements will meet with your approbation, and that this report is sufficiently in detail,

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Paulet,*

Brigadier-General commanding Troops.

R. Lawson, Esq., to Dr. Smith.

Sir,

P. M. O.'s Office, Scutari, 2 February 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo with reference to a new dead-house at the General Hospital at this station, and in reply beg to inform you that a requisition has been already made on Captain Gordon, of the engineers, to have a wooden building erected for this purpose within the hospital enclosure, but apart from the building, which will be commenced as soon as some additions making in the barrack are completed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robt. Lawson,*

Deputy Inspector-General, P. M. O.

P. S.—The building at present used as a dead-house was originally occupied as a stable, and is apart from the hospital.

R. L.

Dr. Cumming to Brigadier-General Lord William Paulet.

Inspector-General of Hospitals Office, Scutari,

6 February 1855.

My Lord,

CONNECTED with the sanitary condition and regularity of this hospital, I think it most desirable that as many as possible of the women and children should be removed from it; and as there appears to be great difficulty in obtaining accommodation for them elsewhere, I beg leave to suggest to your

Lordship that some of the tonnage placed at your disposal should be appropriated for their conveyance to England.

These women are very indifferently lodged ; they are, to my knowledge, the cause of much irregularity, and for their own welfare I feel myself imperatively called on to urge their removal from the hospital as speedily as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

R. Lawson, Esq., to Dr. Cumming.

Sir,

General Hospital, Scutari, 9 February 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Director-General of the 18th January last, calling for information regarding the sewerage of the general hospital here, together with the condition and position of the burial-ground, &c.

The annexed sketch gives the position of the hospital with reference to the sea and to the burial-ground, and shows the course of the sewers ; the surface slopes from some distance in front of the hospital to the top of the cliff over the sea, and no water lodges anywhere near it ; the cliff is from 30 to 50 feet high.

The sewers require constant attention, and, as well as the pipes of the privies leading to them, are frequently obstructed by the soldiers throwing soiled articles of clothing, and other matters, into them, which cannot be removed by water. The condition of the privies had been the subject of consideration previous to the receipt of the Director-general's letter, and they are now undergoing a process of cleaning, which will be continued throughout the whole course of the sewers.

The position of the burial-ground is given in the annexed sketch ; the bodies are mostly placed in considerable numbers in large graves, and, in some instances, they must have been in two tiers, at least. The graves, I have learned from the catholic clergyman, have, owing to the shallowness of the soil, occasionally been not more than four feet deep, though, generally, the depth is from six to seven feet, and latterly, only one tier of bodies is placed in each. The soil in which the graves are dug is a sandy clay, which, when moist, forms a tenacious mass, but which becomes friable on drying.

The bodies are brought to the burial-ground at present on stretchers, carried by natives. An attempt was made to bring them on a bullock cart, but the arrangements, unfortunately, were faulty, and the plan failed. I can see no difficulty in having a proper conveyance prepared for the purpose on the spot, using bullocks for traction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robt. Lawson*,
Deputy Inspector-General.

M. Wreford, Esq., to Dr. A. Smith.

Sir,

Scutari, 12 February 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., enclosing a list of washing machines, &c., and to acquaint you that the "Eagle" arrived on the 9th instant, and the stores she brought out are in course of landing.

The enclosed letter and return are the best reply I can give to your P. S., and to add, that I know nothing officially of the subsidiary washing establishment to which you allude, the necessity for which has never been made apparent to me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Wreford*,
Purveyor in Chief.

S. Stuart, Esq., to M. Wreford, Esq.

Sir,

Barrack Hospital, Scutari, 12 February 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed return of washing done by the contractors, &c., for this hospital, during November and December 1854, and January 1855.

I may here be allowed to state, that in no instance have I known application made at the clean linen store for a fresh supply, or for an exchange of bedding, in which the same was not instantly complied with.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Selkirk Stuart,*
Purveyor to the Forces.

Dr. A. Cumming to Brigadier-General Lord William Paulet.

Barrack Hospital, Scutari,
14 February 1855.

My Lord,

I THINK myself called on to point out to your Lordship, as I have often done verbally, how necessary it is that the depôt should be separated from this hospital; for without this it is in vain to look for any improvement. Its strength is daily increasing, and as all have ready communication with the different corridors, every attempt to prevent this has been unsuccessful. It is consequently the cause of a great deal of irregularity, and from the barrack having become a public thoroughfare, and the patients able to purchase at the canteen, and to have brought into them from the village all kinds of improper articles of diet, their treatment is not only interfered with, but much injury is no doubt produced.

Our embarrassments will, I apprehend, be added to, instead of lessened, as soon as the huts are occupied; our number will be increased far beyond what the sanitary condition of the accommodation admits of; irregularities will be augmented and with more difficulty checked, and should an epidemic make its appearance amongst us, the consequences may be still more serious. Until the whole of this building is given up exclusively to hospital purposes, and we have the power of controlling its police, preventing the introduction of forbidden articles of diet, &c., and all persons unconnected with the establishment prevented from freely communicating with the patients as they now do, the medical officers cannot be held responsible for the proper performance of their duties.

I beg leave to add, that the men composing the depôt, and more especially the women and children, are very insufficiently lodged, and their presence here most seriously interfered with, or rather prevents the sanitary arrangements, every day becoming more necessary as the warm weather approaches. We are, I fear, not merely inviting epidemics, but tending to create them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Cumming,*
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. A. Cumming to Lord William Paulet, Brigadier-General.

Sir,

Scutari, 18 February 1855.

WITH reference to the Secretary-at-War's letter of the 11th January, which you showed me to-day, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship that patients receiving pay when in hospital is so contrary to the usages of the service, so subversive of hospital discipline, and injurious to the men themselves, that I hope your Lordship will take upon yourself to suspend it until the opinion of higher authority is obtained.

This arrangement, as it enables the patients to obtain whatever articles of diet or intoxicating drinks they may fancy, has been the cause of much irregularity, and great embarrassment to the medical officers in the discharge of their duties, and imperatively requires that it be put a stop to without delay.

As the use of tobacco is a habit so inveterate, that it can hardly be expected they will abandon it, even in hospital, notwithstanding every restriction (although contrary to hospital regulations), I would propose a ration of it should be issued to those who wish for it, or some other convenient way adopted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. A. Cumming to Dr. Smith.

Sir,

Scutari, 22 February 1855.

IN reply to your letter of 31st January, respecting the huts erected in this Barrack-square, I have to acquaint you that they were commenced and nearly completed during my absence in the Crimea, and previous to my departure I heard no intention expressed of constructing such buildings.

Staff-surgeon Cruikshank, in a letter to you dated 11th ultimo, mentions the site and character of them, but he informs me that no reference was made to him until they were in an advanced state.

I do not altogether approve of the way in which these huts have been constructed, nor of the site which they occupy, and I rather think they were intended, when first projected, for the accommodation of the depôt, to enable the remaining barrack accommodation to be given up to hospital purposes. I hope they will not materially interfere with the sanitary condition of this hospital; and my intention is to occupy them by convalescents, and probably, also in part as dining and breakfast rooms, by which means we shall be able to thin the wards and corridors.

I am at present too pressed by time to enter more fully on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. A. Cumming to Brigadier-General Lord William Paulet.

My Lord,

Scutari, 22 February 1855.

I BEG leave to bring to your Lordship's notice the state of the barrack-yard and its precincts, more especially betwixt the new kitchen, &c., and the part of the building occupied by the depôt. Heaps of rubbish of an offensive and objectionable kind are there piled up, and urgently require removal.

It also appears to me most desirable that all the wet and miry ground on both sides of the square should be filled up, and all decaying and decayed matter, wherever found, daily and carefully removed.

With so many sick, and the strength of the depôt so great, the most unremitting attention will be required to every point connected with the sanitary condition of the establishment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. A. Cumming to Dr. Smith.

Sir,

Scutari, 22 February 1855.

IN acknowledging your letter of the 5th February, adverting to the mode in which corpses are removed to the dead-house in this hospital, I have to observe that your proposal appears to me more objectionable than the mode now in use : viz., the corpses being decently wrapped up in a blanket, and carried on a bearer by two orderlies to the place appropriated for their reception ; a coffin or shell would, I conceive, be doubly suggestive.

The sketch which D. I. G. Lawson sent recently of the burial-ground, will show its distance from the general hospital, and which is, he tells me, 100 yards ; of course, the hospital wall is nearer.

A new burial-ground has, within a day or two, been conceded to us by the Turkish Government at a greater distance, and is now, I believe, being used ; its site is pointed out in Mr. Lawson's sketch.

Every attention will be given the proper conveyance of the bodies to the graveyard, and that no deleterious effects may arise from the graves being of insufficient depth or duly covered over.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Cumming,*
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

J. Forrest, Esq., to Dr. Smith.

Sir,

London, 2 March 1855.

WITH reference to your inquiry relative to the wooden buildings that have been erected in the Barrack Square at Scutari, for the accommodation of sick and wounded, I have the honour to state to you, that I objected to the site of those buildings to Lord William Paulet, from the close proximity to the barracks, and from their being surrounded on all sides by high stone walls, which would completely exclude a free circulation of air, and that consequently they would be insufferably hot, and perfectly uninhabitable in the summer months ; besides that, under any circumstances, they were much too near to the Barrack Hospital, where upwards of 2,000 sick were already congregated, and that should fever unfortunately break out, it would in all probability, from the overcrowded state of the hospital, assume a typhoid character, which would render the separation and dispersion of the sick absolutely necessary. He replied that staff-surgeon Dr. Cruickshank had stated objections similar to mine, but that he, Dr. C., had afterwards approved or agreed (I forget which term he used) to the huts being erected.

I was unwell and confined to bed at the time the buildings were commenced, and had not, therefore, an opportunity of stating my objections until several of them were built ; they were not, however, occupied when I left Scutari, on the 8th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Forrest,*
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. A. Cumming to Dr. Smith.

Sir,

Scutari, 3 March 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, the accompanying letter from Dr. Bryce, the author of some remarks on the remittent fever of the Levant, circulated under your authority some time last year.

As far as I understand Dr. Bryce, he wishes to have a hospital for 100 patients, complete in itself as to *personnel* and *materiel*, including a sufficient surgical staff, as he does not practise as a surgeon, and he to have, as physician, entire charge of it, assisted by the occasional advice of the gentlemen he mentions in his letter.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. Cumming,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

(Enclosure 1.)

Dr. Bryce to Dr. A. Smith.

Sir,

Pera, Constantinople, 26 February 1855.

IN compliance with the invitation of the Inspector-general of Hospitals, Mr. Cumming, to enclose with his despatches for you to-day any statement I have to offer on a measure for temporarily, and for a specific purpose, placing a number of the military sick from the Crimea under the immediate medical charge of certain resident English physicians, I have the honour to submit the following observations, which embrace the chief facts and arguments employed in the interviews the Inspector-general of Hospitals favoured me with, for the purpose of discussing the subject. The duty of submitting this statement is the more incumbent on me, that Mr. Cumming kindly avowed his own report on the measure would be unfavourable to its reception by you.

The well-authenticated accounts of the daily rate of mortality in the hospitals of Scutari were recently deplored, and the causes thereof discussed in certain influential circles here; and the question was mooted in a pure spirit of patriotism and commiseration, whether the medical experience of the English physicians of Pera could not be made useful in any way for the preservation of soldiers' lives. I became consequently the medium of some correspondence, enclosed, with Dr. Laing on the subject. My letter to him states briefly but intelligibly the object of the proposition.

The grounds on which the professional presence and interference of Dr. Millengen, Dr. Zohrab, and myself in a military hospital, can be possibly excused are: First, The fact of the extraordinary mortality from internal disorders alone among the troops, in spite of the earnest labours and scientific knowledge of the medical staff of the army. Second, The equally undoubted fact, that in the treatment of febrile diseases, dysentery, &c., the practice adopted by the gentleman named, and by Dr. M'Guffoy and Dr. M'Carthy also, eminent resident physicians, differs most essentially in principle and detail from that generally pursued at Scutari. Third, That the difference in results of these respective modes of treatment is obvious to the commonest apprehension.

The motives of the gentlemen thus proffering their gratuitous services in the interest of science and humanity are rightly appreciated by those who know them, whose testimony must be accepted by those who have not this advantage. To these it may be told, however, that Dr. Millengen and Dr. Zohrab, occupying

occupying the highest professional estimation and position here, and engaged in a practice of 1,500 *l.* to 1,000 *l.* a year each, are ready to make a pecuniary sacrifice of three or four hours' labour a day, two or three times a week, in consultation with myself, who has little more to sacrifice than he has already done in this very path of duty. I am proud to appeal to yourself, Sir, for evidence of the disinterestedness of my zeal.

The design of the projected undertaking is simply this, that the gentlemen named with myself should have placed under their exclusive medical charge, directly on their arrival from the Crimea, a certain number of sick soldiers; that the supply of these should be continued, say for four or six months, with all fitting appliances, to enable them to illustrate the principles, exemplify the practice, and demonstrate the results of the treatment adopted by every respectable practitioner of Pera, whatever his nation or school, in the febrile diseases of the Levant. This treatment is not one of nostrums or specifics, but is derived from and founded on the collective pathological researches, bedside observations, and progressive experience and modification in practice of very many distinguished European physicians during the last 40 years.

The proper means for the advantageous execution of this philanthropic measure, it has been suggested, ought to consist in the appropriation of a separate building for the purpose. I have had the satisfaction to point out to Mr. Cumming, and to other authorities, a building in every respect most admirably adapted. It is situated close to the water edge, on the European side of the Bosphorus, at a spot where every vessel ascending the stream, even on its passage from Scutari to Kulali, nearly opposite to which it lies, must approach to within 20 yards to escape the force of the mid-current. The building is unoccupied, and might be made ready to receive patients at a very small outlay in ten days after orders were given.

I am deeply grieved to say that Drs. Millengen, Zohrab, and myself must respectfully decline the responsibility of attempting the treatment of the sick in the crowded wards and polluted air of the hospital establishments at Scutari.

There are, unhappily, certain physical conditions that counteract all medicinal agents, and such undoubtedly abound in and encompass this locality.

It is now my painful duty, Sir, to advert to the reasons frankly stated to me by Mr. Cumming, wherefore (1.) he is disinclined to counsel and concert the immediate carrying out the measure described, or (2.) even to recommend its future execution in virtue of your authority. The former he considers to exceed his official powers, and to this objection I have not a word to reply. The second category of objections specified the small relief that the conveyance and treatment of 200 sick and convalescent in the projected hospital at Cooloo-chessmeh would afford to the mass of sickness at Scutari. But I humbly submit that this is not the question; but whether 200 beds afford a sufficiently large scope for the fair and faithful realisation of the issue to be tried at the former locality? Mr. Cumming also doubts his ability to make any abstraction whatever from the medical staff at Scutari, for the purpose of assisting in the successful prosecution of the undertaking contemplated. It is very obvious that the help of at least one military assistant-surgeon, two dispensers, and several orderlies would be required.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the sense I entertain of the courtesy and frankness of Mr. Cumming in the two interviews he favoured me with to explain this project. And with renewed assurances of my high personal respect for yourself,

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bryce, M. D.*

(Sub-Enclosure 1.)

Dr. *Bryce* to *P. Laing*, Esq.

Sir,

Pera, Constantinople, 19 February 1855.

WITH reference to a conversation of Mr. M'Donald with yourself on Saturday last, just reported to me by Mr. Chenery, I have the honour to state that I am prepared to enter upon the chief medical charge as physician of a number not exceeding 100 sick soldiers in a military hospital, the locality of which can be subsequently agreed upon; and I am authorised to say, that in this undertaking I shall have the active co-operation of Dr. Millingen and Dr. Zohrab as consulting physicians.

My pretensions to this distinction are founded principally on the opportunities I had of observing and treating the prevailing diseases of the Levant in 1827-28-29; on my proffered gratuitous services to the War Department last April, then fearing and foreseeing some of the sickness that has visited the British expeditionary army; and on my presence now in Turkey, actuated by the ambition, and for the purpose of adding something to the value of the memoir on the remittent fevers of the Levant which the Director-general did me the honour to solicit, and to recommend to the special use of the English medical staff serving in Turkey.

As regards the high guarantee for the faithful and enlightened discharge of the self-imposed duties to be entrusted to the experience and humanity of Dr. Millingen and Dr. Zohrab, as my fellow-labourers in this very important work, I respectfully think it is enough for me to offer, and for the authorities to accept, the distinguished position that 25 years' medical practice at Constantinople has raised them to in public and professional opinion.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bryce.*

(Sub-Enclosure 2.)

P. S. Laing, Esq., to Dr. *Bryce*.

Sir,

Scutari, 20 February 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, referring to a conversation which I had with Mr. M'Donald, as to the possibility of you and some of the private practitioners in Constantinople being placed in medical charge of some of our sick soldiers from the Crimea.

In answer, I beg to inform you that I have communicated the contents to Dr. Cumming, the principal medical officer at Scutari, and who has requested me to convey to you his wish for a personal interview, at any time convenient for yourself.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. Sinclair Laing*,
Staff Surgeon.

M. Wreford, Esq., to Dr. A. Smith.

Purveyor-in-Chief's Office, Scutari,
17 March 1855.

Sir,

IN compliance with your letter to the Principal Medical Officer, dated 22d ultimo, requesting from me a monthly return, showing during that period the daily average of sick in hospital, and the quantities expended of those articles of which there is the greatest demand, I have the honour to enclose the same herewith for the month of February, showing the average expenditure as regards the hospitals at Scutari, Koolalie, and the Hospital Ship (Turkish hulk).

Also a return of issues to transports, and shipments to Balaklava, &c., for that month; and a further similar return for the first 14 days of the present month.

On the receipt of your letter above quoted I called on the purveyor at Balaklava for the necessary information to enable me to include that station also, but up to this time I have not received it. The expenditure there, however, must be considerable.

With regard to sending home requisitions, I beg to state that the circumstances with which we have been surrounded, the uncertainty of demands, added to the hitherto want of strength in the Purveying Department, and the inefficiency, for want of experience, among the few I had, rendered it impossible to attend to more than current pressing duties; to keep up accounts or returns was not practicable. I could therefore do no more in this respect than what I pointed out in my letter of the 11th January last. I hope and trust, however, better things are now approaching, and I have every reason to believe that as soon as I can get at a state of the stores generally—an operation now in progress—to be able to furnish you with requisitions for such things as may appear necessary to keep up the stock, so as to meet ordinary as well as emergent or extraordinary demands.

A considerable diminution of expenditure appears to be taking place in the several hospitals here, while an influx of all sorts of supplies, on speculation by the mercantile community, has enabled the purveyor at Balaklava to supply himself on the spot lately on much better terms than they could be procured here.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *M. Wreford,*
Purveyor-in-Chief.

(Enclosures.)

LIST of RETURNS forwarded by the Purveyor-in-Chief, *Scutari*, to the Director-General, Army and Ordnance Medical Department, War-Office, 19 March 1855.

1. RETURN of the Average Daily Number of Patients in the Hospitals at Scutari, and the Daily Average Issues of Provisions, Medical Comforts, &c., for the month of February 1855.

2. Ditto ditto, from 1st to 15th March 1855.

3. Ditto of Provisions, Medical Comforts, &c. issued to Ships during the month of February 1855.

4. Ditto ditto to Transports and Out-Stations, for the same period.

5. Ditto ditto ditto ditto, from 1st to 15th March 1855.

M. Wreford,
Purveyor-in-Chief.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Average Daily Number of PATIENTS in the under-mentioned Hospitals at *Scutari*, and the Average Daily Issues of PROVISIONS, MEDICAL COMFORTS, &c., for the month of February 1855.

HOSPITALS.	Average of Pa- tients.	Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Barley.	Tea.	Sugar.	Salt.	Outmeal.	Sago.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Sherry.	Marsala.	Brandy.	Fowls.	Eggs.	Oranges.	Lemons.	LimeJuice.	Essence of Beef.	Butter.	Fish.	Preserved Meats.	Candles.	Soap.	Preserved Potatoes.	Preserved Soup.	Coffee.	
General Hospital	909	469	919	553	67	28	54	17½	152	14	6	15	5	875	459	213	—	24	9	93	286	1,766	201	655	909	62	4½	19	26	14	52	31	11	3
Barrack Hospital	2,043	990	1,963	985	234	54	152	35	242	28	99	21	72	1,180	886	430	—	50	73	129	239	435	17	175	400	39	—	—	23	—	20	31	11	3
Koolahie Hospital	908	361	1,019	340	—	20	54	14½	106	12	—	1½	17	430	223	140	—	3	10½	2	62	600	33	110	96	—	—	—	—	—	9½	—	—	—
Hyder Pasha Hospital	488	116	448	180	38	22	16	10	66	3	—	2½	3½	550	220	116	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—	—
Hospital Ship	478	317	632	—	106	7	46	8	54	13	—	—	7	232	32	5	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
TOTALS	4,886	2,253	4,981	2,058	447	131	322	85	620	70	105	39½	104½	3,267	1,820	904	—	90	111½	286	1,766	201	655	909	62	4½	19	26	14	52	31	11	3	
Convalescent ship, Bombay, not vic- tualled by Purveyor	229																																	
	5,115																																	

M. Wreford, Purveyor-in-Chief.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Average Daily Number of PATIENTS in the under-mentioned Hospitals at *Scutari*, and the Average Daily Issues of PROVISIONS, MEDICAL COMFORTS, &c., between the 1st and 15th March 1855.

HOSPITALS.		Average daily Number of Pa- tients	Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Barley.	Tea.	Sugar.	Salt.	(Atmeal.	Sago.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Sherry.	Marsala.	Brandy.	Fowls.	Eggs.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Lime Juice.	Essence of Beef.	Butter.	Fish.	Preserved Meats.	Candles.	Soap.	Preserved Potatoes.	Preserved Soup.	Coffee.
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Oz.	Tins.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Tins.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
General Hospital	-	828	397	781	434	54	17	54	14	114	12	3½	10½	4½	504	388	172½	½	12½	22½	53	474	108	100	204	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barrack Hospital	-	1,650	745	1,582	811	266	52	130	26	201	24	20	2½	17½	888	328	155	-	4	18½	118	389	27	143	112	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koolahie Hospital	-	878	364	1,121	328	-	21	22	14	112	14	-	3½	18½	506	367	184	-	1	4	31	730	1	170	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyder Pasha Hospital	-	434	212	451	238	74	25	13	8½	58½	5	-	3	2½	380	228	76	-	-	9	29	470	13	27	40	6	4½	9½	-	-	-	4	-	-
Hospital Ship	-	312	207	413	-	71	6	31	6½	40	9	-	-	6	152	32	5	-	12	½	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
TOTALS	-	4,102	1,925	4,348	1,811	465	121	250	69	525½	64	23½	19½	49½	2,380	1,293	592½	½	29½	54½	231	2,107	149	523	368	64	4½	9½	-	-	-	11	-	-

M. Wreford, Purveyor-in-Chief.

No. 3.—RETURN of PROVISIONS, MEDICAL COMFORTS, &c., issued to the under-mentioned Ships during the Month of February 1855.

DATE.	SHIP.	Brandy.	Port Wine.	Sherry.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Rice.	Sago.	Potatoes.	Lime Juice.	Tea.	Soap.	Candles.	Preserved Meats.	Essence of Beef.	Preserved Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Barley.	Preserved Soup.
1855:																			
2 February	Golden Fleece	1	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	Sydney	3	4	10	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 "	Gonzala	—	—	—	—	56	56	56	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 "	Golden Fleece	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 "	Arabia	2	6	—	100	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 "	Australian	2	12	—	250	224	150	30	—	252	30	50	48	100	250	—	—	—	—
20 "	Cornwall	5	11	—	65	77	—	39	—	140	19½	30	—	126	40	150	130	130	—
22 "	Tynemouth	1	6	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 "	Canterbury	7	13	—	84	112	—	50	—	—	25	50	—	160	50	168	184	168	160
27 "	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 "	Severn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 "	Brandon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	21	53½	10	499	500	318	175	560	561	74½	587	48	386	340	318	314	298	160

M. Wreford, Purveyor-in-Chief.

RETURN of MEDICAL COMFORTS issued from the Purveyor's Stores at *Balaklava*,
between the 1st and 28th February 1855.

Port Wine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dozens	274 $\frac{2}{12}$
Sherry Wine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dozens	96
Rum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bottles	490
Brandy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gallons	8
Brandy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bottles	358
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	810. 3.
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	4,143. 1.
Arrowroot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	1,886. 7.
Sago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	893
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	1,743. 1.
Preserved Meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	2,190. 8.
Preserved Soups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	1,819
Essence of Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tins	4,701
Candles, Sperm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	283
Candles, Tallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	730
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Qts.	72
Preserved Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	5,759 $\frac{1}{2}$
Preserved Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tins	1,526 $\frac{1}{2}$
Preserved Cocoa and Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tins	526
Concentrated Preserved Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tins	735
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	30
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	666
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	185
Limejuice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pts.	6,417
Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	424
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	205. 8.
Chocolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	89
Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	24
Pepper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	22
Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dozens	46
Ale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Casks	1
Ale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dozens	10
Macaroni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lbs.	78

D. FitzGerald,

Purveyor to the Forces.

Dr. *A. Cumming* to Dr. *Smith*.

Sir,

Scutari, 25 March 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the graveyard, and have to acquaint you that it has been inspected by the Sanitary Commission, of which Drs. Sutherland and Gavin are members, and who have made such suggestions as they deemed necessary. There never appeared to me any injurious consequences to be apprehended from it.

The sense of smell of persons visiting it may have been offended by a sewer which discharges itself into the Sea of Marmora close by, and which, to my knowledge, has deceived some.

The peat charcoal will be found of much use for many purposes.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. *A. Cumming* to Dr. *Smith*.

Sir,

Scutari, 5 April 1855.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward to you the estimated accommodation for this and the other hospitals, with the exception of Kulleli, drawn out at my request by Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals Lawson, and which shows the amount of cubic feet for each patient; with our present number this is, of course, much greater.

When the hospital at Kulleli has been completed, I will endeavour to obtain a similar table, showing its accommodation.

I remain, &c.,

(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ESTIMATED ACCOMMODATION in General Hospital, Scutari, 26 March 1855.

DIVISION, &c.	Number of Beds.	Cubic Feet for each.	DIVISION, &c.	Number of Beds.	Cubic Feet for each.
LOWER DIVISION:			UPPER DIVISION, PART OF:		
Convalescent Corridor, 5 feet -	34	795	Convalescent Corridor, 5 feet each half - - - - -	34	795
Corridor A, 5 feet 4 inches each -	50	895	Corridor A, 5 feet 4 inches - -	50	916
" Ward 1 - - -	20	916	" Ward 15 - - -	20	916
" " 2 - - -	20	920	" " 16 - - -	20	928
" " 3 - - -	20	928	" " 17 - - -	20	911
" " 4 - - -	20	920	" " 18 - - -	20	921
Corridor B, 5 feet 4 inches - -	68	896	" " 18 by - - -	10	855
" Ward 5 - - -	28	894	Corridor, end part - - -	5	916
" " 6 - - -	28	879	Corridor B, 5 feet 4 inches - -	68	896
" " 7 - - -	28	879	" Ward 19 - - -	28	894
" " 8 - - -	28	881	" " 20 - - -	28	878
" " 9 - - -	28	887	" " 21 - - -	28	878
Corridor D, 5 feet 4 inches - -	50	916	" " 22 - - -	28	874
" Ward 10 - - -	20	920	" " 23 - - -	28	882
" " 11 - - -	20	907	Corridor D, end part - - -	5	927
" " 12 - - -	20	899	" main part - - -	50	927
" " 13 - - -	20	938	" Ward 24 by - - -	10	855
TOTAL - - -	502		" " 24 - - -	20	920
			" " 25 - - -	20	907
			" " 27 - - -	20	903
			" " 28 - - -	20	928
			TOTAL - - -	532	

RECAPITULATION.

DIVISION.	Patients.	Orderlies.	TOTAL BEDS.
Lower - - - - -	440	62	502
Upper - - - - -	465	27	532
TOTAL - - -	905	129	1,034

P. S.—One-fifth less for wounded, if possible, or in all, 724.

R. Lawson,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ESTIMATED ACCOMMODATION at Hyder Pacha's Palace, *Scutari*, 28 March 1855.

BUILDING, WARD, &c.	Number of Beds.	Cubic Feet for each Bed.	BUILDING, WARD, &c.	Number of Beds.	Cubic Feet for each Bed.
Theatre :		<i> cub. ft.</i>			<i> cub. ft.</i>
Ward 1 (Stage) - - - -	28	1,315	Brought forward - - -	58	
" 2 - - - - -	33	1,405	Harem :		
" 3 - - - - -	13	887	Passage B - - - - -	9	950
" 4 - - - - -	84	1,403	Ward 5 - - - - -	4	966
" 5 - - - - -	28	1,428	" 6 - - - - -	6	910
" 6 } Small Wards	8	960	" 12 - - - - -	4	892
" 7 } behind No. 4. }	7	932	Passage C - - - - -	4	782
" 8 } - - - - -	8	888	" D - - - - -	12	937
" 9 } Small Wards ;	4	927	Ward 7 - - - - -	10	900
" 10 } Entrance	12	873	" 8 - - - - -	4	950
" 11 } from back,	6	808	" 9 - - - - -	26	1,027
" 12 } No. 11,	2	1,023	" 10 - - - - -	5	882
" 13 } over No. 3.	2	932	" 11 - - - - -	4	891
" 14 }			TOTAL - - -	146	
TOTAL - - -	242				
Half Pavilion, Officers' Quarters :			Small Pavilion, Harem :		
Ward 1, lower floor - - -	3	777	Ward 1 - - - - -	5	775
" 2 " - - - - -	3	916	" 2 - - - - -	3	773
" 3 " - - - - -	3	934	" 3 - - - - -	2	971
" 4, first floor - - - -	8	902	" 4 - - - - -	3	941
" 5 " - - - - -	4	801	" 5 - - - - -	6	871
" 6 " - - - - -	4	922	" 6 - - - - -	3	953
" 7 " - - - - -	4	955	" 7 - - - - -	3	871
TOTAL - - -	29		" 8 - - - - -	6	869
Passage A - - - - -	14	991	TOTAL - - -	31	
Ward 1 - - - - -	9	915	Detached House, Harem :		
" 2 - - - - -	2	854	Ward 1 - - - - -	7	910
" 3 - - - - -	5	799	" 2 - - - - -	8	932
" 4 - - - - -	5	798	TOTAL - - -	15	
" 13 - - - - -	4	920			
" 14 - - - - -	4	903			
" 15 - - - - -	2	788			
" 16 - - - - -	13	872			
Carried forward - - -	58				

RECAPITULATION.

HOUSE.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendants.	TOTAL BEDS.
Theatre - - - - -	210	32	242
Officers' Pavilion - - - - -	25	4	29
Harem - - - - -	126	20	146
Small Pavilion in ditto - - - - -	26	5	31
Detached Pavilion - - - - -	13	2	15
TOTAL - - -	400	63	463

* * If wounded, one-fifth less, if possible.

R. Lawson,
Deputy Inspector-General.

ESTIMATED ACCOMMODATION in Barrack Hospital, *Scutari*, 14 March 1855.

DIVISION, &c.	Number of Beds.	Cubic Feet for Each.	DIVISION, &c.	Number of Beds.	Cubic Feet for Each.
FIRST DIVISION :			THIRD DIVISION :		
Corridor A (right side) - - -	76	1,082	Corridor C - - - -	162	1,114
" Ward 12 - - -	21	860	" Ward 4 - - - -	21	930
" " 15 - - -	21	854	" " 6 - - - -	21	941
" " 17 - - -	21	916	" " 9 - - - -	21	952
" " 19 - - -	21	918	" " 10 - - - -	21	959
Corridor I, above A - - -	64	1,098	" " 11 - - - -	21	959
" Ward 1 - - -	21	966	" " 15 - - - -	21	1,065
" " 3 - - -	30	1,015	" " 16 - - - -	21	1,040
" " 5 - - -	21	938	" " 17 - - - -	21	1,040
" " 6 - - -	21	950	" " 18 - - - -	21	1,030
Corridor E, below A - - -	36	921	" " 19 - - - -	21	954
" Ward 13 - - -	18	926	" " 21 - - - -	21	951
" " 14 - - -	18	872	Corridor G, below C - - -	75	969
TOTAL 1st Division - - -	389		" Ward 1 - - - -	18	900
			" " 2 - - - -	18	911
			" " 3 - - - -	18	911
			" " 4 - - - -	18	832
			" " 5 - - - -	18	850
			TOTAL 3d Division - - -	558	
SECOND DIVISION :			FOURTH DIVISION :		
Corridor B - - - -	116	1,145	Corridor D - - - -	116	1,134
" Ward 2 - - - -	21	900	" Ward 2 - - - -	21	952
" " 3 - - - -	21	930	" " 3 - - - -	21	952
" " 6 - - - -	21	910	" " 4 - - - -	21	938
" " 7 - - - -	30	983	" " 6 - - - -	21	938
" " 8 - - - -	21	892	" " 7 - - - -	30	1,050
" " 11 - - - -	21	930	" " 10 - - - -	21	983
" " 12 - - - -	21	935	" " 11 - - - -	21	1,013
Corridor F, below B - - -	108	981	" " 12 - - - -	21	1,010
" Ward 6 - - - -	18	922	Corridor A (left half) - - -	48	1,082
" " 7 - - - -	18	918	" Ward 2 - - - -	21	909
" " 8 - - - -	18	900	" " 4 - - - -	21	932
" " 9 - - - -	26	928	Corridor H (right side) - - -	10	1,116
" " 10 - - - -	18	883	" Ward 4 - - - -	21	983
" " 11 - - - -	18	881	" (left side) - - - -	18	1,099
" " 12 - - - -	18	875	" Ward 2 - - - -	30	1,025
TOTAL 2d Division - - -	514		TOTAL 4th Division - - -	462	

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of Beds.
Accommodation, 1st Division - - - -	389
" 2d " - - - -	514
" 3d " - - - -	558
" 4th " - - - -	462
TOTAL Beds - - - -	1,923
Deduct for Orderlies - - - -	240
TOTAL Accommodation for Sick - - -	1,683

R. Lawson,
Deputy Inspector-General.

Dr. *A. Cumming* to Dr. *Smith*.

Sir,

Scutari, 7 April 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of 23d ultimo, respecting the Palace Hospital, I beg leave to state to you, that nothing which has come to my knowledge leads me to think that the site is unhealthy, and since its occupation the returns show that disease has not been more prevalent there than elsewhere.

Fever has been more or less rife everywhere, and every station, including Abydos and Gallipoli, and, as I am informed, Constantinople also, have suffered from it; and from this circumstance medical officers confining their observations to their own locality have not very logically pronounced it unhealthy.

The states you receive are not altogether safe guides in this matter, because the greatest mortality generally occurs immediately or two or three days after the arrival of sick, and it may happen that one hospital gets more bad cases than another.

The hospital in question has had a large number of sick officers, who have arrived from the Crimea, and who occupy the kiosk, but only one death has taken place amongst them, and he was a recent arrival from the camp, and who during convalescence had a relapse and died. In my opinion, all the hospitals here might with equal justice be pronounced unhealthy as the palace. The ground it stands on is a shallow valley, and in rear of the buildings there are rather extensive gardens and vineyards, the whole apparently well drained by a small rivulet. In rainy weather, during the winter season, water no doubt lodges, from some of the ditches having been neglected, but at present the site is perfectly dry, and will, I conceive, remain so during the summer.

A few of the medical officers doing duty there have, as well as those doing duty at the other hospitals, had attacks of fever, although not to an extent to excite the least apprehension, but some of them had got alarmed, and wished to be immediately removed; a proceeding not very encouraging to the patients, and which I resisted; all are now well.

The Turks, I believe, are considered not bad judges of sites, and had this been an unhealthy one, it is not very likely that the Sultan would ever have made it his residence.

I have just returned from making an inspection of this hospital (which is, by-the-by, in excellent order). The gardens are in full bloom, the vineyards are being put in order, and the little meadow in front, which has probably obtained for it such a bad name, is covered with wild flowers and full of ants; an indication, I am inclined think, of the natural dryness of the soil.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. *A. Cumming* to Brigadier-General Lord *William Paulet*.

My Lord,

Barrack Hospital, 9 April 1855.

IN consequence of the number of sick at present in this hospital, and the daily apprehension that more may arrive from the Crimea, compelling me to set apart certain wards for the reception of the wounded, with a diminished number of beds; taking into consideration likewise that half of the sheds is appropriated to the dépôt, and a considerable number of carpenters in occupation, which I believe was not in the first instance intended; and further, as the "Bombay" has been given up, and the "Turkish Hulk" about to be so,—arrangements encroaching very much on the accommodation, and interfering with the sanitary condition of this building,—I wish to suggest to your Lordship, whether it would not be practicable to encamp part of the effective men, feeling confident that their health would be benefited by it, and the long-desired separation

ration of the dépôt from the hospital (apparently as remote as ever) in part effected, and now becoming daily more urgent, in consequence of the increasing temperature and the continued prevalence of fever.

I have further to state, that there are many men in all the hospitals, lists of whom I have caused to be made out, who will never be again fit for service in this climate, and whose health would probably be soon restored by a change to England; and as there are many likewise who are permanently unfit, I hope every effort will be made to obtain transport for their conveyance home, by which means our numbers would be considerably diminished, and I should thereby be enabled to dispense with the second row of beds in the corridors, and ultimately perhaps clear them entirely.

Should it be impossible to make the arrangements I have suggested, I feel it incumbent on me to impress on your Lordship the necessity of obtaining, in case of emergency, more hospital accommodation.

I have not, in what I have stated, alluded to the probable increase of the number of sick on the arrival of reinforcements from England and elsewhere.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. A. Cumming to Dr. Smith.

Sir,

Scutari, 15 April 1855.

I BEG leave to offer the following observations on your letter dated 23d March last, noticing certain points connected with the localities and sanitary condition of the hospitals at Scutari and its neighbourhood.

1st. There is no ward at the general hospital occupied as an apothecary's store; but as a central position appears to have been considered desirable for a surgery, one has been so appropriated, as I am informed, ever since the hospital has been in our possession.

As soon as a suitable room can be obtained for a Purveyor's office, the present one will be given up.

2d. Anything defective in the drainage at the general hospital is being remedied; some suggestions respecting the drains were made by Drs. Sutherland and Gavin, along with a civil engineer, some time ago.

3d. In my opinion much unnecessary importance has been attached to the burial-ground; it is fully 100 yards from the hospital, and situated near the edge of the cliff overlooking the sea of Marmora. The graves are well covered, and are not shallow, and peat charcoal has been fairly used to guard against deleterious influences; the use of lime for this purpose is questioned.

4th. I am at a loss to conceive what vermin can harbour under the flooring of the wards, some of which are of stone; fleas, I apprehend, do not, but, like bugs, reside near their feeding places. Turkish carpentering is so bad, and gaping beams so general, that it would require many months to remove this cause of complaint.

5th. Previous, probably, to its being repaired.

6th. The huts are now occupied by upwards of 200 convalescents, which diminishes by so many the numbers in the wards; this arrangement has been found very advantageous, and I should regret its being given up.

7th. See my letter, 7th April.

8th. No ill consequences can be detected as having arisen from this, but as other accommodation has become available at Kululie, the rooms over the stable have been partially dispensed with, and will probably be soon entirely given up.

9th. The unsatisfactory state of the privies has been noticed by all, but no means have yet been found altogether to amend it. It is entirely, or nearly
so,

so, attributable to the careless dirty habits of the patients themselves; suggestions on this point were made by the civil engineer who accompanied the Sanitary Commissioners.

I have omitted to mention that a new graveyard has been opened to the eastward, and at a greater distance from the hospital. Both were visited by Drs. Gavin and Sutherland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. *A. Cumming* to Dr. *Smith*, London.

Sir,

Scutari, 16 April 1855.

IN acknowledging your letter of the 30th instant, respecting the prevalence by fever in these hospitals, I have to acquaint you that every precaution has been taken, against any morbid influences which may be supposed to exist, and due attention has been given to ventilation, lime-washing, and the use of deodorants.

At present the hospitals are by no means crowded; and, as respects this hospital, much less so than the numbers on the states indicate, in consequence of about 200 convalescents being removed from the wards and corridors, and placed for some time previous to final discharge in the sheds in the Barrack-square.

I may remark that although the site of these sheds is objectionable, they have the advantage of being roomy, are well ventilated, and afford sufficient accommodation to enable me to separate the dormitories from the dining rooms. They possess also a large reading or day room, and when we can get rid of the dépôt, they will, I think, be found useful during the summer. As to encampment, there is unfortunately no tentage.

Materials for hutting are now being placed on the common near the General Hospital, and I was informed by Captain Macdonald, a few days ago, that they would be ready for occupation in a fortnight.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

MONTHLY REPORT of Dr. *Cumming* to Dr. *Smith*,
dated 28 April 1855.

THE changes in the number of patients under treatment in these hospitals during the month of March, as compared with those of the previous month, will be seen by the following numerical statement:

		Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
February	Scutari - -	4,165	1,895	2,139	1,027	2,895
	Kullili - -	434	795	65	302	861
		4,599	2,690	2,204	1,329	3,756
March	Scutari - -	2,895	2,385	2,475	421	2,384
	Kullili - -	861	450	362	134	815
		3,756	2,835	2,837	555	3,199

Thus the numerical state of the hospitals for March is much more favourable than during the previous month; during February, we had under treatment in hospital 7,289, and during March 5,591; of the former number, 6,533 ceased to appear in the hospital books, of which 1,329 were deaths; whereas, during March, a nearly equal number of men ceased to be inmates of the hospital, viz. 3,392; but of this number only 555 died, a difference in the number of deaths in the two months of 774.

This great improvement is attributable to numerous concurrent causes; in the first place, the condition of the men admitted into hospital from the Crimea has undergone a great improvement in comparison with that of the men who arrived in previous months. The cases admitted from the Crimea during March were either slighter in character than previously, or were men already convalescent from fever.

The admissions into hospital for diseases contracted at the station have not only been fewer in number, but very much less severe in type.

The milder weather which set in early in March was followed by an improvement in the cases under treatment. The mortality at the commencement of the month, although diminished, as compared with that of the previous month, was still high. The beneficial effects of a change from severe to a milder temperature is not apparent (in returns) for some little time after the change had taken place, for obvious reasons, although the influence of the milder temperature begins to be felt by the patients and perceived by the medical men. Yet the effects of the previous severe weather remain for a certain time afterwards. The consequences of the change in the weather are only developed at certain periods subsequent to the time at which the change takes place. The same observation applies to other causes of severe disease which existed during the winter.

The mortality in weekly periods, during March, was as follows:—

From 3 to 9 March	{	Scutari	-	-	120
		Kullili	-	-	58
		TOTAL	-	-	178
From 9 to 16 March	{	Scutari	-	-	100
		Kullili	-	-	21
		TOTAL	-	-	121
From 16 to 23 March	{	Scutari	-	-	77
		Kullili	-	-	28
		TOTAL	-	-	105
From 23 to 30 March	{	Scutari	-	-	52
		Kullili	-	-	15
		TOTAL	-	-	67

Hence, although the more potent causes of severe disease and death, which had been in force during the winter, had already passed away at the commencement of March, yet the mortality remained very considerable to a later date; the

the decrease in the deaths, however, during March, as shown by the above weekly numbers, is very considerable, and a comparison of the mortality in the last week of March with that of the corresponding period in the previous month, viz., 67 to 257, is very remarkable.

The deaths from the 23 to 28 February - -	Scutari - -	201
	Kullili - -	56
	TOTAL - -	257

The decrease in the mortality above adverted to, cannot be accounted for by a diminution in the number of patients in the hospitals during the periods under consideration. This will be seen by a statement of the number of patients under treatment during the weeks of March, as follows :

		Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.
From 3 to 9 March -	{ Scutari - -	3,472	430	3,902
	{ Kullili - -	836	135	971
	TOTAL - -	4,308	565	4,873
From 9 to 16 March -	{ Scutari - -	3,296	212	3,508
	{ Kullili - -	875	64	939
	TOTAL - -	4,171	276	4,447
From 16 to 23 March -	{ Scutari - -	3,092	327	3,419
	{ Kullili - -	867	182	1,049
	TOTAL - -	3,959	509	4,468
From 23 to 30 March -	{ Scutari - -	2,580	608	3,188
	{ Kullili - -	979	16	995
	TOTAL - -	3,559	624	4,183

Hence the diminution of cases under treatment has not been great, and the number of fresh patients—the admissions—which tend to increase the mortality to a much greater degree than the number of cases remaining in hospital, from time to time, have been remarkably uniform during the periods under consideration, except during the second week, when the admissions sank as low as 276. The number of patients admitted during the last week of the month to the 30th inclusive, was greater than any previous week.

The improvement in the sick may, perhaps, be attributed in some degree to the improved condition, sanitary and otherwise, of our hospitals. The milder weather, among its other beneficial influences, permitted more free ventilation.

Diseases of the bowels, including dysentery, were fatal to 226 cases, while in February the number of deaths from the same class of diseases 681. Fever of

all types was fatal during March in 164 cases. These occurred in the various hospitals as follows:—

Mortality from Fever during March.

In the General Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
„ Barrack - do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
„ Palace - do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
„ Stable - do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
„ Turkish Hulk	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
„ Bombay Ship	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total, Scutari							129
Kullili Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
TOTAL, Scutari and Kullili							164

The diseases which have come under our notice in the greatest numbers during the month have been: Fevers, continued, remittent, and intermittent, displaying a well-marked tendency to relapse; rheumatic affections, chiefly chronic, and, in a few instances, sub-acute; scurvy, in some cases pure, but in the majority existing as a complication, more or less serious, of other diseases, and frost-bite.

The fevers contracted at this station were frequent during February, both among patients under treatment in hospital, among the hospital attendants and medical officers; but although many cases of fever have arisen at this station during March, the type of this disease, as already mentioned, has been much less severe, and the disease manifested much less tendency to run into the low typhoid form, which was so fatal during the previous month.

The most important and serious class of diseases during February was that of the bowels, dysentery and diarrhœa. These diseases, although attracting much less attention during March, were still very serious and numerous. The dysentery being of a most severe form, complicated in many instances with scurvy, a complication of disease, than which nothing can be more intractable or more fatal in result. In the great majority of *post mortem* examinations, the large intestine presented all the anatomical evidences of old, extensive, and severe dysentery, mingled with scorbutic appearances.

The ulceration, old and rugged, extended from the rectum, through the colon, to a variable extent, in many instances to the locum, and in a few instances passed into the adjacent portion of the small intestine; in numerous cases the entire mucous membrane of the large bowel was involved, and in a few specimens the diseased action had penetrated through the other coats to the peritoneum.

The number of men discharged from hospital has been very considerable, viz., 2,838. Of these, 972 were men who were deemed unfit for further service, at least for some time, in this country, or those who needed a change to the climate of England for a restoration to health. These men left this station in the following manner:—

NAME OF SHIP.	Sick.	Wounded.	TOTAL.
“Adelaide,” steamer - -	129	44	173
“Indiana” „ - - -	223	45	268
“Tynemouth” „ - - -	198	15	213
“Chapman,” steam transport -	122	12	134
“Julia” - - „ - -	166	18	184
TOTAL - - -	838	134	972

The state of the hospital at the end of the month, in regard of the most important diseases remaining, and which will therefore appear in the following month, was extremely satisfactory.

This

This will be seen by a comparison of the numbers of these diseases remaining under treatment at the end of February and March respectively.

		End of February.	End of March.	Decrease.
Febris CC. - - -	{ Scutari - -	709	652	57
	{ Kullili - -	213	191	22
	TOTAL - - -	922	843	77
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	{ Scutari - -	882	643	239
	{ Kullili - -	262	217	45
	TOTAL - - -	1,144	860	284
Frost-bite - - -	{ Scutari - -	216	164	52
	{ Kullili - -	120	100	20
	TOTAL - - -	336	264	72
Vulnus Sclop. - -	{ Scutari - -	153	64	89
	{ Kullili - -	6	3	3
	TOTAL - - -	159	67	92

In concluding this report, it will perhaps be satisfactory to compare the return with that from Smyrna during the same period.

The hospital there was opened for the reception of sick on the 15th February, and to 31st March 993 cases were under treatment; of these, 371 were discharged, and 127 died.

	Treated.	Died.	Per Cent.
SMYRNA:			
Fevers - - - - -	209	28	13·30
Dysentery and Diarrhœa - - - -	279	62	22·22
Scorbutus - - - - -	127	12	9·46
Gelatio - - - - -	150	18	12
SCUTARI:			
Fevers - - - - -	1,607	129	7·55
Dysentery and Diarrhœa - - - -	1,447	160	11·05
Scorbutus - - - - -	165	12	7·27
Gelatio - - - - -	313	45	14·37
KULLILI:			
Fevers - - - - -	351	35	9·97
Dysentery and Diarrhœa - - - -	388	66	17·01
Scorbutus - - - - -	96	1	1·04
Gelatio - - - - -	144	20	13·88

The return from Smyrna, however, embraces a longer period, by 13 days, than that from Scutari; but, on the other hand, the vessels which took the sick there from the Crimea touched here on the way. I deemed it advisable to disembark and admit into these hospitals a great many of the worst cases, from 40 to 50 having been landed from some of the vessels, so that the comparison is made with every advantage in favour of that establishment; and as regards the hospitals here, it must be added that fresh additions were made to them by frequent arrivals from Balaklava during the period, amongst whom were many in an extreme state of exhaustion, and who died soon after admission.

(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. *A. Cumming* to the Director-General of Army and Ordnance Medical Department.

Sir,

Inspector-General of Hospitals Office,
Scutari, 30 April 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of 13th inst., requiring information as to the probable number of medical officers which will be necessary at Scutari during the summer months, I have the honour to forward a nominal return to this date of our present strength, which I conceive to be fully equal to the duties now required of it.

I am unable, however, to say what the exigencies of the service may demand during the summer, as much will depend on the hospital accommodation available in the Crimea, and the intentions of Dr. Hall with respect to the treatment of the wounded there, as, in communications to me, he does not intend, if possible, sending them to Scutari; an arrangement which I am sure will prove salutary.

In making an estimate of this kind, reference must also be had to the hospital at Smyrna, that at Abydos, and the one about to be erected under the superintendence of Dr. Parkes, for which a suitable site has not yet been obtained.

I have learnt within the last few days that cholera is prevailing to a great extent amongst the French troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and that the disease in an aggravated form has shown itself also in the town.

The apprehension even of such an epidemic breaking out on this side of the Bosphorus will, of course, require a larger medical staff than under ordinary circumstances, and in consequence of this I have availed myself of such medical aid as I could obtain for taking charge of vessels proceeding to England with invalids.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Cumming*,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

RETURN of the HOSPITAL STAFF doing Duty at *Scutari, Kululie, and Abydos*, on 30 April 1855.

RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	REMARKS.
Inspector-General -	Alexander Cumming	Principal Medical Officer.	
Deputy Inspectors-General -	W. C. Humfrey -	Kululie.	
	Robert Lawson -	Scutari.	
	Alexander M ^c Grigor	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	William Cruikshank	—	
	T. R. Jameson -	Abydos.	
	G. G. Robertson -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	R. J. O'Flaherty -	General Hospital -	- - Sick since 28th April. Feb. C. C.
Staff Surgeons, 1st Class -	T. C. G. Tice -	Kullali.	
	J. D. M'Ilree -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	A. Gordon -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	C. C. J. Delmege -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	G. S. Beatson -	Kullali.	
	G. Taylor -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	Nicholas O'Connor -	Kululie.	
	J. A. Fraser -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	John Summers -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	W. H. Fairbairn -	Depôt duty.	
	W. Rutherford -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	Thomas Guy -	Kullali.	
Staff Surgeons, 2d Class -	Edward Menzies -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	P. S. Laing -	General Hospital, Scutari.	- - Sick since 1st April. Febris.
	William MacIise -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	G. C. Meikleham -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	William Barrett -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	W. M. Dowding -	Abydos.	
	Henry Somers -	Turkish Hulks.	
	D. S. E. Bain -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	Francis Reynolds -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	P. H. E. Cross -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	T. G. Fitzgerald -	Assisting P. M. O.	
	J. J. Adrien -	Detachment duty, Pera.	
	P. N. Jackson -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	L. G. Hooper -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	S. J. Bayfield -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	W. M. Calder -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	W. H. Price -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	D. C. Taylor -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	G. B. Popplewell -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	William Granth -	Kullali.	
Staff Assistant Surgeons -	J. W. Rutter -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	F. De Chaumont -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - Sick since 19th March. Feb. Re.
	T. H. Walker -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	S. S. Skipton -	Abydos.	
	J. A. Eames -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	Alfred Hooper -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	Arthur Salter -	Kullali.	
	C. H. Tooe -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	J. L. Erskine -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	B. Williamson -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	A. E. T. Longhurst -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	H. W. Bellew -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	- - Sick since 25th March. Feb. Re.
	G. M. Slaughter -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
Assistant Surgeon, 58th Regiment.	B. Tydd -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
Assistant Surgeon, 2d Regiment.	F. Holton -	Depôt duty, Scutari.	
Assistant Surgeon, 6th Regiment.	A. R. Hudson -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	James M ^c Cartney -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	G. C. Clery -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	John Grant -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
Acting Assistant Surgeons -	T. S. Hollingsworth -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	J. G. Cambell -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	Walter Leach -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	W. A. Barr -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	G. P. Barton -	General Hospital, Scutari.	

(continued)

RETURN of the HOSPITAL STAFF doing Duty at Scutari, &c.—continued.

RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	REMARKS.
Acting Assistant Surgeons—continued.	O. Barnett - -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	W. H. Yates - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	- - Sick since 30th
	W. F. Cullen - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	March. Feb. C. C.
	J. M'N. Beatty - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	R. G. Dickson - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	W. H. Corbett - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	Charles O'Callaghan	Kullali.	
	William Ramsey - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	S. H. Dickerson - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	Charles Beaufoy - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	G. M. G. Carolan - -	Kullali.	
	P. H. Watson - -	- ditto - - - -	- - Sick since 25th
			March. Febris.
	H. C. Miles - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari	- - Sick since 3d April.
	J. H. Gilborne - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	Bronchitis.
	P. H. Hoey - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	D. B. Hine - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	H. L. Randall - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	H. J. French - -	Kullali.	
	Ed. M'Gill - -	- ditto.	
	John Wood - -	- ditto - - - -	- - Sick since 23d April.
			Febris.
	Andrew M'Kertcheon	Barrack Hospital, Scutari	- - Sick since 17th
	A. H. Bakewell - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	April. Febris.
	T. J. Orton - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	G. C. Hyde - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	Patrick Kilgour - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	Ed. Bubb - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	Joseph Read - -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	W. H. Muschamp - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	- - Sick since 19th
	A. J. L. Hepworth - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	April. Febris.
Medical Clerks	J. Thomson - -	P. M. O. Office, Scutari.	
	J. A. Scott - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	Joseph Muskett - -	P. M. O. Office, Scutari.	
Dressers - - -	L. W. Watts - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	A. G. Wilkinson - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	W. H. Cassels - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	R. Kemp - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	J. Atkinson - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	- - "Golden Fleece," to
	R. Elliott - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	England.
	J. C. Taylor - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	R. Ambler - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	Lewis Oppenheim - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	W. F. Swann - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	N. Avent - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	W. L. Cheoasse - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
Medical Storekeeper -	E. D. Moore - -	Turkish hulk - -	- - Sick since 4th
	E. H. Leeson - -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	March. Febris.
	J. E. Barnes - -	Kullali.	- - Sick since 15th
	— John - -	- ditto.	April. Feb. C. C.
	— Elliott - -	- ditto.	
	J. Flewitt - -	Abydos.	
	F. Pavay - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	J. J. Joseph - -	In charge of medical stores.	
Apothecary - -	J. M'Intosh - -	General Hospital, Scutari	- - Sick since 11th
			April. Feb. C. C.
Dispensers - - -	J. Andrews - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	J. M. Darral - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	— Wallis - -	Abydos.	
	E. D. Thomson - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	C. Rowell - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	L. Harvey - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	W. W. Williams - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	H. P. Arthy - -	With general stores - -	- - Sick since 19th
	J. Brewer - -	- - ditto.	April.
	E. Rickards - -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	E. Allenby - -	With general stores.	

RETURN of the HOSPITAL STAFF doing Duty at Scutari, &c.—*continued.*

RANK.	NAMES.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	REMARKS.
Dispensers — <i>continued.</i>	M. L. Poad - -	Kullali.	
	A. Peachey - -	- ditto.	
	J. Beveridge - -	With general stores, Scutari.	
	G. H. Smeeton - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	G. B. Brown - -	Palace Hospital, Scutari.	
	J. Tepper - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	J. Collin - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	C. Knight - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	J. W. Pidduck - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	H. J. Watts - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	J. H. Whitewell - -	With general stores.	
	J. B. Guyer - -	- - ditto.	
	T. Blakely - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	W. H. Dimsford - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	— Barber - -	Kullali.	
Instrument Maker and Cutler.	W. H. Richardson - -	With general stores, Scutari.	
	H. Griebel - -	Employed at Scutari.	
Civil Practitioners employed.	W. Temple - -	Kullali.	
	— Fraser - -	Barrack Hospital, Scutari.	
	Hugh Birt - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	H. M. Ronden - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	R. Wollaston - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	
	R. Mason - -	General Hospital, Scutari.	
	G. Domberg - -	Kululie.	
	— Beecher - -	General Hospital, Scutari	- - Sick since 11th
	M. W. Hilles - -	- - ditto - - ditto.	April. Feb. C. C.
	— Bryce - -	Kullali.	
	— Pincoff - -	—	
	H. B. Holl - -	—	
	M. Knight - -	—	
	A. B. Brabazon - -	—	
	E. Howard - -	—	
	T. Nicholus - -	—	
	R. D. Lyons - -	Pathologist.	

(signed) *A. Cumming,*
Inspector General of Hospitals.

Dr. *A. Cumming* to Brigadier-General Lord *William Paulet*.

My Lord,

Scutari, 6 May 1855.

WITH reference to General Airey's letter, communicating to you the wish of the Field Marshal commanding, that the sick of the Sardinian Army should be admitted into these Hospitals, it is necessary that I should be informed in what manner this arrangement is likely to be carried out. Are they to be placed under the care of the medical officers of these establishments? or are they to have a distinct building or buildings, and have their own medical staff? or are we to supply them with everything necessary for an hospital, furniture, medicine, materials, and in fact everything required for the proper treatment of the sick? are they to furnish orderlies, or are they to be found by us?

It will also be necessary that we should know the amount of accommodation required.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *A. Cumming,*
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

WEEKLY REPORT of the State of Sick and Wounded in Barrack Hospital,
from 13th to 19th May 1855.

THE progressive improvement in the state of the sick in hospitals continue without interruption, and the mortality does not average nine per cent. in the number of sick actually under treatment. The prevalence of any form of active disease does not now exist; a case of febris remit. or feb. c. c., now and then presents itself; but with this exception there is an entire absence of any severe form of disease. Those cases of diarrhœa and dysent. chr. which heretofore resisted all remedial agents, now yield readily to treatment; the use of stimulants, which were given with rather too much liberality in those chronic cases of abdominal disease, has been entirely given up, and dietetics in varied forms resorted to with most beneficial results; the improvement in regard to the free circulation of air in the building, I have no doubt, tends more than almost anything else to the sanitary state of the hospitals.

(signed) *A. M. Gregor*, M. D.,
Deputy Inspector-General.

REPORT on State of the Sick in the General and Palace Hospitals, *Scutari*,
from 13th to 20th May 1855.

The fluctuations in these establishments, during the week, have been as under :—

—	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
General - -	476	1	131	7	339
Palace - -	134	2	53	1	82

The mean temperatures, corrected, during the week, have been as under, viz. :—

EXTERNAL :		INTERNAL :		9 A. M.	
Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Thermometer.	W. Bulb.
57° 5'	79° 2'	65° 5'	75° 9'	70° I'	65°
Range - -	21° 7'	- - -	10° 4'	—	—
				Difference, 5° 1	

The lowest temperature was on the 15th, when the thermometer indicated 53° 6', and the highest on the 18th, when it reached 84° 7'. The weather during the week was still and close, and the diurnal range of temperature much greater than the previous week.

The only admission in the General Hospital was a re-admission from rheumatism. At the Palace, one of the admissions was an orderly, with bronchitis, and the other a man off guard, with fever.

The condition of the sick in both hospitals continues favourable. The tendency to bowel complaints at the Palace, noticed in last week's report, does not seem to have continued. In one case, in the General Hospital, there was an accession of vomiting and slight purging, but the case easily yielded, and there has been nothing further of the same character. Creosote injections continue to be employed in chronic bowel complaints; in some cases, with decided diminution in the frequency of the dijections, and improvement in their appearance; in others with a less satisfactory result. How far this improvement may be temporary only, will, of course, require further experience to decide.

Of the discharges, 53 from the General Hospital, and 18 from the Palace, have been to duty; and 78 from the former, and 35 from the latter, embarked on the 18th, in the "Black Prince," for England.

There have been seven deaths in the General Hospital, all old cases. Phthisis had manifested itself in three of these; and another, which was under treatment as fever, proved fatal from intercurrent pleuro-pneumonia, which showed itself within a short time of death, and proceeded very rapidly.

Scutari, 20 May 1855.

(signed) *Robert Lawson,*
Deputy Inspector-General.

N. O'Connor, Esq., to Dr. A. Smith.

Sir,

Kulalee Hospital, 24 April 1855.

IN reply to your letter of the 7th April, requesting to be informed what provision of bedding was, in the first instance, supplied for the use of the Russian prisoners at Kulalee, I have the honour to acquaint you that each man had at first two blankets, a mattress, and a bolster supplied him; some were provided with rugs and sheets; subsequently, the whole of the prisoners were provided, in addition, with rugs, sheets, boards, and tressels.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *N. O'Connor,*
Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.

WEEKLY REPORT of Sick in Hospital at *Kululi*, from 12th to 18th May 1855.

Remained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Remaining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418

THE heat of the weather has increased considerably, and no rain has fallen during the week. The thermometer has ranged between 55° and 81° Fahrenheit; average maximum, 76°; average minimum, 58°; mean temperature, 68°; wind light, S. and S. W., one day N.

Ninety-eight admissions; 85 from the Crimea, seven from the detachment, and six orderlies. Three-fourths of those from the Crimea were cases of fever, with very few exceptions convalescent, though much debilitated. From the same source were admitted 18 rheumatic affections, chiefly muscular, and in some instances exhibiting a scorbutic taint; five cases of chronic pulmonary affections, and the same number of chronic diarrhœa, the latter attended with much debility and emaciation, and not likely to improve without change of climate.

Three of the detachment, and four orderlies, were admitted with fever, none of a severe character. Of those discharged, 129 were sent to England for change of climate; 21 joined the Convalescent Depôt at Scutari, and six returned to duty here.

Only four men died during the week, two under the head diarrhœa, one fever, and one pleuritis. The two diarrhœa cases arrived from the Crimea on 1st February. In one the disease ran on to ulceration of the colon, in the other, on the abatement of diarrhœa, phthisis supervened, and proved fatal; both lungs were full of tubercles, and there was a large vomica in the apex of the left. The man who died from fever arrived from the Crimea on 7th instant,

in a semi-comatose state, with peculiar nervous symptoms, somewhat resembling catalepsy, which continued until death; on examination of the body, three ounces of serous fluid were found at the base of the brain, and the lungs were firmly adherent to the chest.

The cases remaining under treatment are generally improving, though a large proportion will require change of climate for perfect recovery, and several exhausted by chronic disease of the lungs and bowels cannot be expected to survive long.

Dr. Bryce reports that during the last month he has applied about 500 leeches to patients under his care, affected with fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and avoided using stimulants, with satisfactory results. Dr. Dumbory, who has charge of the fever wards, states that good food and wine have hitherto proved the best and only remedies in that disease.

(signed) *W. C. Humfrey,*
Deputy Inspector-General.

J. Meyer, Esq., to the Right Honourable the Secretary-at-War.

My Lord,

British Civil Hospital, Smyrna,
Superintendent's Office, March 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the following report on this hospital, as regards the building only.

Building.

The Turkish barrack, at present in occupation as a hospital for the reception of the sick and wounded of our army, is a large imposing-looking building, situated at the southern extremity of the town of Smyrna, consisting of a casement and two upper stories, the former story, with walls three feet six inches thick, the latter of wood, lath, and plaster, plastered outside, and coloured dark red; roofed with tiles.

It consists of a main building, with a northern and southern wing; aspect, west-north-west. It faces the bay of Smyrna, being only 200 feet from the shore; it thus receives the full benefit of the imbat, the cool, refreshing north-westerly wind prevalent in this climate during the greater part of the year.

Airing ground.

In front of the hospital is an open space, extending to the sea, forming an excellent airing ground, being 585 feet by 170 feet.

In the rear of the building there is also an open space, 500 feet by 200 feet, so that there is nothing externally to impede the free ventilation of the entire hospital.

Basement story.

In the basement story the wards are low; the flooring only eight inches above the ground. The corridors are paved with rough stones; and both corridors and wards badly ventilated.

I consider them altogether unfit for the occupation of patients; indeed the short experience here has already clearly demonstrated their unfitness, as shown by the frequent occurrence of fever in those wards, and the slow imperfect convalescing of the sick occupying them. In this opinion I am supported by Dr. Sutherland's Report, a copy of which I herewith forward.

I need hardly state to your Lordship, that I am, with all possible haste, making arrangements to remove all patients from this casement floor, which can most conveniently be made available for other purposes; the better wards for attendants, the rest as stores.

Upper stories.

The two upper stories of the building are well suited for hospital purposes. The means of ventilation are above the average, as in most of the wards there are windows looking into the corridors, in addition to the front windows looking towards the sea; those in the corridors looking into the open space at the back of the hospital, a free current of air is thus established. The privies in

Privies.

Turkish

Turkish buildings are invariably unfit for the use of Englishmen ; steps had, however, been taken before my arrival to remedy this great evil. Within a week the privies contracted for by Colonel Storks will be in use.

The only cookhouse at present available is a square stone building, well situated, but altogether insufficient for the purpose. Cookhouse.

The "Caroline," store steam-ship, may be expected early next week, when steps will be taken with as little delay as possible to make the kitchen efficient.

The same observations are equally applicable to the laundry as at present existing.

Mr. Brunton, the civil engineer, is preparing a ground plan of the whole hospital, which will enable me to show the exact number of sick and attendants that can be accommodated, and in conjunction with this report will place your Lordship in full possession of all particulars connected with the building.

The plan will be forwarded on the 7th proximo, but I will not delay this report by waiting its completion.

I have omitted to state that the hospital is abundantly supplied with water from two tanks situated in the airing ground, in front of the building. Arrangement is making to filter this water, which will make it unexceptionable. Water.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Meyer.*

J. Meyer, Esq., to Lord Panmure.

My Lord,

British Civil Hospital, Smyrna,
14 April 1855.

I FEEL that it is not possible for me to add materially to the very able reports already in your Lordship's hands on the subject of the sanitary condition of this town and neighbourhood, and more particularly the suitability of this building for hospital purposes.

Mr. McLeod's report enters most fully into all particulars ; the evidence of Drs. McCraith and Wood, taken by Dr. Sutherland, says all that can be said on diseases prevalent here, and on sanitary matters generally. I cannot consider either of these reports altogether favourable. I have now been here three weeks, and feel much the difficulty, with so short an experience, of reporting on this subject in the positive manner I would wish to do.

The large number of fever cases shown in the Returns from this Hospital, since its opening on 15th February, as well as the number still continuing under treatment, has probably attracted your Lordship's attention ; but the conclusion I have arrived at, after a careful consideration, is not what might at first sight have been expected. In all about 800 sick have been admitted ; of these 79 were at the time of admission suffering from fever (this calculation does not include readmissions), the remainder from frost-bite, scurvy, dysentery, and diarrhoea ; add to this, that the wards in the basement floor were occupied by the sick, that the whole hospital must have been overcrowded, and it is impossible to imagine circumstances more calculated to encourage the spreading of fever from bed to bed, and ward to ward. I feel, therefore, that the existence of this fever is fully accounted for, and ought not in any way to be ascribed to the influence of climate or locality.

I have had no opportunity of comparing this site with others in the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea, which have been from time to time mentioned as fit sites for hospitals ; but I have no hesitation in stating my belief, that this hospital may be conducted with good average statistical results for the Mediterranean.

The heat of the climate, and the ordinary condition of the men when admitted into hospital, render it highly probable that fever will, more or less, prevail in this or any other hospital in the East: it can only be kept in check by extreme cleanliness, attention to drainage, careful ventilation, and allowing ample space to each patient.

There are at present in this hospital 96 cases classed under the head of fever; of these 63 are convalescent, and those under treatment are, with very few exceptions, progressing favourably. The fever, generally, is of decidedly asthenic character, with cerebral and pulmonary complications. Some well-marked cases of typhus have occurred, with abundant rash; the disease is upon the whole amenable to the re-organised principles of treatment.

This species of fever is said to be scarcely known in Smyrna, and never to have prevailed as an epidemic; it closely resembles the form of fever known to occur in Ireland after a time of scarcity and famine.

Intermittents have occurred in men who had suffered from ague in Varna or elsewhere, and have been readily cured. The remittents have been, with one exception, of the mildest description. The fever is in a high degree infectious, but its virulence appears to have undergone considerable mitigation; this is, perhaps, partly owing to natural subsidence, but may also be fairly attributed to sanitary arrangements.

The other cases remaining in hospital are progressing most favourably with a large proportion of convalescents, who might make room for more urgent cases if an establishment for convalescents existed; at present there is no medium between the soldier in hospital and the soldier fit for duty. I regret to state that Miss Aplin, one of the ladies, is dangerously ill with fever, six of the paid nurses are also suffering from fever, one of the number seriously. Unless again forced by circumstances to overcrowd the wards, I do not for the future anticipate anything like the amount of fever that has prevailed in this hospital since its opening.

The advantages of Smyrna are in many respects obvious:—

1. A good building, far superior to any wooden structure, capable of containing with safety 520 patients, as well as a large number of attendants, besides store-rooms, offices, kitchens, washhouse, and privies, erected expressly for the use of Europeans.

2. Quarters in the immediate vicinity of the hospital for the whole medical staff.

3. An abundant market, affording peculiar facilities for the treatment of scurvy, dysentery, diarrhœa, and the generality of medical cases.

In writing this despatch I have availed myself of reports received from the medical officers of this hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Meyer.*

I enclose Returns received from the Turkish authorities, through the British Consul, giving the number of inhabitants in Smyrna, and the number of deaths as registered.

(1.)

La ville de Smyrne compte vingt mille familles, logies dans les maisons et les khans, et en calculant six personnes par famille, cela fait cent vingt mille personnes (120,000). A ces habitants fixes, il faut ajouter les étrangers, qui n'ayant qu'une résidence transitoire, tels que les porte-faix, domestiques mâles et femelles, voyageurs, et qui l'on calcule au nombre de vingt-deux mille, ce qui fait en tout une population de cent quarante-deux mille personnes (142,000).

(2.)

Décès à Smyrne.

Depuis le 1er Janvier 1854 jusqu'au 1er Janvier 1855, morts 993.

Depuis le 1er Janvier 1855 jusqu'au 12 Avril 1855, morts 203.

J. Meyer, Esq., to the Right Honourable the Secretary-at-War.

British Civil Hospital, Smyrna,
13 April 1855.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose your Lordship a traced plan of this hospital, giving the cubic feet in each ward and corridor, and the consequent number of sick that can be safely accommodated in it.

I trust that the different reports by this time in your hands will enable your Lordship to judge of the eligibility of Smyrna as a site for a hospital, and to determine whether this establishment is to be increased to 1,200 beds, the number for which the medical staff was originally calculated. The great objection to Smyrna must always be its distance from the seat of war; should this objection, in addition to any others raised and not satisfactorily refuted, determine Her Majesty's Government not to increase the hospital accommodation here, I would express to your Lordship my own earnest desire, as well as that of the medical officers of my staff (I am authorised by them to do so), to proceed at any time, and to any place, nearer the seat of war, that may be determined upon by your Lordship as a convenient and suitable site for a civil hospital.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *John Meyer.*

SCUTARI, &c. HOSPITALS.

COPY of all OFFICIAL REPORTS of the HOSPITALS at Scutari, Kululee, Abydos, and Smyrna, since February last.

(*Mr. Staggford.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 August 1855.*

[*Price 8d.*]

